Eighteenth Series, Vol. XVII No. 13

Wednesday, August 05, 2026
Sravana 14, 1948 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Eighth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVII contains Nos. 11 to 19)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

EDITORIAL BOARD

Utpal Kumar Singh

Secretary-General

Lok Sabha

Chander Mohan

Additional Secretary

Nisha Sharma

Director

Manoj Kumar Pankaj

Joint Director

Ajay Sharma

Deputy Director

© 2026 Lok Sabha Secretariat

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

C O N T E N T S

Eighteenth Series, Vol. XVII, Eighth Session, 2026/1948 (Saka)
No. 13, Wednesday, August 05, 2026/ Sravana 14, 1948 (Saka)

S U B J E C T	P A G E S
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
(i) Starred Question Nos. 241 to 260	12-268
(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2761 to 2990	269-1425

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1427-1441

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 1441

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

18th Report 1442

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

35th and 36th Reports 1442-1443

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL

28th Report 1443

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS 1443-1447

(i)(a) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 407th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No. 90)' pertaining to the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology 1444

(b) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 408th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No. 91)' pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology

Dr. Jitendra Singh 1445

(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 17th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on 'Implementation and Utilization of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) Fund, Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)- A Review' pertaining to Ministry of Mines

Shri B. L. Verma 1446

(iii)(a) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 14th Report of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027)' pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution 1446-1447

(b) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 38th Report of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on 'Functioning of Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA)' pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

Shrimati Nimuben Jayantibhai Bambhaniya 1447

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 1449-1470

(i) Need for a Unified EV charging App and expansion of EV charging facilities at petrol pumps across India

Shri Yogender Chandolia 1449-1450

(ii) Need for a modern Super Speciality hospital on the lines of AIIMS at Kandhiya in Bhadohi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh
Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind 1450

(iii) Need for comprehensive measures to prevent human-elephant conflict in Jamshedpur Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand
Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato 1450-1451

(iv) Need to provide train stoppages at railway stations in Bhiwani - Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency, Haryana
Shri Dharambir Singh 1451-1452

(v) Need for establishment of Film and Television Institute (FTII) at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
Shri Ashish Dubey 1452

(vi) Need for an inquiry into the incident of Lathicharge on Sanitation workers in Barnala, Punjab
Shri Anoop Pradhan Valmiki 1453

(vii) Regarding development of an Integrated Tiger and Biodiversity Tourism Circuit in the Vindhya Region of Madhya Pradesh
Shri Ganesh Singh 1453-1454

(viii) Regarding early financial approval and commencement of the proposed Agra-Khergarh - Jagner - Tantpur -Bayana New Railway line project
Shri Rajkumar Chahar 1454-1455

(ix) Need to undertake comprehensive measures for Tel and Ong river linking and lift irrigation projects in Western Odisha

Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo 1455-1456

(x) Need to introduce Vande Bharat Express between Lucknow and New Delhi via Shahjahanpur with a scheduled halt at Shahjahanpur

Shri Arun Kumar Sagar 1456

(xi) Need to strengthen national action plan for effective control of air pollution and improvement of air quality

Shri Arun Govil 1456-1457

(xii) Need to expand AIIMS like health facilities in South Delhi and operationalize the Centre of AIIMS at Maidan Garhi

Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri 1457

(xiii) Need to set up Mega Leather Park in Station Ghanpur, Jangaon District, Telangana

Dr. Kadiyam Kavya 1458

(xiv) Need to formulate uniform national safety standards for privately operated buses across the country

Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun 1458-1459

(xv) Regarding public disclosure of the Yamuna Water Project Agreement and clarification on drinking water and irrigation provisions for the Shekhawati Regions

Shri Rahul Kaswan 1459-1460

(xvi) Regarding ensuring transparency and financial prudence in high-value solid waste management tenders awarded by Urban Local Bodies

Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale 1460-1461

(xvii) Need to do away with the proposed Ethanol Plant at Dasiya village in Basti Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

Shri Ram Prasad Chaudhary 1461

(xviii) Regarding alleged financial irregularities in donations to Shri Ram Temple, Ayodhya

Shri Dharmendra Yadav 1461-1462

(xix) Need to develop and promote Gangani, popularly known as Grand Canyon of Bengal in West Medinipur District, West Bengal as a major tourist destination

Shri Kalipada Saren Kherwal 1462-1463

(xx) Need to issue comprehensive advisories to State Police Departments for safeguarding the Constitutional Rights of minority Communities in the country

Shri Yusuf Pathan 1463-1464

(xxi) Need to set up a Central Agricultural University in Kallakurichi District, Tamil Nadu

Shri Malaiyarasan D. 1464

(xxii) Need to expedite construction of permanent building for Kendriya Vidyalaya at Vadaveernaikenpatti village in Theni district, Tamil Nadu.

Shri Tamilselvan Thanga 1465

(xxiii) Need to expedite release of unemployment allowance to the workers of closed Sri Krishna Jute Mill at Eluru in Andhra Pradesh

Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar 1465-1466

(xxiv) Need to resume and regularise the services of New Delhi - Supaul Train (No. 04071/04072)

Shri Dileshwar Kamait 1466-1467

(xxv) Need to expedite completion of the Anugrah Narayan Road - Aurangabad and Bihta - Aurangabad railway lines

Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha 1467

(xxvi) Need to ensure protection of academic ecosystem in Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar University in Rampur, Uttar Pradesh

Dr. M. P. Abdussamad Samadani 1467-1468

(xxvii) Regarding scientific reassessment of the maximum safe reservoir levels of Bhakra and Pong dams

Shri Hanuman Beniwal 1468-1469

(xxviii) Need to recognize ASHA facilitators as Government Health Employees with extension of all facilities

Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil 1469-1470

THE BANKERS' BOOKS EVIDENCE BILL, 2026 1470-1476

Motion to Consider 1470-1472

Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman 1473

Clauses 2 to 16 and 1 1473

Motion to Pass 1473

ANNEXURE-I 1477-1491

(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions 1477-1478

(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions 1479-1491

ANNEXURE-II 1492-1495

(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions 1492-1493

(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions 1494-1495

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Om Birla

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

Shri N. K. Premachandran

Shri Jagdambika Pal

Shri P. C. Mohan

Shrimati Sandhya Ray

Shri Dilip Saikia

Kumari Selja

Shri A. Raja

Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar

Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti

Shri Awadhesh Prasad

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri Utpal Kumar Singh

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 05, 2026/ Sravana 14, 1948 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि प्रश्न काल महत्वपूर्ण होता है और सभी सदस्यों को इसमें अवसर मिलना चाहिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मेरा आप सभी से आग्रह है कि प्रश्न काल चलाने में सहयोग कीजिए। आपके जो भी मुद्दे-विषय हैं, उन पर प्रश्न काल के बाद मैं आपसे चर्चा करूँगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सदन के बाहर या सदन के अंदर नारेबाजी करना लोकतंत्र के लिए उचित नहीं है। संसद चर्चा-संवाद के लिए है। संसद आपके विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए है।

… (व्यवधान)

11.01 hrs

At this stage, Dr. Mallu Ravi, Shri A. Raja and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप यहां पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए। आप प्रश्न काल में महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आज रेल, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और अन्य कई महत्वपूर्ण विभागों के प्रश्न हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: कई माननीय सदस्य मुझसे आकर मिले हैं कि आज हमारे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न लगे हैं। हमें प्रश्न पूछने दिया जाए। आप नियोजित तरीके से पोस्टरबाजी करके, प्रदर्शन करके सदन की गरिमा को घटाना चाहते हैं। आप लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से चर्चा करें।

… (व्यवधान)

———

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 241 to 260*

CERTIFIED KAVACH TRAIN PROTECTION SYSTEM

***241. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:**

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

(a) the details of the commissioning milestones of the indigenous Safety Integrity Level-4 certified Kavach train protection system including total route coverage and the 470-kilometre implementation in a single day in January 2026;

(b) the details of 160 kmph Vande Bharat trials on the Delhi–Howrah sector to test system efficacy under semi-high-speed parameters;

(c) whether Kavach saturation across Delhi–Mumbai and Delhi–Howrah routes under Mission Raftar and seven other high-speed corridors sanctioned in Union Budget 2026-27 with a 2.93 lakh crore outlay is on schedule and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

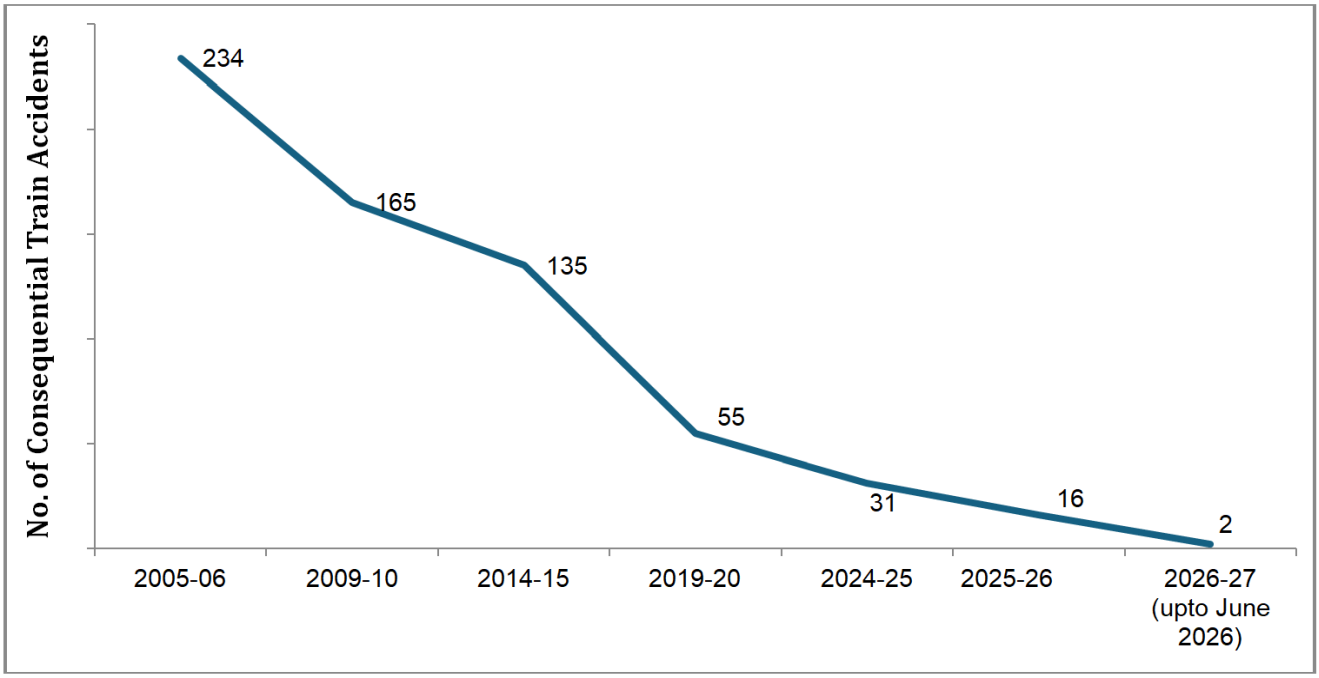
(d) whether any interventions have been made to realize a zero-accident vision by converging Kavach with AI-driven collision forecasting, live telemetry and predictive maintenance across the railway network and if so, the details thereof?

---

* Due to continuous interruptions in the House, Starred Questions could not be taken up for Oral Answers. Therefore, these Starred Questions are treated as Unstarred Questions.

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

(a) to (d): Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents.



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

Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26	16 (88% lesser)
2026-27 (upto June 2026)	2

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

CONSEQUENTIAL ACCIDENT INDEX:-

Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11
2025-26	0.01 (91% 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:-

Year	Expenditure/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)
2013-14	39,200
2022-23	87,336
2023-24	1,01,662
2024-25	1,14,022
2025-26	1,17,693
2026-27	1,20,389

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,671 stations up to 30.06.2026 to reduce accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,395 Level Crossing Gates up to 30.06.2026 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 6,671 stations up to 30.06.2026.
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:-

SN	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2025-26	2014-26 Vs. 2004-14
	Technological Improvements			
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.63 Lakh Km	More than 2.8 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	87,219 Km	Nearly 9 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 31.03.26: 31,693 Nos.	352 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	35,971 Nos.	
	Better Maintenance Practices			
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	57,583 Km	1.78 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2.25 Crore	More than 2.8 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3,699 Nos.	In 2025-26: 272 Nos.	93 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2,548 Nos.	In 2025-26: 208 Nos.	92% reduction
	Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock			
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	36,429 Km	Almost 2.5 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	14,362 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings	As on 31.03.14:	As on 31.03.26: Nil (All eliminated by	Removed

	(Nos.) on BG	8,948	31.01.19)	
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	49,366	More than 21 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 1,465 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 OF C 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 2,633 Route Kilometres as on 31.07.26, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:

SN	Section	Progress (Route Km)
(1)	**Delhi-Mumbai route: 1,423 Rkm**	
i	Tilak Bridge – Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura –Kota-Nagda-Ratlam–Vadodara-Virar section	1,327
ii	Vadodara – Ahmedabad section	96
(2)	**Delhi – Howrah route: 1,210 Rkm**	
i.	Chipyana – Tundla – Kanpur – Subedarganj section	563

ii.	Kanpur – Lucknow section	71
iii.	Mirzapur - DDU (Excluding) section	64
iii.	DDU(FOC)-Bhabua Road section	50
iv.	Sasaram - Pheser section	43
v.	Gaya -Sarmatarn- Nimiaghat section	159
vi.	Chota Ambana - Bardhaman – Howrah section	260

The above includes, three sections namely Vadodara - Virar, Gaya - Sarmatarn & Jn Cabin – Palwal, totalling about 470 Rkm, Kavach in which commissioned on 30.01.26.

10. In addition, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 21,794 RKM covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

11. The total Progress of key items of Kavach on Indian Railway sections are as under:-

SN	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	11,547 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1,721 Nos.
iii	Station Data Centre	1,009 station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	7,726 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	6,290 Nos.

12. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 7,190 Locomotives and 1,200 EMU/MEMU has been taken up.

13. Further, Kavach Trials at 160 Kmph have been held successfully in Chipyana Buzurg - Tundla section in the Delhi-Howrah route with Vande Bharat Trainset.

14. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far up to Jun'26 is Rs. 3,875 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2026-27 is Rs. 2,066 Crores. Kavach work is going at good pace in the entire country. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

Increasing of Speed potential on Indian Railways:

Speeding up of trains is a constant endeavor and a continuous process which is dependent upon upgradation of tracks, signaling system, OHE, high powered locos, modern coaches etc.

Upgradation and improvement of railway tracks on Indian Railways to increase the speed potential have been carried out in a big way during last 12 years. The measures for track upgradation include use of 60 kg rails, wider base concrete sleepers, thick web switches, weldable CMS crossings, longer rail panels, H Beam sleepers, modern track renewal and maintenance machines etc.

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 2026 are as under:

Sectional Speed (kmph)	**2014**		**2026**	
	Track Km	%	Track Km	%
130 & above	5,036	6.3	24,173	22.5
110 - 130	26,409	33.3	62,482	58.1

< 110	47,897	60.4	20,897	19.4
Total	79,342	100	1,07,552	100

It may be seen that about 81% of the railway tracks on Indian Railways have been upgraded to 110 Kmph and above.

Further, two major routes i.e New Delhi – Mumbai & New Delhi – Howrah of the Golden Quadrilateral have been taken up for enhancing the speed potential up to 160 Kmph under Mission Raftaar.

Budget Utilization 2026-27:

Out of total Budget grant of Rs.2,93,030 Cr. in 2026-27, till July'26, expenditure of Rs. 1,14,973 Cr. has been incurred i.e. about 39%.

High Speed Corridors:

Presently, the Mumbai-Amdavad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 km) is under execution. 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, Amdavad 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:

Item	Progress
Piers	452 kms.

Girder	356 kms.
Track Bed	209 kms.
OHE Masts	190 kms.

THE PROGRESS OF STATIONS IS GIVEN BELOW:-

S.N.	Station	Status
1	Sabarmati	Foundation & structural works completed. Finishing work have been taken up.
2	Amdavad	Structural works completed. Finishing works and track works have been taken up.
3	Anand/Nadiad	
4	Vadodara	Foundation & structural works completed. Finishing work have been taken up.
5	Bharuch	Structural works completed and finishing works have been taken up. At Surat, Bilimora and Bharuch Track works have also been taken up.
6	Surat	
7	Bilimora	
8	Vapi	
9	Boisar	Foundation works have been taken up and in advanced stage. Structural works have been taken up.
10	Virar	
11	Thane	
12	BKC (Mumbai)	This is an underground station. Foundation works almost completed and Base Slab has been taken up.

THE PROGRESS ON THE RIVER BRIDGES IS AS UNDER:-

S.N.	River Name	Status
1	Sabarmati River (480m)	Sub-Structure work completed, Superstructure work has been taken up.
2	Meshwa River (120m)	Bridge construction completed. Track works completed and OHE works have been taken up at Mohar River. Track works in progress at Vatrak River.
3	Vatrak River (280m)	
4	Mohar (Shedhi) River (160m)	
5	Mahi River (720m)	Foundation completed. Pier works and Girder launching have been taken up.

6	Vishwamitri River (80m)	Bridge construction completed.
7	Dhadhar River (120m)	
8	Narmada River (1366m)	21 out of 25 wells completed; 6 out of 24 spans launched
9	Kim River (120m)	Bridge construction completed.
10	Tapi River (720m)	09 out of 13 Pier Cap completed.
11	Mindhola River (240m)	Bridge construction completed. Track and Electrical works have been taken up.
12	Purna River (360m)	
13	Ambika River (200m)	
14	Venganiya River (200m)	
15	Kaveri River (120m)	
16	Kharera River (120m)	
17	Auranga River (320m)	
18	Par River (320m)	
19	Kolak River (160m)	
20	Daman Ganga River (360m)	
21	Darotha River (80m)	
22	Jagani River (360m)	Substructure works have been completed.
23	Vaitarna River (2320m)	17 Pile Cap and 15 Pier (out of 58) completed.
24	Ulhas River Branch (120m)	Temporary Access Bridge (TAB) completed to start the foundation work.
25	Desai Khadi River Bridge (400m)	Geo-technical Investigation (GTI) has been completed and Design work has been taken up.

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.

On the Surat - Vapi section (97 km) entire civil works including river bridge construction, have been completed and 86% of the track bed has been laid.

To strengthen national transport infrastructure, provide a fillip to regional connectivity, economic growth, tourism, investment and employment generation, and encourage modal shift from road and air transport to rail, the

Government has announced the development of the following seven new High-Speed Rail (HSR) corridors in the Union Budget 2026-27: -

(i) Mumbai–Pune

(ii) Pune–Hyderabad

(iii) Hyderabad–Bengaluru

(iv) Hyderabad–Chennai

(v) Chennai–Bengaluru

(vi) Delhi–Varanasi

(vii) Varanasi–Siliguri

Post Budget announcement, the cost updation, alignment finalization etc. have been taken up in DPR. Based on the experience gained from MAHSR project, National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL) has taken up activities for a standardised set of designs and technical specifications for the Infrastructure of future corridors, such as viaducts, bridges, tunnels and stations, train control systems including train protection systems etc.

Being highly capital intensive, the decision to sanction any HSR Corridor/ Project depends on many factors such as outcome of DPR, techno-economic feasibility studies and availability of resources such as financing options etc.

Technological improvements in Indian Railways (IR):

Technological improvements in Indian Railways (IR) are a continuous process. Some of the major technologies deployed/Piloted over Indian Railways are as under:

1. **Machine Vision Inspection System (MVIS):** MVIS is an Artificial Intelligence (AI)/ Machine Learning (ML) based system which generates alert on detecting any hanging, loose or missing components of moving trains.
2. **Wheel Impact Load Detector (WILD):** WILD is a way-side inspection system that measures the impact of wheel on track to identify the defective wheel in Rolling Stock.
3. **Integrated Track Monitoring Systems (ITMS):** ITMS are deployed for comprehensive inspection and monitoring of Railway tracks. The ITMS utilizes machine learning and image processing to monitor and detect defects in railway track components such as rails, sleepers, and fastenings. The data from ITMS is analysed for urgent and planned maintenance of track. Presently four (04) ITMS are deployed for track recording and monitoring of IR track.

ASSESSMENT FOR IMPACT OF El NINO

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

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

(a) the current projections and assessments made by the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) regarding the impact of

El Niño and cyclical climate phenomena on Indian monsoon patterns and marine ecosystems;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to upgrade Ocean State Forecasting, early warning systems for storm surges and high-wave alerts for coastal communities;

(c) the specific budgetary allocation and technological deployment under the Deep Ocean Mission for mapping marine resources during the current financial year; and

(d) the details of specific advisories, Ocean State Forecasting models and collaborative coastal resilience projects implemented by INCOIS specifically tailored for the coastal districts and fishing communities of Tamil Nadu?

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

(a): The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), has developed an indigenous Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning (AI/ML) based El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) prediction system that provides probabilistic forecasts

along with uncertainty estimates. Based on the latest ocean observations, the INCOIS Global Ocean Data Assimilation System (INCOIS-GODAS), and the indigenous AI/ML-based prediction system, El Niño conditions developed during May 2026. The latest ENSO Outlook indicates that El Niño is likely to persist from June 2026 to February 2027, with forecast probabilities ranging from 70–90%.

Current assessments indicate that the evolving El Niño may influence atmospheric circulation and ocean conditions over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. Historically, El Niño has been associated with weaker Indian Summer Monsoon rainfall over parts of the country, although the monsoon is also influenced by other climate drivers such as the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO), and regional ocean-atmosphere interactions. In the marine environment, the developing El Niño may increase the likelihood of marine heatwaves, driven by persistent warming in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, potentially causing thermal stress on coral reef ecosystems. It may also alter ocean mixing, nutrient availability, and biological productivity, affecting fish distribution and its availability. In addition, changes in wave and swell conditions may influence navigation, ofshore operations, and coastal activities.

(b): To strengthen Ocean State Forecasting and marine multi-hazard early warning services, INCOIS has continually upgraded its high-resolution forecasting models for storm surge, high waves, swell surge, and high currents. INCOIS has expanded and modernized ocean observation networks,

including ocean gliders, moored buoys, tide gauges, Argo floats, and satellite observations, while integrating data assimilation, and advanced decision-support tools to improve forecast accuracy and enable impact-based forecasting. It has also strengthened its 24×7 operational monitoring, enhanced multi-platform dissemination of advisories, and undertaken capacity-building initiatives through stakeholder training, mock exercises, and awareness programs to improve coastal preparedness and resilience.

(c): The specific budgetary allocation under the Deep Ocean Mission (DOM) for mapping marine resources during the current financial year is Rs 145.06 Cr. The technological deployment for marine living resources includes completing biodiversity surveys of 32 seamounts in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), along with inventory and archival of specimens, with planned surveys of 10 additional seamounts in the current financial year. For marine non-living resources mapping, high-resolution geophysical surveys using Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUV) have led to the identification of four active hydrothermal vents and two sulphide mineral sites in the Central Indian Ocean region, and during the current financial year, Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) surveys are planned for collecting mineral/ rock, sediment, and biological samples from hydrothermal vents and mineral-rich zones.

(d): The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) provides Ocean State Forecast (OSF) services for the Tamil Nadu coast, including forecasts of waves, winds, swells, currents, sea surface temperature and other ocean parameters at 3-hour intervals for up to 10 days using

advanced numerical ocean models supported by real-time ocean observations. Based on these forecasts, INCOIS issues high-wave, swell, surge, and high-current advisories to the Government of Tamil Nadu, including the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA), for disaster preparedness and marine safety. INCOIS has established six tide gauge stations at Ennore, Chennai, Nagapattinam, Thoothukudi, Rameswaram & Kanyakumari, and Coastal Wave Rider Buoys of Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari to support ocean observations, tsunami early warning and Ocean State Forecast services. INCOIS also collaborates with the Government of Tamil Nadu through awareness programmes, technical training, tsunami mock exercises, coordination meetings and implementation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO-IOC) Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme to support coastal resilience and community preparedness, particularly for coastal districts and fishing communities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-SGMBY

***243.SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

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

(a) the current status of implementation and infrastructure layout under the Pradhan-Mantri Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) launched to solarise residential households through roof top solar systems;

(b) the total number of solar installations successfully commissioned and the volume of central subsidies disbursed across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the specific progress achieved, number of residential roof tops solarised and net-metering connections activated across the country particularly in the State of Bihar, district-wise;

(d) the structural specifications of the digital infrastructure deployed including the national portal for roof top solar to enable Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs) and track application feasibility status; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expand the vendor empanelment pool, streamline technical inspections by local power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and fast-track loan clearances to prevent installation delays?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been implementing the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) since February 2024, across the country. The PMSG: MBY is a demand-driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country, including those in the state of Bihar, having a grid-connected electricity connection with the local DISCOM, can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of roof top solar (RTS) systems by applying on the National Portal (www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in) of the scheme.

All states/UTs have provisions for net-metering for residential electricity connections as per regulations issued by respective state electricity regulatory commissions. The complete process from application to disbursal of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer is online through the National Portal.

Under the scheme, since its launch in February 2024, over 50 lakh households have benefitted, with ₹28,024.21 crore in subsidy released as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) across the country, as on 04.08.2026. The state/UT-wise details are placed at **Statement-I**.

Similarly, under the scheme, since its launch in February 2024, a total of 25,157 RTS systems have been installed, benefitting 25,790 households and an amount of Rs. 165.36 crore has been released as CFA in the state of Bihar, as on 04.08.2026. The district-wise details for the state of Bihar are given in the **Statement-II**.

Under PMSG: MBY, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has taken several steps to improve implementation of the scheme, including the expansion of vendor empanelment pool, streamline technical inspections by local power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and fast-track loan clearances to prevent installation delays. The details of steps taken are as follows: -

- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.

- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- Net metering agreement has been made part of application in the National Portal eliminating the need for separate agreement.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted including for DISCOM officials.
- Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme at different levels including with states, DISCOMs and Banks. In addition, regional review meetings are being conducted from time to time.
- Availability of collateral-free loan from nationalized banks at a concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps, i.e., 5.75% per annum for the present, with a tenure of 10 years. The loan can be applied on National Portal itself with integration of JanSamarth portal.
- Established grievance redressal mechanism for timely resolution of grievances. A Call Centre with telephone number 15555 is operational in 12 languages.
- Creating awareness about the scheme, through awareness and outreach program such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations including regional channels, etc., in the country.

Further, MNRE and REC ltd., as the National Programme Implementing Agency (NPIA), for PMSG: MBY, work in close coordination with all the DISCOMs, for effective implementation of the scheme.

STATEMENT-I

THE STATE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF PROGRESS MADE UNDER THE PMSG: MBY ACROSS THE COUNTRY (AS ON 04.08.2026)

S No.	State/UT	Installations (Nos.)	Households covered (Nos.)	Subsidy Released (Rs Cr)
1	Gujarat	7,78,680	11,15,820	5,654.73
2	Uttar Pradesh	7,26,503	7,34,270	4,774.43
3	Maharashtra	7,09,205	10,93,529	5,079.62
4	Kerala	3,13,970	3,20,781	2,086.83
5	Rajasthan	2,81,760	2,90,814	1,860.00
6	Andhra Pradesh	2,75,619	2,80,019	1,519.40
7	Assam	1,64,944	1,65,511	1,173.92
8	Madhya Pradesh	1,60,276	1,65,566	1,117.66
9	Odisha	1,59,676	1,60,759	722.33
10	Haryana	1,18,942	1,28,889	755.82
11	Uttarakhand	98,108	98,464	757.57
12	Tamil Nadu	87,855	1,03,171	584.21
13	Chhattisgarh	86,462	88,931	513.10
14	Telangana	56,218	71,800	331.98
15	Jammu & Kashmir	39,802	39,950	300.16
16	Bihar	25,157	25,790	165.36
17	Karnataka	23,314	35,607	165.93
18	Punjab	17,646	17,771	112.62
19	Himachal Pradesh	12,128	12,154	88.85
20	NCT of Delhi	10,879	15,819	72.50
21	Puducherry	4,946	5,017	31.59
22	Tripura	4,564	4,575	33.01
23	West Bengal	3,581	4,159	10.01
24	Goa	3,411	4,634	22.76
25	Jharkhand	3,371	3,592	21.97

26	Ladakh	2,067	2,067	15.55
27	Manipur	1,581	1,581	11.48
28	Chandigarh	1,389	1,389	8.39
29	Mizoram	1,377	1,379	10.64
30	Lakshadweep	1,207	1,207	9.88
31	DNH & DD	1,164	1,164	5.59
32	Nagaland	459	459	2.96
33	A&N ISLANDS	417	436	2.66
34	Meghalaya	61	9,306	0.33
35	Sikkim	60	60	0.38
36	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.01
	Total	**41,76,800**	**50,06,441**	**28,024.21**

STATEMENT-II

THE DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF PROGRESS MADE UNDER THE PMSG:

MBY IN THE STATE OF BIHAR (AS ON 04.08.2026)

S No.	District	Installation (Nos.)	Households (Nos.)	Subsidy Released Amt (in cr.)
1	Araria	60	60	0.28
2	Arwal	92	92	0.66
3	Aurangabad	199	199	1.27
4	Banka	172	172	0.99
5	Begusarai	504	504	3.43
6	Bhagalpur	1,182	1,182	7.91
7	Bhojpur	428	428	2.74
8	Buxar	166	166	1.05
9	Darbhanga	564	564	3.39
10	Gaya	979	979	6.54
11	Gopalganj	149	149	0.92
12	Jamui	127	127	0.82
13	Jehanabad	147	147	0.97
14	Kaimur Bhabua	193	193	1.15
15	Katihar	117	117	0.62

16	Khagaria	263	263	1.42
17	Kishanganj	72	72	0.46
18	Lakhisarai	90	90	0.57
19	Madhepura	129	129	0.76
20	Madhubani	193	193	1.17
21	Munger	348	348	2.24
22	Muzaffarpur	1,698	1,698	10.73
23	Nalanda	1,527	1,527	10.32
24	Nawada	506	506	3.39
25	Pashchim Champaran	552	556	3.50
26	Patna	9,899	10,177	67.77
27	Purbi Champaran	612	613	3.93
28	Purnia	287	287	1.73
29	Rohtas	398	697	2.65
30	Saharsa	125	125	0.73
31	Samastipur	819	819	5.17
32	Saran	529	529	3.10
33	Sheikhpura	80	80	0.49
34	Sheohar	47	47	0.29
35	Sitamarhi	610	661	4.24
36	Siwan	182	182	1.12
37	Supaul	252	252	1.48
38	Vaishali	860	860	5.36
	Total	**25,157**	**25,790**	**165.36**

कुसमुंडा क्षेत्र में साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड द्वारा भूमि अर्जन

***244. श्री अमरा राम:**

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

(क) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अंतर्गत साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एसईसीएल) द्वारा कुसमुंडा क्षेत्र विशेषकर जरहाजेल गांव में अर्जित की गई भूमि का ब्यौरा क्या है और भूमि अर्जन कब-कब किया गया है;

(ख) 27 अप्रैल, 1983 को अधिनिर्णय संख्या 02/ए67/82-83 के अंतर्गत अर्जित की गई भूमि का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त भूमि का अर्जन किस नीति के अंतर्गत किया गया था;

(ग) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ के कोरबा जिले के कटघोरा के उप-मंडल अधिकारी (एसडीएम) द्वारा दिनांक 26.07.1985 के पत्र संख्या/ए.वी.ए./भू-अर्जन/85/830 के माध्यम से जरहाजेल में 25.80 एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि का अर्जन किया गया था और यदि हां, तो भूमि अर्जन संबंधी अधिनिर्णय का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या वर्ष 1986 में प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों को कोई मुआवजा दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) वर्ष 1983 और 1985 में उपर्युक्त भूमि अर्जन के बदले कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है और कितने लोग अभी भी रोजगार से वंचित हैं;

(च) उक्त गांव में खसरा संख्या 107/21, 124/1, 125/1 में 31 डिसमिल भूमि के अर्जन संबंधी दस्तावेजों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) गांव की संपूर्ण भूमि का अर्जन होने के बावजूद जरहाजेल गांव के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास नहीं किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) : राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी), तत्पश्चात् वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (डब्ल्यूसीएल) द्वारा कुसमुंडा क्षेत्र के जरहाजेल गांव में अधिगृहीत की गई और इसके बाद साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एसईसीएल) को विरासत में मिली भूमि का ब्यौरा भूमि अधिग्रहण की समय-सीमा के ब्यौरे के साथ निम्नानुसार है -

क्र.सं.	**अधिग्रहण संबंधी अधिनियम**	**अधिग्रहण की तिथि**	**क्षेत्रफल (एकड़ में)**
1	मध्य प्रदेश भू-राजस्व संहिता (एमपीएलआरसी), 1959	1962-63 (एनसीडीसी)	10.39
2	कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) (सीबीए) अधिनियम, 1957	11.06.1964 (एनसीडीसी)	55.45 (बारपली गावं की भूमि

			सहित)
3	सीबीए अधिनियम, 1957	03.07.1978 (डब्ल्यूसीएल)	185.96
4	एमपीएलआरसी, 1959	27.04.1983 (डब्ल्यूसीएल)	132.49
5	एमपीएलआरसी, 1959	27.04.1983 (डब्ल्यूसीएल)	25.80
	कुल		**410.09**

(ख): मध्य प्रदेश भू-राजस्व संहिता, 1959 के अंतर्गत दिनांक 27.04.1983 के अधिनिर्णय संख्या 02/ए67/82-83 के तहत अधिग्रहित भूमि का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	**गांव का नाम**	**क्षेत्रफल एकड़ में**
1	बारपाली	3.07
2	बारामपुर	30.30
3	जरहाजेल	158.29
4	खम्हारिया	245.68
	कुल	**437.34**

(ग) और (घ): एसडीओ, कटघोरा ने दिनांक 26-07-1985 के पत्र संख्या/ए.वी.ए./भू-अर्जन/85/830 के माध्यम से डब्ल्यूसीएल को उपर्युक्त 25.80 एकड़ भूमि का मुआवजा पत्रक भेजा था। उपर्युक्त भूमि के मुआवजे का भुगतान वर्ष 1985 में एसडीओ, कटघोरा को भूस्वामियों को वितरित करने के लिए किया गया था।

(ङ): एसईसीएल ने 209 ग्रामवासियों को रोजगार प्रदान किया था। इसके बाद, ग्रामवासियों के निरंतर अनुरोध के कारण वर्ष 2022 में वन-टाइम विंडो खोली गई थी। जांच के बाद, इस भूमि के लिए 03 और लोगो को रोजगार हेतु पात्र पाया गया।

(च): तत्कालीन एनसीडीसी द्वारा अधिग्रहित प्लॉटों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

प्लॉट सं.	पत्रक-13 के अनुसार एमपीएलआरसी के तहत वर्ष 1962-63 में अधिग्रहित क्षेत्र (एकड़ में)	विवरण-VI के अनुसार सीबीए अधिनियम, सां. आ. संख्या 2126 दिनांक 11.06.1964 के तहत अधिग्रहित क्षेत्र (एकड़ में)	कुल अधिग्रहित भूमि (एकड़ में)
107/1	0.10	10.00	10.10
124	0.22	0.20	0.42
125	0.03	0.29	0.32

(छ): जरहाजेल गांव की भूमि का अधिग्रहण वर्ष 1960 से 1983 के बीच किया गया था। अधिग्रहण के संगत समय पर लागू प्रावधानों, नियमों और दिशानिर्देशों के तहत स्वीकार्य लाभ परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को प्रदान किए गए है।

कटिहार जंक्शन का विकास

***245. श्री राजेश रंजन:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने रेल यातायात में होने वाली वृद्धि के दृष्टिगत कटिहार जंक्शन पर और अधिक यार्ड, प्लेटफार्म और बाईपास लाइनें बनाने की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार बिहार के सीमांचल क्षेत्र को पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों से जोड़ने के लिए नई रेल संपर्क परियोजनाओं के लिए एक विस्तृत मास्टर प्लान बना रही है; और

(ग) 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): कटिहार जंक्शन स्टेशन को प्रतिदिन 172 यात्री गाड़ियों द्वारा सेवित किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रतिदिन 25 मालगाड़ियां इस स्टेशन से होकर गुजरती हैं। वर्तमान में, यात्री/माल यातायात मांग की पूर्ति के लिए कटिहार जंक्शन स्टेशन पर निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं:

- 49 लाइनें
- 09 प्लेटफार्म
- 04 पिट लाइनें
- 02 स्टैबलिंग लाइनें

बिहार के सीमांचल क्षेत्र की पश्चिम बंगाल तथा पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों से संपर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए, निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं/सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं:-

क्र. सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्थिति**
1	कटिहार-कुमेदपुर दोहरीकरण (30 किमी)	कटिहार-कुरेथा खंड (11 किमी) कमीशन कर दिया गया है। 7 में से 3 बड़े पुलों पर कार्य पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं। सभी छोटे पुलों पर कार्य पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं।
2	कटिहार-मुकुरिया दोहरीकरण (35 किमी)	कटिहार-सोनैली खंड (17 किमी) कमीशन कर दिया गया है। 10 में से 3 बड़े पुलों पर कार्य पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं। 5 में से 2 स्टेशन भवनों पर कार्य पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं।
3	अलुआबाड़ी-ठाकुरगंज दोहरीकरण (20 किमी)	परियोजना हाल ही में ₹326 करोड़ की लागत पर स्वीकृत की गई है।
4	ठाकुरगंज-सिलीगुड़ी दोहरीकरण (57 किमी)	परियोजना हाल ही में ₹916 करोड़ की लागत पर स्वीकृत की गई है।
5	अलुआबाड़ी रोड-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी तीसरी तथा चौथी लाइन (57 किमी)	परियोजना हाल ही में ₹1,630 करोड़ की लागत पर स्वीकृत की गई है।
6	सिलीगुड़ी-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी दोहरीकरण (7 किमी)	परियोजना हाल ही में ₹326 करोड़ की लागत पर स्वीकृत की गई है।
7	अलुआबाड़ी-कुमेदपुर तीसरी तथा चौथी लाइन (129 किमी)	विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली गई है।
8	मालदा टाउन-कुमेदपुर तीसरी तथा चौथी लाइन (62 किमी)	विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली गई है।

9	गोल्डनगंज-कटिहार तीसरी तथा चौथी लाइन (300 किमी)	विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली गई है।
10	अररिया-ठाकुरगंज दोहरीकरण (111 किमी)	विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत किया गया है।
11	फारबिसगंज-लक्ष्मीपुर नई लाइन (18 किमी)	विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत किया गया है।

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में पड़ने वाली 2,183 किमी कुल लंबाई तथा ₹76,631 करोड़ लागत वाली 27 परियोजनाएं (14 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन तथा 11 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत की गई हैं। सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	**परियोजनाओं की संख्या**	**कुल लंबाई (किमी में)**	**कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किमी में)**	**मार्च, 2026 तक व्यय (₹ करोड़ में)**
नई लाइन	14	781	207	36,747
आमान परिवर्तन	2	734	655	2,066
दोहरीकरण/मल्टी-ट्रैकिंग	11	669	165	4,566
कुल	27	2,184	1,027	43,379

हाल ही में पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाएं:

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में पड़ने वाली तथा हाल ही में पूर्ण की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**लागत (₹ करोड़ में)**
1	अररिया-गलगलिया (ठाकुरगंज) नई लाइन (111 किमी)	4,415
2	भैरबी-सायरंग नई लाइन (51 किमी)	8,601
3	रंगिया के रास्ते न्यू बोंगईगांव-अगथोरी दोहरीकरण (143 किमी)	2,048

4	अगरतला-अखौरा नई लाइन (5 किमी)	865
5	दिगारू-होजाई दोहरीकरण (102 किमी)	1,873
6	अंबारी फालाकाटा-न्यू मयनागुड़ी दोहरीकरण (38 किमी)	843
7	न्यू मैनागुड़ी-गुमानीहाट दोहरीकरण (52 किमी)	1,167
8	अगरतला-सबरूम नई लाइन (112 किमी)	3,170
9	हल्दीबाड़ी अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा नई लाइन (3 किमी)	90
10	लामडिंग-होजाई दोहरीकरण (45 किमी)	410
11	संबद्ध लाइन सहित बोगीबील पुल (92 किमी)	5,820
12	न्यू कोचबिहार-गुमानीहाट दोहरीकरण (29 किमी)	330
13	न्यू कोचबिहार-समुक्तला रोड दोहरीकरण (29 किमी)	445
14	काटाखाल-भैरबी आमान परिवर्तन (84 किमी)	348
15	कुमारघाट-अगरतला आमान परिवर्तन (109 किमी)	1,242
16	लामडिंग-बदरपुर-सिलचर तथा बदरपुर-कुमारघाट आमान परिवर्तन (412 किमी)	6,500
17	न्यू माल जंक्शन-चंगराबांधा आमान परिवर्तन (62 किमी)	316
18	रंगिया-मुरकोंगसेलेक आमान परिवर्तन (510 किमी)	3,019

जारी परियोजनाएं

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में पड़ने वाली कुछ प्रमुख परियोजनाएं, जिन्हें शुरू किया गया है, निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र. सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**लागत (₹ करोड़ में)**
1	जिरीबाम-इंफाल नई लाइन (111 किमी)	21,886
2	डिमापुर-कोहिमा नई लाइन (82 किमी)	6,663
3	सिवोक-रंगपो नई लाइन (44 किमी)	11,775
4	बालुरघाट-हिल्ली नई लाइन (30 किमी)	1,181
5	मुरकोंगसेलेक-पासीघाट नई लाइन (27 किमी)	1,249
6	बनारहाट (भारत) से सम्त्से (भूटान) नई लाइन (20 किमी)	577

7	कोकराझार (भारत) से गेलेफू (भूटान) नई लाइन (69 किमी)	3,456
8	न्यू बोंगाईगांव-गोआलपाड़ा-गुवाहाटी (कामाख्या) दोहरीकरण (176 किमी)	4,984
9	सरायघाट पुल दोहरीकरण (7 किमी)	1,474
10	लामडिंग-फरकाटिंग दोहरीकरण (140 किमी)	2,124
11	कटिहार-कुमेदपुर तथा कटिहार-मुकुरिया दोहरीकरण (65 किमी)	943
12	अलुआबाड़ी रोड-ठाकुरगंज दोहरीकरण (20 किमी)	327
13	अलुआबाड़ी रोड-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी तीसरी तथा चौथी लाइन (57 किमी)	1,630
14	फरकाटिंग-न्यू तिनसुकिया दोहरीकरण (194 किमी)	3,634

इसके अतिरिक्त, विगत तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 तथा चालू वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में पड़ने वाले 2,772 किमी कुल लंबाई के 33 सर्वेक्षण (21 नई लाइन तथा 12 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

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

- अनुमानित यातायात पूर्वानुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की गई प्रथम और अंतिम स्थान पहुंच संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और अतिरिक्त मार्ग प्रदान करना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन
- राज्य सरकारों/केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगें
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएँ
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

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

- राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण
- 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 परियोजनाओं के प्रभावी और त्वरित कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न उपायों में शामिल हैं:

- निधियों के आबंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि।
- फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन।
- विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी।
- शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी और वन्यजीवन संबंधी स्वीकृति तथा परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित प्राधिकरणों के साथ नियमित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना।

स्टेशन पुनर्विकास

रेल मंत्रालय ने अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत पुनर्विकास के लिए कटिहार जंक्शन स्टेशन को चिह्नित किया है।

बिहार में स्थित कटिहार जंक्शन स्टेशन पर, अधिक ऊंचाई वाले प्लेटफार्म, प्रतीक्षालय, सभी प्लेटफार्मों पर प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, मूत्रालय एवं शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, ऊपरी पैदल पुल, लिफ्ट, एस्केलेटर, पेयजल सुविधाएं, प्रकाश व्यवस्था सहित परिचलन क्षेत्र इत्यादि जैसी यात्री सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

कटिहार जंक्शन स्टेशन पर, हाल के वर्षों में, प्लेटफार्म संख्या 2 तथा 3 पर अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए शौचालय तथा मनिहारी टर्मिनल के प्लेटफार्म की ऊंचाई बढ़ाने संबंधी कार्य पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कटिहार जंक्शन स्टेशन के पुनर्विकास कार्य को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत किया गया है। कटिहार जंक्शन स्टेशन पुनर्विकास कार्य के मास्टर प्लान में निम्नलिखित कार्य परिकल्पित हैं:

- प्लेटफार्म सतह में सुधार
- प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर का प्रावधान
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- परिचलन क्षेत्र तथा पार्किंग में सुधार

इस स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफार्म सतह में सुधार तथा स्टेशन भवन में सुधार के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ निरंतर आधार पर स्टेशनों के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसमें भारतीय रेल के स्टेशनों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल हैं। प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए मास्टर प्लानिंग में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- रेलवे स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुँच में सुधार
- रेलवे स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण
- रेलवे स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठक व्यवस्था, वाटर-बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल/सबवे की व्यवस्था
- लिफ्ट/स्वचालित सीढ़ियां/रैम्प की व्यवस्था

- प्लेटफ़ॉर्म की सतह में सुधार/प्लेटफ़ॉर्म शेल्टर की व्यवस्था
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क की व्यवस्था
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र का विकास
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएँ
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- एयर कॉनकोर्स, एक्ज़ीक्यूटिव लाउंज, यातायात के विभिन्न साधनों के साथ एकीकरण, भूसुदर्शनीकरण आदि।

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध रूप से तथा व्यवहार्यतानुसार संवहनीय और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधानों आदि तथा दीर्घावधि में रेलवे स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टर के निर्माण की संकल्पना भी की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए 1,340 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से कटिहार जंक्शन स्टेशन सहित 98 स्टेशन बिहार में स्थित हैं। बिहार में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास हेतु चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	**स्टेशनों की संख्या**	**स्टेशनों के नाम**
बिहार	98	अनुग्रह नारायण रोड, आरा, अररिया कोर्ट, बख्तियारपुर, बांका, बनमनखी, बापूधाम मोतिहारी, बरहिया, बरौनी, बाढ़, बरसोई जंक्शन, बेगूसराय, बेतिया, भभुआ रोड, भागलपुर, भगवानपुर, बिहार शरीफ, बिहिया, बिक्रमगंज, बक्सर, चकिया, चौसा, छपरा, दलसिंह सराय, दरभंगा, दौरम मधेपुरा, देहरी ऑन सोन, ढोली, दिघवारा, डुमरांव, दुर्गावती, एकमा, फतुहा, गया, घोड़ासहन, गुरारू, हाजीपुर जंक्शन, जमालपुर, जमुई, जनकपुर रोड, जयनगर, जहानाबाद, झंझारपुर, कहलगांव, काढ़ागोला रोड, कटिहार जंक्शन, खगड़िया जंक्शन, किशनगंज, कुदरा, लाभा, लहेरियासराय, लखमीनिया, लखीसराय, मधुबनी, महेशखुंट, मैरवा, मानसी जंक्शन, मसरख, मोकामा, मोतीपुर, मुंगेर, मुजफ्फरपुर, नबीनगर रोड, नरकटियागंज, नवगछिया, नवादा, पहाड़पुर, पाटलिपुत्र, पटना, पीरो, पीरपैंती, रफीगंज, रघुनाथपुर, राजेंद्र नगर, राजगीर, राम दयालु नगर, रक्सौल, सबौर, सुगौली, सहरसा, साहिबपुर

		कमाल, सकरी, सलौना, सालमारी, समस्तीपुर, सासाराम, शाहपुर पतोरी, शिवनारायणपुर, सिमरी बख्तियारपुर, सिमुलतला, सीतामढ़ी, सिवान, सोनपुर जंक्शन, सुल्तानगंज, सुपौल, तारेगना, ठाकुरगंज, थावे

बिहार में वे स्टेशन जिनका कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है:

बिहार में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं। बिहार में पूर्ण किए गए स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
बिहार	8	बनमनखी, दौरम मधेपुरा, कहलगांव, पीरपैंती, सबौर, शिवनारायणपुर, सिमुलतला, थावे

बिहार में अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं जिनमें से कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार के स्टेशन:

- गया स्टेशन: द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार पर नए आगमन भवन का कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है। द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार पर नया प्रस्थान भवन, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर नया आगमन तथा प्रस्थान भवन, नया प्लेटफार्म संख्या 8, नए प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, एयर कॉनकोर्स तथा परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- मुजफ्फरपुर स्टेशन: संयुक्त टर्मिनल भवन, 3 मीटर चौड़ा स्काईवॉक (उत्तर दिशा), बुकिंग काउंटर तथा कार्यालय भवनों का कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है। चरण-I का मुख्य स्टेशन भवन, एलिवेटेड सड़क, आगमन टर्मिनल भवन, प्रस्थान टर्मिनल भवन, मल्टी-लेवल कार पार्किंग, 6 मीटर चौड़ा स्काईवॉक (दक्षिण दिशा), 18 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल तथा सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- किशनगंज स्टेशन: प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 तथा 2 पर प्लेटफार्म सतह का निर्माण, प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 तथा 2 पर पीने के पानी के नल, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार,

द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार पर पार्किंग, पहुंच मार्ग तथा बाउंड्री वॉल के कार्य पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं। प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर तथा 12 मीटर ऊपरी पैदल पुल के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

- सालमारी स्टेशन: प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 का विस्तार तथा ऊंचाई बढ़ाने, स्टेशन भवन में सुधार तथा प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 पर प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर के कार्य पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं। 3 मीटर चौड़ा ऊपरी पैदल पुल, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार तथा प्लेटफार्म संख्या 2 पर प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- बरसोई जंक्शन स्टेशन: 12 मीटर चौड़ा ऊपरी पैदल पुल, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, पहुंच मार्ग, प्लेटफार्म सतह में सुधार तथा नए स्टेशन भवन के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- ठाकुरगंज स्टेशन: 12 मीटर चौड़ा ऊपरी पैदल पुल, प्लेटफार्म संख्या 2 पर प्लेटफार्म सतह में सुधार, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, शौचालय ब्लॉक तथा प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 की ऊंचाई बढ़ाने के कार्य पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं। प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 पर प्लेटफार्म सतह में सुधार, कोच इंडिकेशन बोर्ड तथा ट्रेन इंडिकेशन बोर्ड की संस्थापना के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण, एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों की परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार निर्माण कार्य शुरू किए जाते हैं। स्टेशन का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण उस स्टेशन की कोटि/दशा/संभाले गए यातायात आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

PROMOTION OF SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING AND STRENGTHENING OF ELECTRONICS ECOSYSTEM

***246. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:**

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken measures to promote semiconductor manufacturing and strengthen the electronics ecosystem in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the progress made under the India Semiconductor Mission;

(c) the details of the incentives and support extended for semiconductor and electronics manufacturing; and

(d) the details of the expected impact of these initiatives on employment generation, exports and technological self-reliance?

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

(a) to (d): Inspired by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, Government adopted structured and targeted policy initiatives to develop India's electronic manufacturing ecosystem. These initiatives supported the manufacturing of finished products, followed by sub-assemblies, components, and eventually the machinery and tools. Apart from fiscal support, these initiatives also include non-fiscal support such as FDI reforms, tax reforms, labour reforms and measures for Ease of Doing Business (EoDB).

<u>Major schemes to promote electronics manufacturing:</u>

Following are the major initiatives of the Government to promote electronics manufacturing in India:

- PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing
- PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware
- Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)
- Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)

The details of the incentives/support offered under the respective schemes/initiatives are available at www.meity.gov.in

Impact of these initiatives on electronics manufacturing:

These initiatives have significantly impacted electronics manufacturing ecosystem in the country in the last 12 years, which can be seen from the following statistics:

#	2014-15	2025-26	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (₹)	~1.9 Lakh Cr	~13.11 Lakh Cr	Increased 7 times
Export of electronics goods (₹)	~38 thousand Cr	~4.24 Lakh Cr	Increased 11 times
Production of mobile phones (₹)	~18 thousand Cr	~6.27 Lakh Cr	Increased 33 times
Export of mobile phones (₹)	~15 hundred Cr	~ 2.59 Lakh Cr	Increased 165 times

As a result of these initiatives, India is the second largest mobile manufacturer in volume terms. The country has transitioned from being a net importer of mobile phones in 2014 to becoming a net exporter.

India has now reached a point where ~ 99.2% of the mobile phones being used in India are made in India.

Smartphones, which did not feature in the top 100 exported commodities in 2014 has now emerged as India's top exported individual commodity in FY 2025-26.

The electronics exports from India include Smartphones, Photovoltaic Modules, PCs, populated loaded Printed Circuit Boards (PCB), and many more components.

As per industry estimates, India's electronics manufacturing sector supports ~25 lakh jobs (direct and indirect) reflecting the sector's growing role in creating industrial employment opportunities.

Mobile Phone Manufacturing Scheme (MPMS)

To further scale up mobile phone manufacturing, deepen domestic value addition, strengthen supply chain resilience and enhance global competitiveness, the Union Cabinet has recently approved the Mobile Phone Manufacturing Scheme (MPMS) with a budgetary outlay of Rs 62,500 crore.

Semicon India Programme:

The semiconductor industry is a foundational industry. All sectors of the economy such as industrial, consumer, defence, telecommunication and automotive etc depend on semiconductors. This sector offers transformative

capabilities by driving technological innovation, economic growth, and strategic self-reliance.

Recognising the importance of semiconductors, the Government launched Semicon India Programme in January 2022 for setting up of semiconductor fabs, display fabs semiconductor packaging and also for promotion of Indian designed chips. The details of the incentives/support offered under the programme are available at www.ism.gov.in.

Under the Semicon India Programme, Government has approved 12 manufacturing projects spanning across 6 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Punjab, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh with total investment commitments of about ₹1.64 lakh crore. Out of these 12 projects, commercial production has already commenced from three plants.

Semicon 2.0:

To provide sustained support for semiconductor manufacturing, the Union Cabinet has approved Semicon 2.0 on 15.07.2026 with an outlay of ₹1.27 lakh crore. This initiative aims to establish a self-reliant, globally competitive semiconductor design and manufacturing ecosystem. Semicon 2.0 has following six pillars:

S. No.	Pillars	Segment
1	Design of Chips	Strategic & commercial chips
2	Machines and materials	Equipment, chemicals, gases, materials
3	Setting up more Fabs	Silicon, display, compound etc.
4	Further strengthening the ATMP/OSAT industry	Advanced & legacy packaging
5	Research & Development	Advanced technologies

6	Talent Development	Design & manufacturing talent

ACCIDENT AT LEVEL CROSSING IN MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL

***247. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:**

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

(a) whether accidents at level crossings have increased during the last several years and if so, the details thereof;

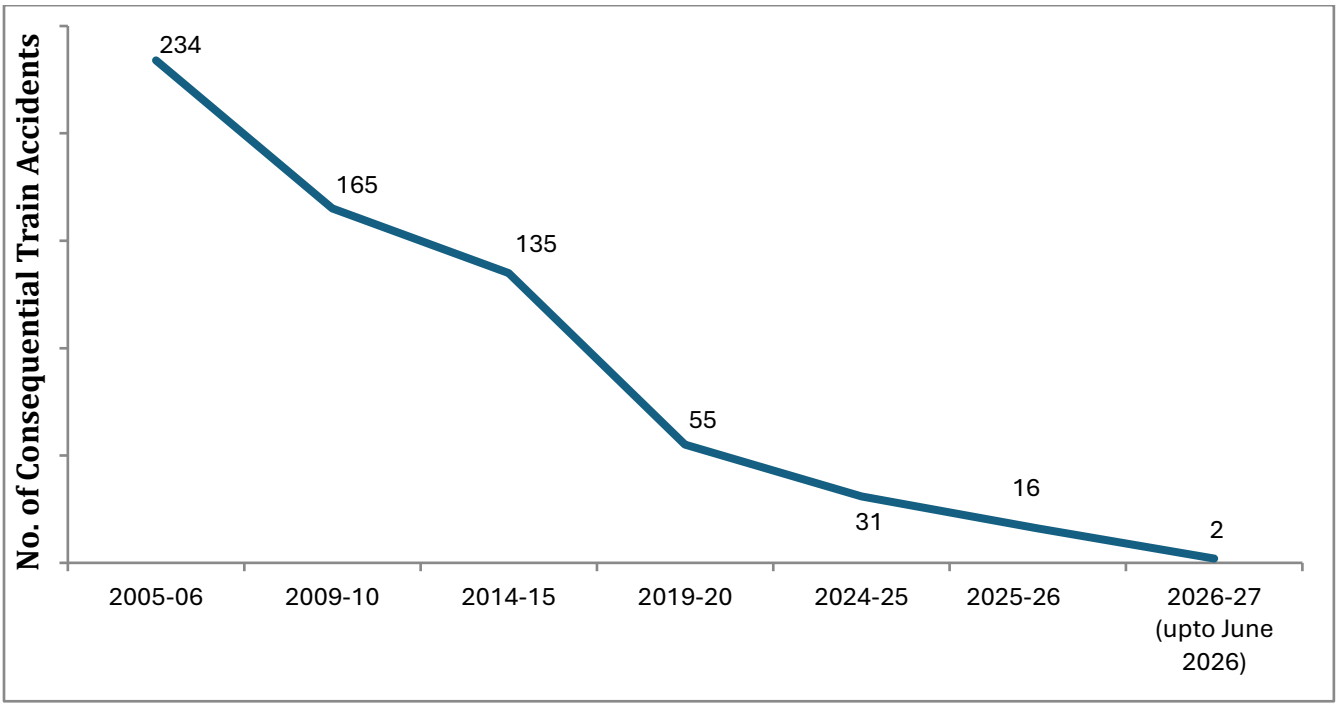
(b) the details of such incidents reported during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently four casualties were reported after a train rammed into a multi-utility vehicle at an open level crossing in Murshidabad district of West Bengal and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the gate dashing at level crossings has become a serious issue and the Railway is yet to come up with a firm solution to address this issue and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): 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	16 (88% lesser)
2026-27 (Up to June 2026)	2

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

CONSEQUENTIAL ACCIDENT INDEX:-

Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11
2025-26	0.01 (91% lesser)

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

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

During the last 3 years and the current year 2026-27 (up to 30.07.2026), there have been 3 consequential train accidents on manned level crossing gates over Indian Railways.

The various safety measures taken to enhance safety in train operations are as under:-

1. On Indian Railways, the expenditure on Safety related activities has increased over the years as under:-

Year	Expenditure/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)
2013-14	39,200
2022-23	87,336
2023-24	1,01,662
2024-25	1,14,022
2025-26	1,17,693
2026-27	1,20,389

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,671 stations up to 30.06.2026 to reduce accidents due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,395 Level Crossing Gates up to 30.06.2026 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 6,671 stations up to 30.06.2026.

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.	Item	2004-05 to	2014-15 to	2014-26 Vs.

No.		2013-14	2025-26	2004-14
	Technological Improvements			
1.	Use of high-quality rails(60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.63 Lakh Km	More than 2.8 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	87,219 Km	Nearly 9 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 31.03.26: 31,693 Nos.	352 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	35,971 Nos.	
	Better Maintenance Practices			
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	57,583 Km	1.78 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2.25 Crore	More than 2.8 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3,699 Nos.	In 2025-26: 272 Nos.	93 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2,548 Nos.	In 2025-26: 208 Nos.	92% reduction
	Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock			
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	36,429 Km	Almost 2.5 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	14,362 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.26:Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	49,366 Nos.	More than 21 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:-

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

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 OF C 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 2,633 Route Kilometers as on 31.07.2026, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:-

S. No.	Section	Progress (Route Km)
(1)	**Delhi– Mumbai route: 1,423 Rkm**	
I	Tilak Bridge – Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura – Kota – Nagda – Ratlam – Vadodra – Virar Section	1,327
ii	Vadodara – Ahmedabad Section	96

(2)	**Delhi – Howrah route: 1,210 Rkm**	

i.	Chipyana – Tundla – Kanpur – Subedarganj Section	563
ii.	Kanpur – Lucknow Section	71
iii.	Mirzapur – DDU (Excluding) Section	64
iv.	DDU(FOC) – Bhabua Road Section	50
v.	Sasaram – Pheser Section	43
vi.	Gaya – Sarmatarn – Nimiaghat Section	159
vii	Chota Ambana – Bardhaman – Howrah Section	260

10. In addition, track side Kavach implementation work is being taken up on 21,794 RKM covering all GQ,GD,HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

11. The total progress of key items of Kavach on Indian Railway sections are as under:-

S. No.	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	11,547 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1,721 Nos.
iii	Station Data Centre	1,009 Station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	7,726 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	6,290 Nos.

12. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 7,190 Locomotives and 1,200 EMU/MEMU has been taken up.

13. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 94,000 technicians, operators and

engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes about 57,000 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 Jun'26 are Rs. 3,875 Crore. The allocation of funds during the year 2026-27 is Rs. 2,066 Crore. Kavach work is going at good pace in the entire country. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

The Murshidabad Incident:-

A collision incident of a school van (Tata Sumo) with the passenger train (53054 DN Nimtita – Katwa passenger) took place in the morning (at about 6:41 Hrs) of 17.07.2026 at the Manned Level Crossing (MLC) gate no 24 A/2 on the Azimganj – Katwa Section of Howrah Division of Eastern Railway. The details are as under:

Azimganj – Katwa section is a double line section. At about 06:41 Hrs on 17.07.2026, 53054 DN Nimtita – Katwa Passenger (going towards Katwa on Down line) reached Manned level crossing no. 24A/2 (situated between Khagraghat Road and Karna Subarana stations) and dashed with Tata Sumo which was crossing the railway tracks through level crossing. While the train was passing, level crossing gate was supposed to be closed but it was in open condition.

Just before this train, 13431 UP Nabadwip Express (going towards Azimganj on UP line) passed this level crossing at about 06:39 Hrs with level crossing gate in closed condition. However, the gate was opened by Gateman after this train passed before allowing 53054 DN Nimtita – Katwa Passenger train which was about to arrive.

Prima Facie cause of the accident was opening of gate after passing of UP train no. 13431 Nabadwip – Belurghat Express without passing 53054 DN Nimtita – Katwa Passenger.

FIR has been registered against the on duty Gateman by GRP/Azimganj and Gateman has been arrested. The concerned Permanent way supervisor has also been suspended. Further, a senior level departmental Inquiry is being conducted to ascertain why the gate was opened by the Gateman.

In the said incident, 5 persons lost their lives and 4 persons sustained injuries. Total amount of Rs 56 Lakhs has been paid by the Railways as ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of the deceased and injured individuals.

Construction of Road over Bridges/ Road under Bridges:-

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.

No. of ROBs/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 viz-a-viz 2014-26 (Upto May’26) is as under:-

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed

2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-26 (Upto May'26)	14,451 Nos. (547 Nos. in the State of West Bengal)

As on 01.06.2026, 4,993 Nos. ROBs/RUBs works are sanctioned at a cost of approx.₹ 1,17,492 Cr on Indian Railways which are at various stages of planning and execution.

Of these, 363 Nos. ROBs/ RUBs works at a cost of approx. ₹8,060 Cr are sanctioned in the state of West Bengal including 27 Nos. ROB/RUB works at a cost of approx. ₹ 428 Cr in Murshidabad district which are at various stages of planning and execution.

Completion & commissioning of ROB/RUB works depends on various factors like cooperation OF STATE Governments in giving consent for closure of 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.

Further, Railways have taken following measures to expedite the progress of work:

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

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

iii. Standardization of superstructure and substructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on the Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of a compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

PROHIBITION OF HOLDING SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS

***248. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:**

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

(a) whether the Government has studied global regulatory frameworks including recent international legislations prohibiting children under 16 years from holding social media accounts to protect minors online;

(b) if so, the details of any assessment conducted on the feasibility, digital rights implications, privacy concerns and enforcement challenges of implementing age-verification mechanisms in the country;

(c) whether any specific guidelines put in place to regulate the use of social media platforms by educational institutions for communicating with

students to protect minors from cyberbullying or harmful content and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any legislative or regulatory proposals are under consideration of the Government to mandate parental consent or age-gating measures online and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of stakeholder consultations held so far along with the proposed timeline for implementing child-safety regulations on digital platforms?

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

(a) to (e): While digital technologies have significantly enhanced access to education, communication and innovation, the Government is also cognizant of the risks associated with children's online activities, including exposure to harmful content, cyberbullying, online exploitation and digital addiction.

The Government keeps itself informed of global developments and evolving international regulatory approaches relating to online safety, including measures adopted by different jurisdictions for protection of children in the digital environment. Such developments are examined from time to time while formulating or reviewing domestic policy and legal frameworks, keeping in view India's constitutional framework, legal requirements, technological ecosystem and the need to balance user safety, innovation, privacy and digital inclusion.

To help achieve the aim at ensuring an Open, Safe and Trusted and Accountable Internet for all users, the Government adopts a consultative approach in matters relating to the legal and regulatory framework governing the digital ecosystem and regularly engages with relevant stakeholders to examine the legal, policy and institutional framework relating to emerging issues in the cyberspace, in light of technological developments and public interest.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 (“IT Act”) and the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (“IT Rules”), together, have established a framework to promote digital well-being, user safeguards and responsible digital participation.

The IT Rules require that the intermediaries 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 is harmful to children or violates any law for the time being in force.

Intermediaries, in cases where the violation involves the commission of an offence under any law currently in force such as the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 read with the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, or the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, which mandates reporting must report such offence to the appropriate authority in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law.

Recent amendments to IT Rules require social media platforms and other intermediaries to remove unlawful content within three hours of the receipt of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction or reasoned intimation by the Appropriate Government or its agency.

Additionally, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (“DPDP Act”) has been enacted which establishes the legal framework to regulate the processing of digital personal data. The DPDP Act provides a legal framework for safeguarding children’s privacy online. It mandates parental consent for processing children’s personal data and prohibits practices detrimental to their well-being such as tracking, behavioural monitoring or targeted advertising towards children.

MeitY is implementing a project on ‘Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA)’ for generating human resources in Information Security and creating general awareness on various aspects of cyber hygiene & cyber security among the masses. So far, 6,650 awareness workshops have been conducted across the country covering 11.37 lakh+ participants, including school/college students, teachers, law enforcement, government personnel, and the general public.

Further, multilingual awareness material in the form of handbooks, short videos, posters, brochures, cartoon stories for children, etc. published and disseminated through print, electronic, social media and www.isea.gov.in & https://staysafeonline.in/.

CERT-In also regularly shares safety and security tips and awareness posters, info-graphics and videos on its official websites and social media handles and is aimed at sensitizing internet users on cyber security attacks and frauds including online safety measures for children.

The Ministry of Education issued the PRAGYATA Guidelines on Digital Education in July 2020, which provide a framework for safe and effective online learning, including promotion of students' well-being and responsible use of social media and electronic devices. CBSE has supplemented these efforts through guidelines on digital etiquette, cyber-security training for teachers, publication of the 'Cyber Security Handbook', and advisories to schools for establishing Cyber Clubs to promote cyber safety awareness. NCERT has also incorporated cyber safety in its curriculum, including a chapter on "Societal Impacts" in Classes XI and XII, and CIET-NCERT has developed and disseminated resource materials on cyber safety.

प्रधान मंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम

***249. श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:**

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के नव-अधिसूचित विकास क्षेत्रों में प्रधान मंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके) के अंतर्गत नए डिग्री महाविद्यालयों और तकनीकी संस्थानों की स्थापना के लिए कोई समयबद्ध योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को दूर-दराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्मित अस्पतालों और विद्यालय भवनों के निर्माण की गुणवत्ता अत्यंत खराब होने के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जो बहुत कम समय में ही जीर्ण-शीर्ण होने लगे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत केवल निर्माण लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के बजाय इन परिसरों से लाभार्थियों को दीर्घकालिक लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कोई स्वतंत्र सामाजिक संपरीक्षा की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त क्षेत्रों में नए उद्योगों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए इन अल्पसंख्यक-बहुल क्षेत्रों के युवाओं को आधुनिक व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे विभिन्न कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):

(क): प्रधान मंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय की एक केंद्रीय रूप से प्रायोजित योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास जैसे तथा अन्य पहचाने गए क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक अवसंरचना का सृजन करना है।

यह योजना मांग-आधारित है तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर परियोजनाओं पर अनुमोदन हेतु विचार किया जाता है। संशोधित पीएमजेवीके दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन देश के सभी जिलों में किया जा सकता है तथा राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन 15 किलोमीटर के दायरे के भीतर 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक अल्पसंख्यक जनसंख्या वाले पहचाने गए क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं से संबंधित प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

वर्तमान में उत्तर प्रदेश के नव-अधिसूचित विकास क्षेत्रों में पीएमजेवीके के अंतर्गत नए डिग्री महाविद्यालयों तथा तकनीकी संस्थानों की स्थापना के लिए कोई समयबद्ध योजना नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ऐसे संस्थानों की स्थापना के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त कोई प्रस्ताव वर्तमान में मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख): पीएमजेवीके योजना के अंतर्गत निर्मित अस्पताल अथवा विद्यालय भवनों के निर्माण की गुणवत्ता के संबंध में मंत्रालय को कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग): पीएमजेवीके योजना के अंतर्गत कोई स्वतंत्र सामाजिक संपरीक्षा नहीं कराई गई है। तथापि, मंत्रालय द्वारा योजना के कार्यान्वयन तथा इसके दीर्घकालिक परिणामों का आकलन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन एवं प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन कराए गए हैं।

नई दिल्ली स्थित भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (IIPA) द्वारा एक मूल्यांकन अध्ययन कराया गया था तथा नीति आयोग के विकास निगरानी एवं मूल्यांकन कार्यालय (DMEO) द्वारा एक प्रभाव-सह-आकलन अध्ययन कराया गया था। इन अध्ययनों में अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों में पीएमजेवीके योजना के कार्यान्वयन, प्रभावशीलता, कारगरता, दक्षता तथा संधारणीयता का आकलन किया गया। इनमें अवसंरचना सृजन, सेवा प्रदायगी तथा प्राप्त परिणामों का परीक्षण किया गया तथा जागरूकता, निधि प्रवाह, निगरानी एवं परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण में सुधार हेतु सिफारिशें की गईं।

साथ ही, स्वतंत्र तकनीकी पर्यवेक्षण को सुदृढ़ करने तथा अवसंरचना की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पीएमजेवीके की सभी परियोजनाओं हेतु तृतीय पक्ष गुणवत्ता आश्वासन (TPQA) को अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।

(घ): मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (PM VIKAS) नामक एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य कौशल विकास, उद्यमिता तथा शैक्षिक सहायता के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यकों, विशेष रूप से कारीगर समुदायों की आजीविका में सुधार करना है।

PM VIKAS के कौशल एवं प्रशिक्षण घटक के अंतर्गत अल्पसंख्यक युवाओं को समकालीन/गैर-पारंपरिक व्यवसायों में बाज़ारोन्मुखी तथा रोजगार-संबद्ध कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह प्रशिक्षण राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता रूपरेखा (NSQF) के अनुरूप है तथा योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार सूचीबद्ध प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों/कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से संचालित किया जाता है। इस घटक का उद्देश्य लाभार्थियों को उभरती हुई

बाज़ार अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप कौशल प्रदान करना तथा उनकी रोजगारयोग्यता एवं आजीविका के अवसरों को बेहतर बनाना है।

इस योजना में अल्पसंख्यक कारीगरों को चिन्हित कला एवं शिल्प विधाओं में पारंपरिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का भी प्रावधान है, ताकि उनके कौशल का उन्नयन हो, उत्पादकता में सुधार हो तथा वे समकालीन बाज़ार की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप स्वयं को ढाल सकें। इसके अतिरिक्त, महिला नेतृत्व एवं उद्यमिता घटक का उद्देश्य महिला लाभार्थियों में नेतृत्व क्षमता तथा उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना है।

पीएम विकास योजना में राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास एवं वित्त निगम (NMDFC) तथा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों के साथ अभिसरण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है, ताकि लाभार्थियों के लिए ऋण संपर्क स्थापित किए जा सकें तथा उन्हें को स्वरोजगार एवं उद्यमिता के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

इस प्रकार कौशल विकास, प्रशिक्षण, उद्यमिता सहायता तथा ऋण-संपर्क अभिसरण के माध्यम से मंत्रालय अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों से संबंधित युवाओं की रोजगारयोग्यता एवं आजीविका के अवसरों को बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रहा है।

दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे जोन में रेलगाड़ियों का संचालन

***250. श्रीमती ज्योत्स्ना चरणदास महंत:**

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

(क) विगत एक वर्ष के दौरान दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे जोन विशेषकर बिलासपुर और रायपुर मंडलों से गुजरने वाली कुल कितनी स्थानीय और लंबी दूरी की यात्री रेलगाड़ियां रद्द की गई हैं/उनके मार्गों में परिवर्तन किया गया है;

(ख) क्या उक्त मार्ग पर मालगाड़ियों से कोयले की ढुलाई, पटरियों के विस्तार और तकनीकी अनुरक्षण कार्य को प्राथमिकता दिए जाने के कारण दैनिक यात्रियों को काफी असुविधा हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने रेलगाड़ियों के बार-बार रद्द होने के कारण आम यात्रियों और कामगारों को यात्रा करने में आ रही समस्या/असुविधा का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त जोन यात्री रेलगाड़ियों का सुचारु और समय पर संचालन सुनिश्चित करने और इन रेलगाड़ियों के अचानक रद्द होने की स्थिति की समीक्षा करने के लिए उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) : वर्तमान में, भारतीय रेल एक ही रेल अवसंरचना पर माल और यात्री दोनों प्रकार की रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन करती है। इसलिए, कभी-कभी, रेलगाड़ी परिचालन को निम्नलिखित कारणों से विनियमित किया जाता है:

रेल परिसंपत्तियों का अनुरक्षण: परिसंपत्ति विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों का अनुरक्षण करना, जो रेलगाड़ियों के सुरक्षित परिचालन के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

अवसंरचना और क्षमता संवर्धन कार्य: रेलमार्ग पर संकुलन को कम करने और लाइन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से अवसंरचना के विकास और क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यों को निष्पादित करना।

दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे में हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाओं और चल रही परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु.)
1	खरसिया-कोरिछापर नई लाइन (43 किमी)	851
2	बिलासपुर- उरकुरा तीसरी लाइन (110 किमी)	365
3	सल्का रोड- खोंगसरा दोहरीकरण (26 किमी)	181
4	दुर्ग-राजनांदगांव दोहरीकरण (31 किमी)	250
5	बिलासपुर में फ्लाईओवर के साथ खोडरी-अनूपपुर दोहरीकरण (72 किमी)	792
6	चांपा -झारसुगुड़ा तीसरी लाइन (152 किमी)	1,227
7	पेंड्रा रोड – अन्नूपुर तीसरी लाइन (50 किमी)	394
8	रायपुर - टिटलागढ़ दोहरीकरण (203 किमी)	1,171
9	दल्लीराझरा-रावघाट (95 किमी)	1,628

चालू परियोजनाएं:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु.)
1	खरसिया-धरमजयगढ़ नई लाइन (122 किमी)	3,407
2	गेवरा रोड- पेंड्रा रोड नई लाइन (135 किमी)	3,724
3	धरमजयगढ़-कोरबा नई लाइन (63 किमी)	1,686
4	चिरिमिरी -नागपुर हॉल्ट नई लाइन (17 किमी)	670
5	सरडेगा-भालुमुंडा नई लाइन (37 किमी)	1,282
6	खरसिया - परमलकासा नई दोहरी लाइन (278 किमी)	7,854
7	रावघाट-जगदलपुर नई लाइन (140 किमी)	3,513
8	किरंदुल- जगदलपुर दोहरीकरण (150 किमी)	1,780
9	जगदलपुर -कोरापुट दोहरीकरण (107 किमी)	1,547
10	झारसुगुड़ा-बिलासपुर चौथी लाइन (206 किमी)	2,596
11	गेवरा रोड- पेंड्रा रोड दोहरीकरण (135 किमी)	3,475
12	राजनांदगांव -नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (228 किमी)	3,545
13	बोरीडांड - अंबिकापुर दोहरीकरण (80 किमी)	1,577
14	दुर्ग-राजनांदगांव चौथी लाइन (31 किमी)	464
15	गोंदिया-डोंगरगढ़ चौथी लाइन (84 किमी)	2,223
16	बैकुंठ - उरकुरा चौथी लाइन (26 किमी)	426
17	चांपा-कोरबा तीसरी लाइन (42 किमी)	755

यात्री रेलगाड़ियां निर्धारित समय-सारणी के अनुसार परिचालित की जाती हैं। ऊपर उल्लिखित तंगियों सहित परिचालनिक तंगियों के बावजूद, भारतीय रेल अपनी समय-सारणी के अनुसार रेलगाड़ियों को परिचालित करने और समयपालन बनाए रखने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास करती है। यात्रियों पर गाड़ी विनियमन के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए भी प्रयास किए जाते हैं तथा यात्रियों को समय पर सूचना दी जाती है, ताकि यात्रियों को असुविधा कम हो।

उपरोक्त तंगियों के बावजूद, 2025-26 के दौरान, बिलासपुर मंडल में लगभग 95% समय-सारणीबद्ध रेलगाड़ियां (मेल/एक्सप्रेस और पैसेंजर रेलगाड़ियां) परिचालित की गईं, जिनमें बिलासपुर मंडल में निर्दिष्ट मार्गों पर 96% समय-सारणीबद्ध रेलगाड़ियां शामिल हैं। इसी तरह, रायपुर मंडल में 98 प्रतिशत से अधिक समय-सारणीबद्ध रेलगाड़ियां परिचालित की गईं, जिनमें रायपुर मंडल में निर्दिष्ट मार्गों पर चलने वाली 97 प्रतिशत समय-सारणीबद्ध रेलगाड़ियां शामिल हैं।

भारतीय रेल में समयपालन में सुधार लाने हेतु उठाए गए कदम:

भारतीय रेल में समयपालन को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और रेलगाड़ियों के समयबद्ध चालन के लिए हरसंभव प्रयास किया जाता है। बहरहाल, भारतीय रेल में समयपालन को कई कारक प्रभावित करते हैं जिनमें कोहरे का मौसम, पथ संबंधी तंगियां/संकुलन, परिसंपत्तियों का अनुरक्षण एवं अन्य मुद्दे, अलार्म चेन खींचना, आंदोलन, मवेशियों का कुचला जाना और अन्य अप्रत्याशित परिस्थितियां शामिल हैं।

गाड़ी सेवाओं के समयपालन में सुधार लाने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- प्रौद्योगिकीय उपकरणों और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी प्रणालियों का उपयोग करके रेलगाड़ियों के समयपालन की नियमित, सतत और तत्समय निगरानी।
- गाड़ी परिचालन की निगरानी के लिए एक एकीकृत डिजिटल प्लेटफार्म का उपयोग जिसमें एकीकृत कोचिंग प्रबंधन प्रणाली (आईसीएमएस) और नियंत्रण कार्यालय

अनुप्रयोग (सीओए) शामिल हैं जो राष्ट्रीय गाड़ी पूछताछ प्रणाली (एनटीईएस) के साथ एकीकृत किए गए हैं।

- जीपीएस उपकरणों से सुसज्जित इंजनों {तत्समय रेलगाड़ी सूचना प्रणाली (आरटीआईएस) और इंजनों तथा गाड़ियों की दूरस्थ निगरानी और प्रबंधन (आरईएमएमएलओटी)} और स्टेशन सिगनल प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत डाटा लॉगर्स के माध्यम से गाड़ियों के संचलन द्वारा ही समय को स्वतः अपडेट करने के लिए क्रमिक प्रगति।
- डेटा लॉगर स्टेशनों पर यात्री गाड़ियों के आगमन/प्रस्थान की तत्समय और वास्तविक रिपोर्टिंग सुनिश्चित करते हैं।
- भारतीय रेल पारंपरिक सवारी डिब्बों (सडिका सवारी डिब्बों) को अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी वाले आधुनिक हल्के भार वाले एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों से प्रतिस्थापित कर रही है। भारतीय रेल की उत्पादन इकाइयां अप्रैल 2018 से केवल एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का उत्पादन कर रही हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों के उत्पादन में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है और 2014 से लगभग 50,000 से अधिक एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का विनिर्माण किया गया है। भारतीय रेल शीघ्र त्वरण और मंदन वाली वंदे भारत, नमो भारत रैपिड रेल और अमृत भारत गाड़ियों का भी प्रसार कर रही है।
- समयपालन में सुधार लाने के लिए, भारतीय रेल समय-सारणी को युक्तिसंगत बनाने का कार्य भी करती है। ऐसी ही एक प्रक्रिया, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से, आईआईटी-मुंबई की सहायता से उनके ट्रैफिक सिम्युलेटर का उपयोग करके शुरू की गई थी। इस प्रक्रिया का उद्देश्य रुकौनी को कम करने और समयपालन में सुधार लाने के लिए सभी खंडों पर निश्चित एकीकृत अनुरक्षण ब्लॉकों का प्रावधान करना भी था।

- गाड़ियों को उचित विद्युत शक्ति प्रदान करने के लिए नई पीढ़ी के उच्च क्षमता वाले इंजनों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।
- इसके अलावा, कोहरे के प्रभाव को कम और समाप्त करने और कोहरे के मौसम की स्थिति में लोको पायलटों को रेलगाड़ी चलाने में सहायता करने के लिए भारतीय रेल द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

  (i) जीपीएस आधारित फॉग सेफ डिवाइस- लोको पायलटों को ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम (जीपीएस) आधारित पोर्टेबल 'फॉग सेफ डिवाइस' (एफएसडी) उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है, जो कोहरे जैसी खराब दृश्यता परिस्थितियों के दौरान सामने आने वाले महत्वपूर्ण पहचान चिह्नों जैसे सिगनल, समपार फाटकों, स्थायी गति प्रतिबंधों आदि की सूचना अग्रिम रूप से प्रदर्शित करता है। इस डिवाइस का उपयोग विशेष रूप से शीत ऋतु के दौरान सुरक्षित रेलगाड़ी परिचालन के लिए किया जाता है और खराब दृश्यता की परिस्थितियों में चालन के दौरान लोको पायलटों पर तनाव को कम करने में सहायता करता है। 31.05.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल में 33,624 फॉग सेफ डिवाइस उपलब्ध हैं।

  (ii) मॉडिफाइड सेमी-ऑटोमैटिक स्टॉप सिगनल (एमएएसएस) प्रणाली: कोहरे और खराब मौसम में दृश्यता में बाधक जैसी असामान्य परिस्थितियों के दौरान स्वचालित सिगनल वाले क्षेत्र में एमएएसएस प्रणाली शुरू की गई है। यह प्रणाली कोहरे के मौसम की परिस्थितियों के दौरान रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में होने वाली देरी को कम करने में सहायता करती है।

कोहरे और खराब दृश्यता की परिस्थितियों में रेलगाड़ी परिचालन, प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम का एक अनिवार्य घटक है तथा इसे लोको पायलटों और सहायक लोको पायलटों के लिए निर्धारित

प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के परिवहन मॉड्यूल और तकनीकी मॉड्यूल में पहले से ही शामिल किया गया है।

- सिगनल अवसंरचना का आधुनिकीकरण: भारतीय रेल अधिक विश्वसनीयता और संरक्षा के लिए सिगनल अवसंरचना का आधुनिकीकरण कर रही है। यह पर्याप्त अतिरेक (बिजली आपूर्ति और पारेषण मीडिया में) के साथ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग सिस्टम, ट्रेन व्हीकल वेरिफिकेशन के लिए दोहरी संसूचन प्रणालियों और पुराने विद्युत-यांत्रिक उपकरणों के प्रतिस्थापन द्वारा विश्वसनीय डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग कर रहा है। कई सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं जैसे:

  क) पुरानी यांत्रिक सिगनल प्रणाली के स्थान पर प्वाइंटों और सिगनलों के केंद्रीकृत परिचालन के साथ इलेक्ट्रिकल/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणालियों का प्रावधान। दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, ये प्रणालियां 6671 स्टेशनों पर मुहैया कराई गई हैं, जिनमें से 3954 स्टेशनों पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग मुहैया कराई गई है।

  ख) संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक 6,671 स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों के माध्यम से रेलपथ अधिभोगिता के सत्यापन द्वारा रेलवे स्टेशनों का संपूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन।

  ग) ब्लॉक खंड के स्वचालित क्लीयरेंस के लिए एक्सल काउंटर, बीपीएसी (ब्लॉक प्रूविंग एक्सल काउंटर) लगाए गए हैं ताकि अगली गाड़ी के लिए लाइन क्लीयर देने से पहले बिना किसी मानवीय हस्तक्षेप के गाड़ी का पूर्ण आगमन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और मानवीय हस्तक्षेप को कम किया जा सके। दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक, 6085 ब्लॉक खंडों पर ये प्रणालियाँ मुहैया कराई गई हैं।

  घ) भारतीय रेल (चालित लाइन) साधारण नियमों में पुरःस्थापित रोलिंग ब्लॉक (देखें दिनांक 30.11.2023 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना) के दौरान सिगनल

परिसंपत्तियों का योजनाबद्ध अनुरक्षण किया जाता है, जिसमें परिसंपत्तियों के एकीकृत अनुरक्षण/मरम्मत/प्रतिस्थापन के कार्य की योजना रोलिंग आधार पर अग्रिम रूप से बनाई जाती है और निष्पादित की जाती है।

- क्षमता संवर्धन और अवसंरचना का उन्नयन

भारतीय रेल द्वारा पिछले 12 वर्षों के दौरान बड़े पैमाने पर रेल नेटवर्क का क्षमता संवर्धन शुरू किया गया है। भारतीय रेल में नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	**कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ**	**औसत कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ**
2009-14	7,599 कि.मी.	4.2 कि.मी. प्रतिदिन
2014-26	36,429 कि.मी.	8.32 कि.मी. प्रतिदिन (लगभग 2 गुना)

01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल में 8.31 लाख करोड़ रुपए लागत तथा 40,000 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 514 रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं (169 नई लाइन, 29 आमान परिवर्तन और 316 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत की गई हैं। सारांश निम्नानुसार है:

कोटि	**परियोजनाओं की संख्या**	**नई लाइन/आमान परिवर्तन/दोहरीकरण की कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)**	**मार्च 2026 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी)**	**मार्च 2026 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)**
नई लाइन	169	16,634	3,361	1,57,572
आमान परिवर्तन	29	3987	3,045	24,227
दोहरीकरण	316	19,379	6,177	1,23,454
कुल	514	40,000	12,583	3,05,253

छत्तीसगढ़

हाल ही के वर्षों में बजट आबंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की गई है। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पडने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-2014	₹311 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष
2026-2027	₹7,470 करोड़ (लगभग 24 गुना)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	32 कि.मी.	6.4 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष
2014-26	1,311 कि.मी.	109.29 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष (17 गुना)

स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनाएं:

दिनांक 01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 48,202 करोड़ रुपए लागत तथा 2,398 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 36 परियोजनाएं (8 नई लाइन और 28 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत की गई हैं। सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2026 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2026 तक किया गया कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	8	887	262	7,535
दोहरीकरण	28	1,512	889	11,298
कुल	36	2,398	1,151	18,833

गति क्षमता में सुधार:

भारतीय रेल में रेलपथ अवसंरचना का सुदृढ़ीकरण, उन्नयन, आधुनिकीकरण करना और सुधार लाना एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे सहित भारतीय रेल में रेलपथ के उन्नयन के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं:

i. प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण के समय 60 किग्रा, 90 अल्टीमेट टेंसाइल स्ट्रेंथ (यूटीएस) पटरियों युक्त आधुनिक रेलपथ संरचना, इलास्टिक फास्टनिंग वाले चौड़े और भारी प्री-स्ट्रेस्ड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी), पीएससी स्लीपर पर फैन शेप्ड लेआउट टर्नआउट और गर्डर पुलों पर एच-बीम स्लीपर का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

ii. थिक वेब स्विच और वेल्डेबल सीएमएस क्रॉसिंग का उपयोग टर्नआउट नवीकरण कार्यों में किया जा रहा है।

iii. जोड़ों की वेल्डिंग से बचने के लिए 260 मीटर लंबे रेल पैनलों की आपूर्ति में वृद्धि की गई है, जिससे संरक्षा और यात्रा गुणवत्ता में सुधार हुआ है।

iv. पारंपरिक स्विच एक्सपेंशन ज्वाइंट (एसईजे) के स्थान पर थिक वेब स्विच एक्सपेंशन ज्वाइंट/बेहतर एसईजे का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

v. पटरियों के लिए बेहतर वेल्डिंग प्रौद्योगिकी अर्थात् फ्लैश बट वेल्डिंग को अपनाना।

vi. रेलपथ के बेहतर अनुरक्षण और विश्वसनीयता के लिए उच्च आउटपुट प्लेन टैम्पर और पॉइंट्स तथा क्रॉसिंग टैम्पर का उपयोग करके रेलपथ अनुरक्षण के लिए यंत्रीकृत प्रणाली को अपनाना।

vii. परिसंपत्ति विश्वसनीयता में और सुधार लाने के लिए रेल ग्राइंडिंग मशीनों सहित अत्याधुनिक मशीनों का उपयोग।

viii. पीक्यूआरएस, टीआरटी, टी-28 आदि जैसी ट्रैक मशीनों के उपयोग के माध्यम से रेलपथ बिछाने संबंधी कार्यों का यांत्रिकीकरण।

ix. समपार फाटकों पर संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए समपार फाटकों की इंटरलॉकिंग।

x. पटरियों और झलाई के परीक्षण के लिए उन्नत फेज्ड एरे प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग।

xi. इष्टतम अनुरक्षण आवश्यकताओं का पता लगाने के लिए रेलपथ के संपूर्ण दशा मूल्यांकन के लिए एकीकृत ट्रैक मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम (आईटीएमएस) और ऑसिलेशन मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम (ओएमएस) का संस्थापन।

xii. यार्ड में रेलपथ संबंधी मापदंडों की निरंतर रिकॉर्डिंग के लिए पोर्टेबल ट्रैक मेजरिंग ट्रॉलियों का उपयोग।

xiii. सटीक अनुरक्षण इनपुट को सक्षम करने के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों के माध्यम से प्राप्त रेलपथ निरीक्षण रिकॉर्डों के एकीकरण और डेटा विश्लेषण के लिए वेब समर्थित रेलपथ प्रबंधन प्रणाली (टीएमएस) का उपयोग करना।

उपरोक्त उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, रेलपथ की गति क्षमता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। 2014 तथा 2026 के दौरान, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे में रेलपथ की गति क्षमता का तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

खण्डीय गति (किमी प्रति घंटा)	2014		2026	
	रेलपथ किमी	%	रेलपथ किमी	%
130 तथा अधिक	कुछ नहीं	0	1,594	35.3
110–130	1,690	59.3	2,348	52.0
<110	1,160	40.7	574	12.7
कुल	2,850	100	4,516	100

यह देखा जा सकता है कि दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे में लगभग 88% रेलपथ को 110 किमी प्रति घंटे और उससे अधिक गति क्षमता के लिए अपग्रेड किया गया है।

उपरोक्त पहलकदमियों के कारण, भारतीय रेल ने 2025-26 के दौरान 77% से अधिक समग्र समयपालन दर्ज किया।

BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY UNDER BHARATNET IN TELANGANA

***251. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:**

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

(a) whether all villages and Gram Panchayats in Telangana have been provided broadband connectivity under BharatNet or other Government programmes;

(b) the status of mobile network coverage including 4G and 5G services in Telangana, district-wise;

(c) the details of telecom infrastructure established in aspirational and rural areas of the State during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints regarding poor telecom connectivity in tribal and remote areas of Telangana and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to improve digital connectivity, postal infrastructure and telecom services in Telangana to facilitate digital governance, education, healthcare and economic development?

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

(a): The BharatNet Project has been approved for provision of broadband connectivity in a phased manner to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country, including in the State of Telangana. Further, the Government has approved the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) under a design, built, operate and

maintain model to upgrade the existing network created under Phase-I and Phase-II of the BharatNet Project and to create incremental network for new GPs, its operation and maintenance and provision of 1.5 crore fiber-based internet connections. As on 30.6.2026, 10,833 GPs had been connected in Telangana under BharatNet project.

(b): In the State of Telangana 10,022 villages have mobile coverage, out of which 9,929 villages are covered with 4G/5G connectivity. District-wise details are at **Statement**.

(c) to (e): Government of India through Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) has undertaken several projects for improvement of telecom connectivity in tribal and remote areas of Telangana, as well as for establishment of telecom infrastructure in aspirational and rural areas in the State of Telangana, such as Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Phase-I Upgradation, LWE Phase-II Project and 4G Saturation Project for provision of mobile connectivity and BharatNet Project for provision of broadband connectivity. Complaints/grievances regarding poor telecom connectivity are addressed in coordination with Telecom Service Providers (TSPs).

As on 30.06.2026, 412 mobile towers have been commissioned in the State of Telangana under DBN funded projects, covering 493 villages. The Government of India has approved the proposal of the Government of Telangana for implementation of ABP in the State and communicated in principle approval to the State Government.

The Department of Posts has undertaken several measures to improve postal infrastructure in Telangana. Advanced Postal Technology (APT) has been rolled out in all the Post Offices in Telangana Circle. 5,427 Branch Post Offices have been equipped with mobile devices, providing a unified digital platform for postal, banking, insurance and citizen centric services. Post Office Savings Bank has been fully computerized on a Core Banking Solution platform offering modern digital services, including ATM access, DBT payment, internet banking, mobile banking, NEFT/RTGS, e-Passbook and e-KYC. Additionally, UPI services are also being provided through India Post Payments Bank -Post Office Savings Account linkage, in all Post Offices in the State of Telangana. Further, 24/48 Speed Post services have been launched in six metro cities, including Hyderabad.

STATEMENT

DISTRICT WISE DETAILS OF MOBILE COVERAGE INCLUDING 4G/ 5G SERVICES IN THE STATE OF TELANGANA

SN	Name of District	Number of villages Covered with mobile network	Number of villages brought under 4G/5G services
1	Adilabad	488	479
2	Bhadradri Kothagudem	361	357
3	Hyderabad	1	1
4	Jagitial	284	284
5	Jangoan	174	174
6	Jayashankar Bhupalpally	206	201
7	Jogulamba Gadwal	191	189
8	Kamareddy	457	456
9	Karimnagar	195	195
10	Khammam	356	355

11	kumuram Bheem	400	392
12	Mahabubabad	271	269
13	Mahabubnagar	298	298
14	Mancherial	360	352
15	Medak	365	364
16	Medchal-Malkajgiri	68	68
17	Mulugu	299	273
18	Nagarkurnool	338	335
19	Nalgonda	540	539
20	Narayanpet	243	242
21	Nirmal	405	398
22	Nizamabad	424	420
23	Peddapalli	200	200
24	Rajanna Sircilla	162	162
25	Rangareddy	441	440
26	Sangareddy	568	564
27	Siddipet	368	368
28	Suryapet	261	261
29	Vikarabad	480	479
30	Wanaparthy	214	213
31	Warangal (Rural)	217	216
32	Warangal (Urban)	83	83
33	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	304	302
		10,022	**9,929**

ऑनलाइन आश्वासन निगरानी प्रणाली (ओएएमएस)

***252. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतमः**

श्री राहुल सिंह लोधीः

क्या **संसदीय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) संसद के दोनों सदनों में मंत्रियों द्वारा दिए गए औपचारिक आश्वासनों के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति का पता लगाने, मूल्यांकन करने और उनकी गारंटी के संबंध में ऑनलाइन आश्वासन निगरानी प्रणाली के माध्यम से शुरू की गई पहलों की स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) लंबित आश्वासनों के प्रलेखन, अलर्ट भेजने और निगरानी के लिए शुरू की गई व्यवस्थाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त डिजिटल ढांचा संसद के दोनों सदनों में मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए लंबित आश्वासनों की वास्तविक समय पर निगरानी करने में सरकारी आश्वासनों संबंधी समिति को सक्षम बनाता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) कार्यान्वयन में विलंब को कम करने और विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की विधायी दायित्वों के प्रति उनकी जवाबदेही बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-कौन से विशिष्ट उपाय किए गए हैं?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):

(क) से (घ) : संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने संसद के दोनों सदनों में मंत्रियों द्वारा दिए गए सरकारी आश्वासनों के एंड-टू-एंड डिजिटल प्रसंस्करण और निगरानी के लिए 'ऑनलाइन आश्वासन निगरानी प्रणाली' (ओएएमएस) नामक एक केंद्रीकृत वेब-आधारित प्लेटफॉर्म विकसित किया है। यह प्रणाली संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय, दोनों सदनों की सरकारी आश्वासनों संबंधी समितियों और संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के बीच पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और प्रभावी समन्वय को बढ़ावा देते हुए सरकारी आश्वासनों के कुशल प्रसंस्करण और निगरानी को सुगम बनाती है।

ओएएमएस सरकारी आश्वासनों के सृजन और प्रसंस्करण, संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा कार्यान्वयन प्रतिवेदनों को ऑनलाइन प्रस्तुत करने, डिजिटल अभिलेखों के रख-रखाव, ऑनलाइन स्थिति की ट्रैकिंग और संबंधित दस्तावेजों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से प्रस्तुत एवं प्रसंस्करित करने के लिए एक कार्यप्रवाह-आधारित प्लेटफॉर्म उपलब्ध कराता है। यह कार्यान्वयन प्रतिवेदनों को समय पर प्रस्तुत करने के लिए स्वचालित मासिक अनुस्मारक भी जनित करता है।

ओएएमएस, संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय और दोनों सदनों की सरकारी आश्वासनों संबंधी समितियों को पारदर्शी और समयबद्ध तरीके से सरकारी आश्वासनों के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करने में सक्षम बनाता है। यह अद्यतन स्थिति और संबंधित अभिलेख उपलब्ध कराकर लंबित आश्वासनों की समीक्षा को सुगम बनाता है और जहां आवश्यक हो, संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों को समितियों के समक्ष मौखिक साक्ष्य देने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष होने में सहायता करता है। ओएएमएस समय-विस्तार तथा आश्वासनों को विलोपित करने संबंधी प्रस्तावों को ऑनलाइन प्रस्तुत करने एवं उनके परीक्षण की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है, जिससे सभी हितधारकों के मध्य निर्बाध इलेक्ट्रॉनिक समन्वय स्थापित हो पाता है।

त्वरित कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ओएएमएस के माध्यम से लंबित सरकारी आश्वासनों की नियमित रूप से निगरानी करता है, जो ओएएमएस पोर्टल (https://oams.nic.in) के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है। यह संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा प्रस्तुत कार्यान्वयन प्रतिवेदनों का परीक्षण करता है, सरकारी आश्वासनों संबंधी समितियों के विचारार्थ समय विस्तार और आश्वासनों को समाप्त करने के प्रस्तावों का प्रसंस्करण करता है, तथा स्वीकृत कार्यान्वयन प्रतिवेदनों को संसद के संबंधित सदनों के पटल पर रखने के लिए प्रसंस्करित करता है। इस डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म ने संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों की उनके विधायी दायित्वों के प्रति जवाबदेही को बढ़ाते हुए सरकारी आश्वासनों की निगरानी, अभिलेख प्रबंधन, पारदर्शिता, समन्वय और समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन को सुदृढ़ किया है। मंत्रालय ओएएमएस की समय-समय पर समीक्षा भी करता है और सरकारी आश्वासनों की निगरानी तथा प्रबंधन में इसकी प्रभावशीलता को और बढ़ाने के लिए जहां जरूरी हो वहां आवश्यक सुधार भी किया जाता है।

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR PM-SGMBY

***253. SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:**

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether renewable energy financial allocation has been increased in the Budget 2026-27 with relation specifically for Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) representing solar budget and if so, the details of the strategic priorities driving this allocation;

(b) the number of roof top installations have added in systems demonstrating accelerating adoption along with the details of Government target for the financial year 2026-27;

(c) whether subsidies per household for systems with collateral-free loans through a national digital portal have democratized access to solar power and if so, the details of registration and installation completion rates;

(d) whether duty exemptions on battery storage capital goods and solar glass inputs alongside tax incentives for domestic manufacturing aim to build an atmanirbhar solar ecosystem and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether PM-SGMBY transforms consumers into prosumers generating their own electricity while reducing distribution losses and supporting the non-fossil fuel capacity target by year 2030 and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The budget of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been increased from Rs. 25,301.22 Cr at Revised Budget stage in 2025-26 to

Rs. 32,914.67 Cr at Budget Estimate stage in 2026-27 and the corresponding increase in the budget for PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) is from Rs. 17,000 Cr at Revised Budget stage in 2025-26 to Rs. 22,000 Cr at Budget Estimate stage in 2026-27. The increase in the budget of PMSG: MBY is mainly on account of accelerated adoption of RTS systems installations by residential households under the scheme.

As a result of various steps taken by the MNRE, including timely disbursement of subsidies and facilitating timely sanction of collateral-free loans through digital portals, the rate of installation of RTS systems which was few months for coverage of one lakh households during the initial phase of implementation of the scheme has now reached to around 6 days for covering one lakh households.

Under the PMSG: MBY, which is a demand driven scheme launched in February 2024, a total of 77,44,376 applications have been received, with a cumulative installed capacity of 14.8 GW have been installed, benefitting over 50 lakh households, with ₹28,024 crore as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) across the country, as on 04.08.2026.

(d): To promote domestic manufacturing of solar glass, the Government has waived off Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of sodium antimonate for use in manufacture of solar glass.

Additionally, to promote indigenous manufacturing capabilities and develop an Aatmanirbhar ecosystem for battery storage in the country, exemption from BCD has been provided on specified capital goods, machinery

and equipment required for the manufacture of lithium-ion cells for batteries used in electric vehicles and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS).

(e): Households with roof top solar systems, generate their own electricity for self-consumption and may export surplus power to the grid, as per prevailing State/UT regulations. Since, RTS systems are installed at the consumption end or tail end of distribution network, therefore, it reduces distribution losses. Under the PMSG: MBY, solar power generation capacity of over 14.65 GW has been added till 31.7.2026, contributing to the non-fossil fuel capacity target of 500 GW by year 2030.

PRIME MINISTER EARLY CAREER RESEARCH GRANT

***254. SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:**

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government intends to augment existing frameworks with the Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant to curb the brain drain of high-caliber researchers, if so, details thereof;

(b) the details of Central Government initiatives designed to identify and incentivize young scientific talent including the total count of scholars selected under these flagship programmes during the preceding five-year duration; and

(c) the details of active scholarship schemes facilitating domestic and international higher education for meritorious students including eligibility

criteria and an assessment of their operational efficacy in rural and remote regions inhabited by marginalized communities particularly in the districts under Bharatpur Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a): The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) has launched the Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant (PMECRG) programme to provide financial assistance to early career researchers in recognized academic institutions and public-funded R&D laboratories across the country to undertake research in frontier areas of science and engineering. The programme aims to strengthen the research ecosystem by enabling early career researchers to establish independent research programmes, pursue high-quality research with flexibility, and build long-term research careers in India. By supporting researchers at the early stages of their careers, the programme seeks to enhance research opportunities within the country and contribute to the retention of scientific talent.

THE NUMBER OF YOUNG RESEARCHERS SUPPORTED BY ANRF UNDER THE PRIME MINISTER EARLY CAREER RESEARCH GRANT

(PMECRG) PROGRAMME SINCE ITS LAUNCH TILL 29 JULY 2026 IS GIVEN BELOW:

Financial Year	Number of projects supported
2025-26	714
2026-27	578

ANRF has also launched National Post Doctoral Fellowship (NPDF) programme to support young researchers after finishing Ph.D. which is effective to retain them in the country. N-PDF is aimed at identifying motivated young researchers and providing them with support for doing research in frontier areas of science and engineering. The fellows will work under a mentor, and it is hoped that this training will provide them a platform to develop as independent researchers. The year-wise details of the total number of NPDF fellows supported by ANRF during the last five years are given below:

Financial Year	Number of fellows supported
2021-22	272
2022-23	235
2023-24	96
2024-25	205
2025-26	557

(b): The Government has launched several initiatives to identify, nurture and incentivize young scientific talent across different stages of the research and innovation ecosystem. These include the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Scheme of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), the Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant (PMECRG) and the National Post-Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF) of the

Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), Ramalingaswami Re-entry Research Programme of the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), and the Prime Minister Research Chair (PMRC) Scheme of the Ministry of Education.

The INSPIRE Scheme aims to attract meritorious students to pursue higher education and research careers in science and technology through its various components, including INSPIRE-MANAK, INSPIRE Fellowship and INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship. The details of scholars/researchers selected under the INSPIRE programmes during the last five years are given below:

Financial Year	INSPIRE MANAK	INSPIRE Fellowship	INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship
2021-22	52720	359	71
2022-23	43381	919	86
2023-24	46926	796	100
2024-25	50009	305	58
2025-26	49805	856	171

The Prime Minister Research Chair (PMRC) Scheme was launched in 2026 by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, aims to attract and engage distinguished Indian-origin researchers, scientists and professionals with international research experience to strengthen India's higher education and research ecosystem through research, mentorship and institutional capacity building.

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT)'s Ramalingaswami Re-entry Research Programme facilitates the return and reintegration of highly skilled

Indian scientists working overseas into the country's research and innovation ecosystem. The Programme supports up to 75 outstanding Indian scientists each year and provides fellowship support to encourage talented researchers to pursue research careers in India. The year-wise number of scientists selected under the DBT Ramalingaswami Re-entry Research Programme during the last five years is given below:

Programme/ Scheme	Year	Year-wise No. of Young scientists selected
DBT Ramalingaswami Re-entry Fellowship	2020-21	75
	2021-22	61
	2022-23	47
	2023-24	36
	2024-25*	Result to be issued

(c): The INSPIRE Scholarship for Higher Education (INSPIRE-SHE) component of the INSPIRE Scheme of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) encourages meritorious students to pursue undergraduate and postgraduate studies in basic and natural sciences through scholarships and mentorship opportunities. The Scheme provides up to 12,000 scholarships annually to meritorious students.

Eligible applicants include students securing top 1% marks in Class XII examinations conducted by Central/State Boards and pursuing undergraduate or integrated postgraduate programmes in basic and natural sciences under the Direct Mode. Under the Institutional Mode, students admitted to specified premier institutions such as IITs, IISERs and NISER through notified national-level competitive examinations are also eligible. Continuation of the

scholarship is subject to the student maintaining the prescribed academic performance, in accordance with the Scheme guidelines.

Financial Year	No. of Beneficiaries INSPIRE-SHE
2021-22	8643
2022-23	8447
2023-24	7976
2024-25	9492
2025-26	9046

The schemes are implemented across the country in accordance with their respective guidelines. The details of beneficiaries/scholars selected from the districts under Bharatpur Lok Sabha Constituency under these schemes are given below:

F.Y.	Bharatpur Constituency	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Released Amount
2021-2022	273	27300000
2022-2023	289	26400000
2023-2024	215	17280000
2024-2025	140	9960000
2025-2026	144	11700000
Total	**1061**	**92640000**

Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Yojana Scholarship for College and University Students, implemented by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, provides financial assistance to meritorious students from economically weaker families for pursuing higher education. Students securing a position in the top 20th percentile of successful candidates in the Class XII examination conducted by

the respective Board and having an annual family income of up to ₹4.5 lakh are eligible to apply. The Scheme provides up to 82,000 fresh scholarships annually, with 50% of the scholarships earmarked for girl students, besides reservation for eligible categories as per Government norms. The details of scholarships disbursed under the Scheme in the Bharatpur Lok Sabha Constituency during the last five academic years are given below:

Scholarships disbursed under PM-USP CSSS in districts under Bharatpur Constituency (Fresh + Renewal)	
A. **Y.**	**Number of Beneficiaries**
2021-2022	1575
2022-2023	1606
2023-2024	1279
2024-2025	919
2025-2026	890
Total	**6269**

PM-USP Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh (SSS) scheme, implemented by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, provides financial assistance to students domiciled in the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh to pursue higher education outside these Union Territories. Eligible students are selected in accordance with the Scheme guidelines. The Scheme provides 5,000 fresh scholarships annually.

VANDE BHARAT TRAINS FROM NEW DELHI TO GUWAHATI

***255. SHRI PHANI BHUSAN CHOUDHURY:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend any Vande Bharat Express from New Delhi to Guwahati and if so, the details thereof including the expected timeline;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce a Vande Bharat Express between Guwahati and Dibrugarh and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to consider these routes in future in view of the growing passenger demand in Assam and the Northeast; and

(d) the details of Vande Bharat Express services introduced in the country since 2019 including the criteria adopted for selecting new routes, State-wise and zone-wise?

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

(a) to (d): Indian Railways, with a view to improve travel experience of the passengers, have introduced indigenously designed and manufactured Vande Bharat trains (Chair Car and Sleeper) with modern coaches, advanced safety features and passenger amenities.

Vande Bharat Services (Sleeper Trains):

For long distance travel the Sleeper variant of Vande Bharat Express has been indigenously designed and developed. These are aimed to improve travel experience of the passengers and set new benchmarks in terms of safe

and comfortable journey. Two such trains have already been manufactured. After extensive trials, these trains have been introduced on Indian Railways. The First Vande Bharat Sleeper service viz. 27575/27576 Howrah - Kamakhya Vande Bharat Sleeper Express has commenced regular operation w.e.f. 22.01.2026.

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.
- 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.

As on 31.07.2026, the following 01 pairs of Vande Bharat train services (Sleeper Car) are being operated on the Indian Railways network:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	27575/27576 Howrah - Kamakhya Vande Bharat Sleeper Express

Vande Bharat services (Chair Car)

VANDE BHARAT CHAIR CAR SERVICES HAVE THE FOLLOWING FEATURES:

- Jerk Free Semi-Permanent couplers.
- Fitted with KAVACH.
- Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways.

- Emergency Alarm Push buttons and Talk Back Units on all Coaches.
- Improved fire safety - Aerosol based fire detection and suppression system in electrical cabinets and lavatories.
- Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH.
- Driver-Guard communication with voice recording facility & Crash hardened memory.
- 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.
- Better Ride Comfort.
- CCTVs in all Coaches.
- For Divyangjan passengers special lavatory in the driving coaches on each end.
- Coach condition monitoring System (CCMS) display with remote monitoring

As on 31.07.2026, the 81 pairs of Vande Bharat train services (Chair Car) are being operated on the Indian Railways network, as listed below:-

SN	Train No. and Name
1	22435/22436 Varanasi - New Delhi Vande Bharat Express

2	22439/22440 New Delhi - Sri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Vande Bharat Express
3	20901/20902 Mumbai Central - Gandhinagar Capital Vande Bharat Express
4	22447/22448 New Delhi - Amb Andura Vande Bharat Express
5	20607/20608 MGR Chennai Central - Mysuru Vande Bharat Express
6	20825/20826 Bilaspur - Nagpur Vande Bharat Express
7	22301/22302 Howrah – New Jalpaiguri Vande Bharat Express
8	20833/20834 Visakhapatnam - Secunderabad Vande Bharat Express
9	22223/22224 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) - Sainagar Shirdi Vande Bharat Express
10	22225/22226 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) - Solapur Vande Bharat Express
11	20171/20172 Rani Kamlapati - Nizamuddin Vande Bharat Express
12	20701/20702 Secunderabad - Tirupati Vande Bharat Express
13	20643/20644 Chennai - Coimbatore Vande Bharat Express
14	20977/20978 Ajmer - Chandigarh Vande Bharat Express
15	20633/20634 Kasargod - Thiruvananthapuram Vande Bharat Express
16	22895/22896 Howrah - Puri Vande Bharat Express
17	22457/22458 Anand Vihar - Dehradun Vande Bharat Express
18	22227/22228 New Jalpaiguri - Guwahati Vande Bharat Express
19	20911/20912 Indore - Nagpur Vande Bharat Express
20	22229/22230 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) - Madgaon Vande Bharat Express
21	22349/22350 Patna - Ranchi Vande Bharat Express
22	20661/20662 Bengaluru - Dharwar Vande Bharat Express
23	20173/20174 Rani Kamlapati - Rewa Vande Bharat Express
24	22549/22550 Gorakhpur - Prayagraj Vande Bharat Express
25	12461/12462 Jodhpur - Sabarmati Vande Bharat Express

26	22925/22926 Ahmedabad - Okha Vande Bharat Express
27	20665/20666 Chennai Egmore - Tirunelveli Vande Bharat Express
28	20677/20678 Chennai - Narsapur Vande Bharat Express
29	20703/20704 Kacheguda - Yesvantpur Vande Bharat Express
30	20631/20632 Mangaluru - Thiruvananthapuram Central Vande Bharat Express
31	26963/26964 Udaipur - Asarva Vande Bharat Express
32	22347/22348 Howrah - Patna Vande Bharat Express
33	20835/20836 Rourkela - Puri Vande Bharat Express
34	20897/20898 Howrah - Ranchi Vande Bharat Express
35	22415/22416 Varanasi - New Delhi Vande Bharat Express
36	20641/20642 Bengaluru Cantt. - Coimbatore Vande Bharat Express
37	20645/20646 Madgaon - Mangaluru Vande Bharat Express
38	20705/20706 Nanded - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Vande Bharat Express
39	22477/22478 New Delhi - Sri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Vande Bharat Express
40	22425/22426 Ayodhya Cantt. - Anand Vihar Vande Bharat Express
41	22487/22488 Delhi - Amritsar Vande Bharat Express
42	22961/22962 Mumbai Central - Ahmedabad Vande Bharat Express
43	20707/20708 Secunderabad - Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express
44	20663/20664 Mysuru - Chennai Vande Bharat Express
45	22233/22234 New Jalpaiguri - Patna Vande Bharat Express
46	22469/22470 Khajuraho - Nizamuddin Vande Bharat Express
47	22231/22232 Kalaburagi - Bengaluru Vande Bharat Express
48	20841/20842 Bhubaneswar - Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express

49	22345/22346 Patna - Gomti Nagar Vande Bharat Express
50	20887/20888 Ranchi - Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
51	22545/22546 Lucknow - Dehradun Vande Bharat Express
52	22489/22490 Varanasi - Meerut City Vande Bharat Express
53	20627/20628 Chennai Egmore - Nagercoil Vande Bharat Express
54	20671/20672 Madurai - Bengaluru Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
55	22499/22500 Deoghar - Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
56	22309/22310 Howrah - Jamalpur Vande Bharat Express
57	20871/20872 Howrah - Rourkela Vande Bharat Express
58	20893/20894 Tatanagar - Patna Vande Bharat Express
59	20891/20892 Tatanagar - Brahmapur Vande Bharat Express
60	22303/22304 Howrah - Gaya Vande Bharat Express
61	20669/20670 Hubballi - Pune Vande Bharat Express
62	20673/20674 Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (T) Kolhapur - Pune Vande Bharat Express
63	20101/20102 Secunderabad - Nagpur Vande Bharat Express
64	20829/20830 Durg - Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express
65	21893/21894 Tatanagar - Patna Vande Bharat Express
66	21895/21896 Tatanagar - Patna Vande Bharat Express
67	20175/20176 Banaras - Agra Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
68	26901/26902 Sabarmati - Veraval Vande Bharat Express
69	26401/26402 Jammu Tawi - Srinagar Vande Bharat Express
70	26403/26404 Jammu Tawi - Srinagar Vande Bharat Express

71	26501/26502 Patliputra - Gorakhpur Vande Bharat Express
72	26751/26752 Belagavi - KSR Bengaluru Vande Bharat Express
73	26405/26406 Amritsar - Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Vande Bharat Express
74	26101/26102 Pune - Ajni Vande Bharat Express
75	26301/26302 Jogbani - Danapur Vande Bharat Express
76	26481/26482 Jodhpur - Delhi Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
77	26471/26472 Bikaner - Delhi Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
78	26461/26462 Delhi - Firozpur Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
79	26651/26652 KSR Bengaluru - Ernakulam Vande Bharat Express
80	26505/26506 Khajuraho - Banaras Vande Bharat Express
81	26503/26504 Saharanpur - Gomtinagar Vande Bharat Express

Presently, two pairs of Vande Bharat services viz. 22227/22228 New Jalpaiguri - Guwahati Vande Bharat Express [Chair Car] and 27575/27576 Howrah - Kamakhya Vande Bharat Sleeper Express are catering to the needs of passengers of Guwahati area.

Trains serving Delhi-Guwahati Sector and Guwahati-Dibrugarh sector:

Presently, 13 pairs of train services including 4 pairs Rajdhani Express and 1 pair of Amrit Bharat Express are catering to the needs of the passengers of the New Delhi - Guwahati Sector. These services are as under:-

SN	Train No. and name
1	20503/20504 Dibrugarh-New Delhi Rajdhani Express
2	12423/12424 Dibrugarh-New Delhi Rajdhani Express
3	20507/20508 Sairang-Anand Vihar (T) Rajdhani Express
4	20501/20502 Agartala-Anand Vihar (T) Tejas Rajdhani Express
5	15671/15672 Kamakhya - Rohtak Amrit Bharat Express
6	15909/15910 Dibrugarh-Lalgarh Avadh Assam Express

7	12505/12506 Kamakhya-Anand Vihar (T) Northeast Express
8	14037/14038 Silchar-New Delhi Poorvottar Sampark Kranti Express
9	15623/15624 Bhagat Ki Kothi-Kamakhya Express
10	14619/14620 Agartala-Firozpur Express
11	15657/15658 Delhi-Kamakhya Brahmaputra Mail
12	22449/22450 Guwahati-New Delhi Express
13	15621/15622 Kamakhya- Anand Vihar (T) Express

Train services connecting Guwahati and Dibrugarh:-

Presently, 12 pairs of train services are catering to the needs of the passengers of the Guwahati-Dibrugarh sector. These services are as under:-

SN	Train No. and Name
1	12423/12424 Dibrugarh - New Delhi Rajdhani Express
2	20503/20504 Dibrugarh - New Delhi Rajdhani Express
3	15949/15960 Dibrugarh - Gomti Nagar Amrit Bharat Express
4	13281/13282 Dibrugarh - Rajendra Nagar (T) Express
5	15669/15670 Guwahati - Dibrugarh Nagaland Express
6	15903/15904 Dibrugarh - Chandigarh Express
7	15909/15910 Dibrugarh - Lalgarh Avadh Assam Express
8	15927/15928 Rangiya-New Tinsukia Express
9	15945/15946 Lokmanya Tilak(T) - Dibrugarh Express
10	15959/15960 Howrah - Dibrugarh Express
11	22501/22502 SMVT Bengaluru - New Tinsukia Express
12	22503/22504 Kanniyakumari - Dibrugarh Express

Besides, introduction of new train services on any route/section, including Vande Bharat Service is an on-going process, 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
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section

COMPLAINTS OF FOOD QUALITY IN TRAINS

***256. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) the details of complaints received regarding quality of catered food in trains since 2023, year and zone-wise;

(b) the details of inspections conducted by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) for trains with food catering services since 2023, year-wise; and

(c) the details of vendors and contractors fined, warned, suspended, blacklisted/issued showcause notices for food quality and hygiene violations since 2023, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c): Indian Railways serve about 58 cr meals every year on an average. About only 0.0008% food quality related complaints are received on average. Based on complaints during the last three years, appropriate penal actions have been taken by IRCTC. Such actions include imposition of fines

amounting to ₹5.13 crore, issuance of 54 show-cause notices, 06 termination of contracts and debarment of licensees for food quality and hygiene violations. The list of debarred licensees is published on the IRCTC's website.

Regular and surprise inspections are conducted by Railway/IRCTC officials, including Food Safety Officers, to ensure quality, hygiene, safety and regulatory compliance. These inspections cover key aspects such as food safety, staff deployment, equipment maintenance, cleanliness and adherence to prescribed standards while promoting best practices in food handling, storage and preparation.

Indian Railways continuously endeavour to provide good quality and hygienic food items to the travelling passengers as per the prescribed norms. Necessary steps are accordingly taken by Indian Railways from time to time to ensure the same. The following measures have been taken to improve quality, hygiene and food safety:

- Supply of meals from designated Base Kitchens.
- Commissioning of modern Base Kitchens at identified locations.
- Installation of CCTV Cameras in Base Kitchens for real time and better monitoring of food preparation.
- Shortlisting and use of popular and branded raw materials for food production.
- Deployment of Food Safety Supervisors at Base Kitchens to monitor food safety and hygienic practices.

- Deployment of on-board IRCTC supervisors on trains.
- Introduction of QR codes on meal packets supplied in trains to enhance food safety, transparency and passenger awareness. The QR code provides details regarding date of packing, name of the licensee and FSSAI license number, for information of passengers.
- Regular deep cleaning and periodical pest control in Base Kitchens and Pantry Cars.
- Mandatory Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) certification to ensure compliance with Food Safety Norms.
- Regular food sampling as a part of the monitoring mechanism to ensure quality of food on trains.
- Regular training is conducted by IRCTC to enhance the skills of catering staff, focusing on customer service areas, i.e., communication, courteous behaviour, service standards, personal grooming, and hygiene.
- Third Party Audit is done to examine hygiene and quality of food in Pantry Cars and Base Kitchens. Customer satisfaction survey is also conducted.
- Regular and surprise inspections by Railway/ IRCTC officials, including Food Safety Officers.

STATUS OF TRADITIONAL ARTISAN LIVELIHOODS AMONG MINORITY COMMUNITIES

***257. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:**

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

(a) whether any assessment has been undertaken regarding the status of traditional artisan livelihoods among minority communities engaged in crafts and other traditional occupations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any schemes or programmes are being implemented for preservation, promotion and market access of products produced by such artisan communities and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any challenges relating to declining incomes, market access and continuity of traditional skills among such communities have been identified and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to promote sustainable livelihoods and preservation of traditional artisan skills among minority communities including those residing in Barmer district of Rajasthan?

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

(a): The Ministry of Minority Affairs had conducted the impact assessment of the erstwhile **Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)** Scheme in 2015-16 through **Management Development Institute (MDI)**. The evaluation examined the implementation and outcomes of the scheme and recommended, inter alia, spreading wider

awareness of scheme through social media and mobile outreach, strengthening the capacity of master artisans, improving training quality through local-language and digital content, promoting entrepreneurship, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), bank linkages and market access, creation of a Project Management Unit (PMU) for better coordination and monitoring, periodic skill-gap assessments, enhancing opportunities for marketing and credit linkages. **USTTAD** scheme subsequently merged into the **Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) Scheme** in 2021-22.

(b): Under the **Traditional Skilling** component of the **PM VIKAS Scheme**, interventions are undertaken to preserve and promote traditional arts and crafts while enhancing livelihood opportunities for artisans belonging to the six notified minority communities. For promotion and market access, the Ministry had organized artisan marketing events like Hunar Haat, which has been rechristened as **'Lok Samvardhan Parv'** under PM VIKAS scheme. These events provide artisans and culinary experts from minority communities a platform to exhibit and sell their handicrafts, handloom products, indigenous products and traditional cuisines, besides facilitating buyer-seller interaction and market linkages. So far, **41 Hunar Haat** and **6 Lok Samvardhan Parv** have been organized at various locations across the country.

(c) and (d): The challenges faced by traditional artisans include limited market access, competition from mass-produced products, inadequate access to credit, changing consumer preferences and declining interest among younger generations in pursuing traditional occupations. The PM VIKAS scheme focus

on skill upgradation, entrepreneurship development, design and technology support, market linkages, branding, exhibitions, and digital marketing. The scheme also promotes capacity building, institutional support, and enhanced livelihood opportunities for artisans and craftsmen. These interventions aim to preserve traditional arts and crafts while improving their economic viability and ensuring sustainable livelihoods for the artisan communities.

Government has taken several measures, including capacity building and marketing support to promote sustainable livelihoods and preserve traditional artisan skills among minority communities across the country, including those residing in **Barmer district of Rajasthan,** where 390 artisans were trained in under USTTAD Scheme**.**

FIRE INCIDENTS AND RAIL SAFETY MEASURES

***258. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during last three years, country has experienced a series of tragic train accidents raising concerns about rail safety and if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether derailments constitute a major proportion of train accidents that took place during the said period and if so, the details thereof ;

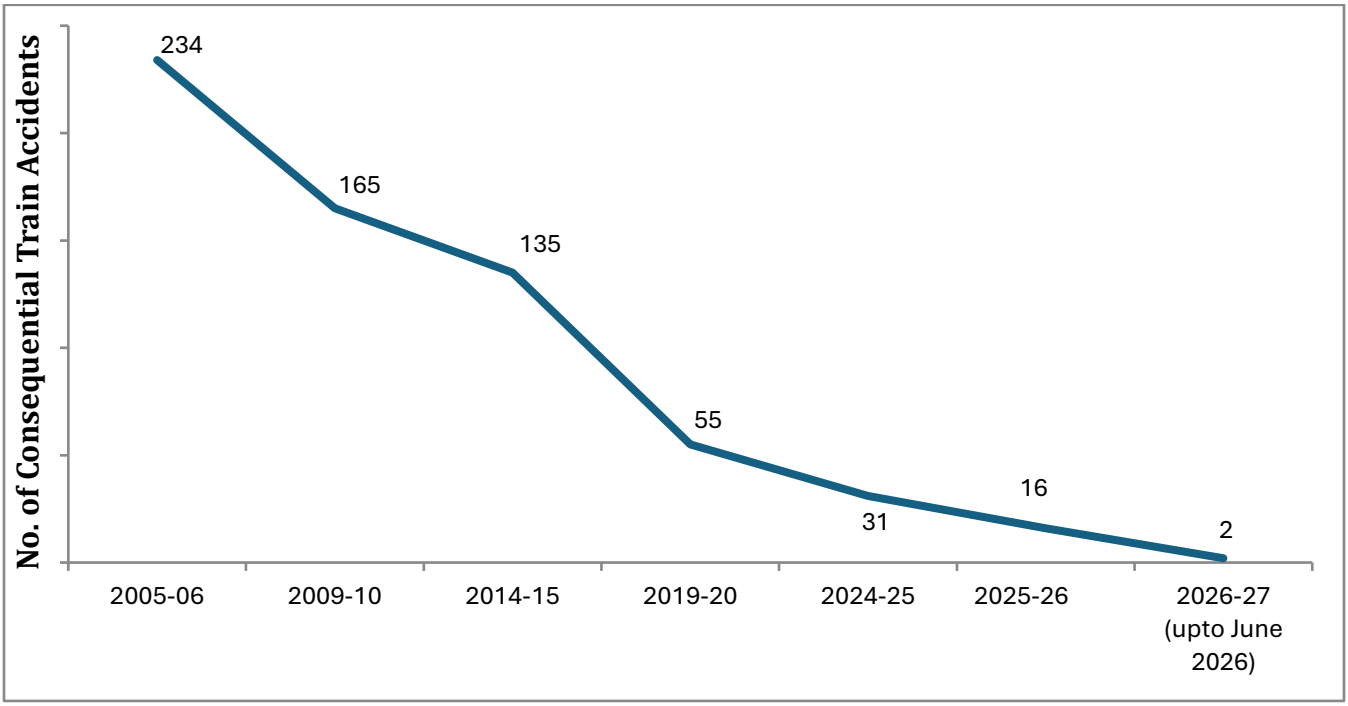
(c) whether the train coaches incidents of catching fire are on rise and if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that recently four passengers who jumped off a train due to a fire rumour were run over by another train in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to prevent fire incidents in running train coaches and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (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 including derailments.



NUMBER OF CONSEQUENTIAL TRAIN ACCIDENTS HAS REDUCED AS SHOWN IN THE TABLE BELOW:-

Year	Consequential Accidents

2014-15	135
2025-26	16 (88% lesser)
2026-27 (upto June 2026)	2

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

CONSEQUENTIAL ACCIDENT INDEX:-

Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11
2025-26	0.01 (91% lesser)

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

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

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:-

Year	Expenditure/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)
2013-14	39,200
2022-23	87,336
2023-24	1,01,662
2024-25	1,14,022
2025-26	1,17,693
2026-27	1,20,389

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,671 stations up to 30.06.2026 to reduce accidents due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,395 Level Crossing Gates up to 30.06.2026 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 6,671 stations up to 30.06.2026.
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.No.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2025-26	2014-26 Vs. 2004-14
	Technological Improvements			
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.63 Lakh Km	More than 2.8 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	87,219 Km	Nearly 9 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 31.03.26: 31,693 Nos.	352 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	35,971 Nos.	
	Better Maintenance Practices			

1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	57,583 Km	1.78 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2.25 Crore	More than 2.8 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3,699 Nos.	In 2025-26: 272 Nos.	93 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2,548 Nos.	In 2025-26: 208 Nos.	92% reduction
	Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock			
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	36,429 Km	Almost 2.5 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	14,362 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.26:Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	49,366 Nos.	More than 21 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 OF C 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 2,633 Route Kilometres as on 31.07.2026, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:-

S. No.	Section	Progress (Route Km)
(1)	**Delhi-Mumbai route: 1,423Rkm**	
I	Tilak Bridge – Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura – Kota-Nagda-Ratlam – Vadodra– Virar section	1,327
ii	Vadodara – Ahmedabad section	96
(2)	**Delhi – Howrah route: 1,210Rkm**	
i.	Chipyana – Tundla– Kanpur – Subedarganjsection	563
ii.	Kanpur – Lucknow section	71
iii.	Mirzapur – DDU (Excluding) section	64
iv.	DDU(FOC) –Bhabua Road section	50
v.	Sasaram – Pheser section	43
vi.	Gaya – Sarmatarn – Nimiaghat section	159
vii.	Chota Ambana - Bardhaman – Howrah section	260

10. In addition, track side Kavach implementation work is being taken up on 21,794 RKM covering all GQ,GD,HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

11. The total progress of key items of Kavach on Indian Railway sections are as under:-

S. No.	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	11,547 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1,721 Nos.
iii	Station Data Centre	1,009 station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	7,726 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	6,290 Nos.

12. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 7,190 Locomotives and 1,200 EMU/MEMU has been taken up.
13. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 94,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes about 57,000 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 Jun'26 is Rs.3,875Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2026-27 is Rs.2,066 Crores. Kavach work is going at good pace in the entire country. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

Morena Incident:-

Trains are provided with a number of safety features. One of these safety features is the Passenger Emergency Alarm Chain. Pulling this alarm chain leads to brakes being applied in the train and it also alerts the loco pilot and the train manager of possible an emergency situation that these staff then verify and attend. The passenger emergency alarm chain must be used only in cases of genuine emergencies and not misused for personal conveniences like stopping the train at a convenient stop for detraining. Pulling of Emergency Alarm Chain, without reasonable and sufficient cause is a punishable offence under Section 141 of Indian Railways Act, 1989 and can lead to penalty of imprisonment/fine.

On 14.06.2026, after Train No. 19665 (KURJ-UDZ) Express passed Hetampur Station in Jhansi Division of North Central Railway, there was a case of alarm chain pulling in the General Coach No. 235816/C of the train, second from the Train Engine, which led to the train stopping mid-section (Hetampur-Dholpur) at about 16.22 hours at km 1279/28-14. When the train stopped, some passengers got down from this coach and trespassed on to the other running lines. The loco pilot of the oncoming train No. 20424 (FZR-SEY) Patalkot Express, observed trespassing passengers, immediately sounded continuous warning horns and applied emergency brakes on perceiving risk.

While most of the people trespassing on to the running lines dispersed, 4 of them failed to clear the tracks on time and were run over under the Train No. 20424 (FZR-SEY) Patalkot Express, before it could come to a stop.

A detailed examination of the coach no. 235816/C and adjoining coaches was carried out. There was no evidence of fire, smoke or electrical defect in any of these coaches, nor was any other emergency situation that could have warranted pulling of the emergency alarm chain.

A further detailed examination also found no evidence of any burn marks, flash marks, overheating, insulation damage, smoke residue, electrical short circuit, equipment failure or any other fire-related clue in these coaches. Electrical fittings, switches and under-gear equipment were found normal and intact.

In this case, cause of the chain pulling was for reason other than any genuine emergency.

Measures to Prevent Fire Incidents in Running Train Coaches:-

Fire safety in trains of Indian Railways encompasses all phases of design, manufacturing, maintenance and operation of trains in Indian Railways. To ensure that incidents of fire do not occur on trains of Indian Railways, a large number of steps have been taken, the more important of which are as follows:

1. Provision of Minimum two Fire Extinguishers in all coaches over Indian Railways.
2. Fire Detection & Suppression System has been provided in fire prone areas of Power cars and Pantry cars.
3. Fire and smoke Detection system has been provided in coaches as per extant guidelines.

4. Water mist type fire extinguishers are being provided on pantry cars and power cars in phased manner.
5. Provision of emergency windows in coaches for evacuation in case of fire.
6. Use of fire-retardant material as per global fire-retardant norms in coaches for seats/berths, panels, flooring, insulation, toilets etc for improved fire safety.
7. Use of fire-retardant E-beam cable in coaches.
8. Use of different levels of protection in the form of fuses, Miniature Circuit breaker (MCBs) and Motor protection Circuit Breakers (MPCBs) in the electrical circuits to prevent the damage from electrical faults/surges.
9. Provision of Aerosol based fire suppression system in electrical cabinets.
10. Further, up-gradation of material in line with global standards is regularly being carried out with fitment of new generation material in Amrit Bharat & Vande Bharat Sleeper trains.
11. Display of “Fire Notices” for widespread information in all coaches to inform and alert passengers regarding various “Do’s” and “Don’ts” to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not to carry any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches and penalties etc.
12. Prohibition of flame based cooking in coaches.

13. There is a provision of 4 Emergency Talk Back Units in every coach of Vande Bharat. This facilitates communications of passenger with Train Manager/Loco-pilots in case of exigencies. Passenger Emergency Alarm Buttons have been provided in the Vande Bharat Train. Each coach has been provisioned with 4 such push buttons for emergency usage.

14. There is an integrated help line called Rail Madad which can be accessed by users through the number 139 for seeking help during emergencies.

BSNL'S INDIGENOUS 4G INFRASTRUCTURE ACHIEVEMENTS

***259. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:**

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

(a) the details of domestic 4G infrastructure achievements of BSNL including the number of operational sites thereof and the domestic radio network technology leadership status including in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency, Odisha;

(b) the status of BharatNet project and the utilisation of the allocation of Rs.1.39 lakh crore for fibre access to Gram Panchayats and providing 1.5 crore rural broadband connections;

(c) whether the 4G saturation project for border districts and the Left Wing Extremism(LWE) affected districts is on track under which installation of

17,000 towers has been completed out of planned 21,000 towers, if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the details of the interventions and fiscal allocations within the BSNL revival package designed to promote digital equity, bridge the rural-urban connectivity gap and advance the vision of a developed India by the year 2047 particularly in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency, Odisha and the status of implementation and benefits accrued in Karnataka and Dakshina Kannada district; and

(e) the details of BSNL 4G sites commissioned, BharatNet connectivity provided to Gram Panchayats and the present status of rural broadband connectivity in the State of Uttar Pradesh particularly Meerut-Hapur Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a): In line with the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat, BSNL, as on 25.7.2026, has installed 98,550 indigenous 4G sites on pan-India basis out of one lakh such sites planned, of which 97,174 4G sites are on-air. In Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency, Odisha, BSNL has installed a total of 191 4G sites under its Phase IX.2 expansion and the 4G Saturation and Left Wing Extremism (LWE)-I upgradation Projects funded from Digital Bharat Nidhi.

(b): The BharatNet project has been approved for provision of broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country. Further, the

Government has approved the Amended BharatNet Programme for upgradation of the existing network created under Phase-I and Phase-II of BharatNet and to create incremental network for new GPs, and to the non-GP villages on demand basis, its operation and maintenance and provision of fibre-based internet connections. As on 30.6.2026, a total 43,908 km of optical fibre cable have been laid and a total of 13,494 Gram Panchayats upgraded under the Amended BharatNet Programme. Further, as on 30.06.2026, there were 9,75,402 active fibre-based connections using BharatNet across the country.

(c): As on 30.6.2026, 23,426 4G towers out of 33,409 4G towers, have been made on-air under different mobile connectivity projects funded from Digital Bharat Nidhi across the country, including in border districts and left wing extremism affected districts.

(d): To strengthen BSNL, expand telecom and rural digital connectivity throughout India, reduce operational costs, and promote indigenous telecommunications technology, the Government has approved revival packages worth about ₹3.18 lakh crore, including sovereign guarantee for ₹31,328 crore for raising long-term Sovereign Guarantee Bonds (SGBs) for debt restructuring.

Further, as on 25.7.2026, in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency, BSNL has commissioned 103 4G sites under Phase IX.2 expansion and 88 4G sites under Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) Projects. In the State of Karnataka, BSNL has commissioned 5,375 4G sites under Phase IX.2 expansion and as

on 30.6.2026, total 678 4G sites through DBN funded projects. In Dakshina Kannada District, BSNL has commissioned 239 4G sites under Phase IX.2 expansion and 89 4G sites through DBN funded projects.

(e): BSNL had commissioned 6,910 4G sites in the State of Uttar Pradesh, including 213 4G sites in Meerut-Hapur Lok Sabha Constituency. Further, as on 30.6.2026, 4,010 GPs in the State of Uttar Pradesh had been provided connectivity under the BharatNet project and around 700 number of rural broadband connections in Meerut-Hapur Lok Sabha Constituency.

RESEARCH PROJECTS AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS IN KERALA

***260. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

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

(a) the details of research projects, Centres of Excellence and scientific institutions in Kerala funded by the Government during the last five years and details of the funds sanctioned and released, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has sanctioned any projects relating to marine science, coastal erosion, climate resilience and the blue economy in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the number of research fellowships, innovation grants and technology development projects supported by the Government in Kerala during the said period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish any new national scientific research or innovation centres in Kerala and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the measures taken to strengthen scientific research, innovation and technology development in Kerala?

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 Research Projects, Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions in Kerala funded by the Government during the last five years and details of the funds sanctioned and released, year-wise is given in **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**. The Ministry of Science and Technology alone has released an amount of Rs. 2597.37 Crore to its 3 Scientific Institutions namely Sri Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Science and Technology (SCTIMST), Thiruvananthapuram (Rs.1705.05 Crore), National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram (Rs. 715.11 Crore) and Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram (Rs.177.21 Crore) during the last five years.

(b): The Government has sanctioned numerous projects related to marine science, coastal erosion, climate resilience and the blue economy in Kerala. The details are given in **Statement-III**.

(c): The details of the number of research fellowships, innovation grants and technology development projects supported by the Government in Kerala during the said period is given below:-

DETAILS OF FELLOWSHIPS SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN KERALA DURING LAST 5 YEARS

Sl. No	***Name of the Fellowship***	***Research Fellowships Supported***				
		2021-22	***2022-23***	***2023-24***	***2024-25***	***2025-26***
1.	INSPIRE Fellowship	110	116	134	120	171
2.	INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship	24	17	24	10	25
3.	CSIR Junior Research Fellowship	41	43	39	29	42
4	UGC Junior Research Fellowship	45	38	50	53	65
4.	National Post-Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	6	6	2	4	8
5.	Ramanujan Fellowship	4	3	5	1	5
6.	Teachers Associateship for Research Excellence (TARE)	10	10	4	1	--
7.	JC Bose National Fellowship	--	--	1	--	--
8.	M K Bhan – Young Researcher Fellowship Programme	3	--	--	--	--
9.	Innovative Young Biotechnologist Award	1	--	--	--	--
10.	Ramalingaswami Re-entry Research Programme	14	21	16	11	6
11.	Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation (BioCARe)	1	--	3	3	8
12.	Research Associateship Program	1	1	5	4	3
13.	DBT Junior Research Fellowship	19	13	31	47	54
14.	ICAR Junior Research Fellowship	12	19	21	21	21

NUMBER OF INNOVATION GRANTS SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN KERALA DURING LAST 5 YEARS

Sl. No	Name of Department	Number of Innovation Grants				
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)	4	3	5	6	--
2.	Department of Science & Technology	12	6	10	8	8
3.	Department of Biotechnology	11	11	4	4	3
4.	Indian Council for Agricultural Research	02	14	13	12	12

DETAILS OF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN KERALA DURING LAST 5 YEARS

Sl. No	Name of Department	Number of Innovation Grants				
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)	2	10	6	10	2
2.	Department of Science & Technology	12	6	9	6	10
3.	Department of Biotechnology	8	7	4	4	5
4.	Indian Council for Agricultural Research	5	6	8	6	9

(d): The Government has already established several National Scientific Research Institutions in Kerala across different scientific and research domains with varied mandates. The details of such institutions are given in **Statement-IV**.

(e): Apart from establishing several Scientific Institutions, the Government has taken several measures to strengthen scientific research, innovation and technology development in Kerala. Significant initiatives are given below:

- The Department of Science and Technology (DST) is strengthening Kerala's scientific ecosystem through targeted grants, infrastructure funding, and intellectual property support. Key measures include funding the Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE) through the State S&T Programme, establishing a Patent Information Centre to drive IPR awareness and patent filings, and backing student innovation projects. The INSPIRE Scheme supports research and innovation by funding doctoral studies, offering postdoctoral tracks, and building local STEM talent pools. Technology Translation and Innovation Division is funding proof -of - concept development, nurturing local start-ups through translational programs, and bridging academia-industry gaps. It converts early-stage research into market-ready prototypes while supporting regional S&T initiatives. Under FIST Scheme, during the last five years, 9 STEM departments at various academic institutions/universities and 12 PG Colleges, were supported in Kerala for augmenting basic infrastructural facilities for conducting quality research in basic and applied sciences. 2 Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facilities (SAIF) were established in the State of Kerala (Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam and Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi) to provide the facilities of sophisticated analytical instruments to the researchers to pursue advanced R&D activities. Under the Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence

(PURSE), University of Calicut, Thrissur has been supported to strengthen the Research and Development (R&D) infrastructure to conduct mission-oriented research in various areas of Science and Technology (S&T) aligned with national priorities. The Technical Research Centre (TRC) at Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST) is conducting mission-mode R&D in critical medical devices, supporting regulatory compliance, and fostering industry partnerships.

- One of the constituent laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), namely National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science & Technology (NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram has established research programmes to promote fundamental science and foster high-impact, innovative research and to support promising research ideas with strong scientific and translational potential. These initiatives are intended to accelerate the progression of basic research into technologies and solutions that address national priorities and societal needs.
- Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is supporting R&D projects through its Central sector BioRIDE scheme in the state of Kerala. To boost research ecosystem, DBT has sanctioned three projects under the Research Resource Service Facility and Platform (RRSFP) focusing on building institutional capacity by upgrading postgraduate teaching and research laboratories and enhancing access to high end

scientific equipment. To strengthen innovation and technology development, BIRAC (Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council), PSU of DBT has established two incubation centres in Kerala which provide startups and innovators with access to advanced lab infrastructure and industry linkages. BIRAC has enabled industry academia collaboration for technology and product development through PACE (Promoting Academic Research Conversion to Enterprise), BIPP (Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme) and SBIRI (Small Business Innovation Research Initiative) programs in Kerala.

- Several broad-based programs like Advanced Research Grant (ARG), Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant (PMECRG), Inclusivity Research Grant (IRG) launched by Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) provide financial assistance to researchers and scientists in academic institutions in order to create supportive environment for doing research in frontier areas of science and engineering across the country, including Kerala.
- The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen scientific research, innovation and technology development in Kerala through its research institutes, All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs), National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and other research and extension programmes.

STATEMENT-I

RESEARCH PROJECTS IN KERALA FUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

Sl. No	*Name & Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
1	"Improving the Prediction of Thunderstorms using Dual-Resolution Hybrid Ensemble – Variational Data Assimilation System using WRF model".	Indian Institute OF SPACE Science and Technology, Valiamala, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 457	2021-2022	4800480	4320080
TOTAL				**4800480**	**4320080**
2	Metagenomics Exploration of the Deep Ocean Viruses: Taxonomic Assignment and Bioprospecting	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, Kerala	2024-2025	4097236	3898556
3	Green Hydrogen Production and Storage from Sea Water using Liquid Metal Alloy paste for Deep Ocean Research	Amrita Vidya Vishwapeetham (AVV) (Kollam)	2024-2025	3958984	3652024
4	Analysis of Natural products from Deep Sea: High value molecules and its Application (ANDHA)	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, Kerala	2024-2025	2209600	634330
5	Characterisation of microbial communities of the deep-sea sediment from Chagos Laccadive Ridge area, Indian Ocean and bioprospecting them for novel biocatalysts	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, Kerala	2024-2025	2219460	200000
TOTAL				**12485280**	**8384910**
6	Exploring the Influence of tropical waves on	Cochin University of Science and	2025-2026	4426800	843800

	extreme rainfall during the Indian monsoon.	Technology, Cochin, Kerala			
7	Metagenomics Exploration of the Deep Ocean Viruses: Taxonomic Assignment and Bioprospecting	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, Kerala	2025-2026	1324720	1103933
8	Green Hydrogen Production and Storage from Sea Water using Liquid Metal Alloy paste for Deep Ocean Research	Amrita Vidya Vishwapeetham (AVV) (Kollam)	2025-2026	560920	960520
9	Analysis of Natural products from Deep Sea: High value molecules and its Application (ANDHA)	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, Kerala	2025-2026	1508000	1884437
10	Characterisation of microbial communities of the deep-sea sediment from Chagos Laccadive Ridge area, Indian Ocean and bioprospecting them for novel biocatalysts	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, Kerala	2025-2026	1677840	2176960
11	Exploration of Marine Microbial Resources for the discovery of potential drug Candidates with Biomedical Applications	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, Kerala	2025-2026	12224800	8122600
12	Micro and Nanoplastics in the deep sea environment (sediment, water and biota) – implications of trophic transfer of plastics as well as the identification chemical cocktail with these plastics	KUFOS (Kochi)	2025-2026	4445600	2887000
13	Virtual Reality (VR) Enabled Deep-Sea Exploration and Resource Identification.	Amrita Vidya Vishwapeetham (AVV) (Kollam)	2025-2026	2872450	1244800
14	Understanding the metabolic architecture of microbial communities using deep ocean metagenomes	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, Kerala	2025-2026	12554297	4673698
TOTAL				41595427	23897748

ANUSANDHAN NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (*ERSTWHILE SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH BOARD*)					
Sl. No.	*Name & Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (in Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
1	A study on "Generalized spectra of Tensors or Hypermatrices"	University Of Kerala	2021-2022	660000	620000
2	Operators on Hilbert Spaces of functions, completion problem in some classes of operators related to isometries, and Cauchy dual subnormality problem	University Of Calicut	2021-2022	660000	620000
3	TOWARDS SOLVING A TRAJECTORY PLANNING PROBLEM FOR UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAVs) TO A COMPUTATIONAL EFFICIENT ALGORITHM	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	660000	420000
4	Multiscale Modeling of Ferroelectrics for Negative Capacitance Applications	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2021-2022	660000	440000
5	On exact results in generalized Sachedv-Ye-Kitaev models	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2021-2022	660000	620000
6	Structure and dynamics of ultra-relativistic jets	Indian Institute OF SPACE Science & Technology	2021-2022	660000	400000
7	Studies on the Effect of Gut Derived Microbial Fatty Acids on Lysosome Biogenesis and Extracellular Vesicle Production in Mouse Models of Alzheimer’s Disease	University Of Kerala	2021-2022	2949452	2763460
8	ANALYSIS OF IMMUNE-ENDOCRINE INTERACTION IN SPLENOCYTES OF STRESSED MICE - ROLE OF ADAPTIVE AND INNATE COMPONENTS	Sree Narayana College, Nattika	2021-2022	2887940	2541300

9	Design and development of techniques and tools to build a simulation framework for performance evaluation of designs of processors enhanced for virtualization	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	6012600	3400000
10	Turbulent induced aberrated wavefront correction without adaptive optics	Indian Institute OF SPACE Science & Technology	2021-2022	5262400	3967500
11	Agglomeration Abatement in Fluidised Bed Gasification of Ligno-cellulosic Biomasses	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	3201240	3030300
12	Sub-decadal to decadal scale variability of Monsoon in southern India based on multi-proxy investigations on Lake sediments	Central University Of Kerala	2021-2022	2996120	2800000
13	Stabilization of Compounds with Zero-valent Main-group Elements	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	3245000	2455000
14	Chemistry of Reactive Sulfur and Selenium Species: Elucidating the Routes in Bio(in)organic Signalling and Toxicology	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	3558500	3417800
15	Acoustic Emissions from a Premixed Flame propagating in a Tubular Combustor	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	2332000	2226000
16	Effect of Variation in Biogas Fuel Composition on the Flame Stability and Pollutant Emissions under Practically Relevant Flow Conditions	Indian Institute OF SPACE Science & Technology	2021-2022	4822400	4104133
17	Investigations on the unique transformations of unsaturated sulfones for the rapid construction of antitumor alkaloids and analogues	University Of Calicut	2021-2022	5023832	4681200
18	Control and Finite Element Analysis of Cahn-Hilliard-Navier-Stokes system	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	1830400	723466
19	Asymptotic preserving IMEX-DG schemes on	Indian Institute Of Science	2021-2022	2642200	1087399

	adaptive grids for multiscale compresssible flows	Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram			
20	Development of novel numerical techniques for miscible displacement problems in porous media	Indian Institute of space Science & Technology	2021-2022	1940400	786800
21	Developing Non-Stationary Frequency Relationships of Hydro-climatic Extremes of Kerala Meteorological Subdivision under Changing Climate Scenario	Tkm College Of Engineering	2021-2022	2858940	2400000
22	Laser Speckle Interferometry based analysis of Embankments on Soft Soil Reinforced with Encapsulated Prestressed Geosynthetic	Lbs Institute of Technology For Women	2021-2022	4977742	4766726
23	Lithium conducting thin films for solid state batteries	Kerala University of Digital Sciences, Innovation And Technology (Digital University Kerala)	2021-2022	2996400	2479000
24	Exploring 2D Atomic Crystals for Resistive Switching Based Emerging Artificial Neuromorphic Devices	Indian Institute of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	4378264	3063000
25	Neural-network quantum state (NQS) based variational wave function for strongly correlated electron systems.	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	2757832	1593000
26	Design and fabrication of electrocatalytic microcells using elemental 2-dimensional materials	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	5405400	4302000
27	Thermal Expansion Measurements in a spin ½ Heisenberg antiferromagnet $C_{12}H_{14}CuN_4O_5$	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	8096000	7405500
28	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHLY	Mahatma Gandhi University	2021-2022	2489301	1800500

	SENSITIVE GLUCOSE SENSOR BASED ON 2D TRANSITION METAL DICHALCOGENIDES (TMDCS): THEORETICAL MODELLING AND EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION				
29	Investigations on Probabilistic Flood Forecasting Techniques using Medium-Range Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) Ensembles for the Chaliyar River Basin, Kerala	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	2295240	2150000
30	Transparent solar cells: A perspective for bifacial solar cells	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	7851096	7423700
31	Development of Signal Processing Tools for Susceptibility and Conductivity Mapping from a Single MR Acquisition using a Spoiled Gradient Multi-Echo Sequence	Indian Institute Of Information Technology And Management, Kerala	2021-2022	1589016	1357670
32	Investigation of cross-talk of gene regulation of L-sorbose and galactose metabolism in Candida albicans	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	2424745	2327500
33	Non-volatile resistance switching memory on SiC for harsh environment applications	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	3777400	2640000
34	Performance Enhancement of Ternary Organic Solar Cells using Charge Transfer and Energy Transfer Synergistic Effects	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	1727000	1610000
35	Computational Modelling of Transition Metal Oxides as Electrochemical Catalysts	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	3432000	3315000
36	Investigation of the influence of a Partial Noise Enclosure and Layout of Looms on the Noise	Government College Of Engineering Kannur	2021-2022	1981086	1681020

	Generation in Power Loom Units				
37	Design and Development of a Planar Multi-Layer Inductor based RRR measurement for thin film coated Niobium SRF Cavities	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2021-2022	2673000	1630998
38	“Mycosporine - like amino acids from Corals and associated Dinoflagellates – Their Role in Preventing Coral Bleaching – A Case study of Lakshadweep Archipelago”	College Of Fisheries	2021-2022	3428360	2082800
39	Functional Analysis of putative developmental genes of Oryctes rhinoceros	Central University Of Kerala	2021-2022	5694820	5411500
40	“Assessment of the effect of altitude and habitat on aquatic insect diversity in natural water-filled tree holes and their artificial analogues, in a tropical forest of Western Ghats”	Mes Mampad College (Autonomous)	2021-2022	3624940	1508300
41	Decoding Neuronal States using Chimera Patterns	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	2557764	2052000
42	Characterization of gut microbiome in wild and captive gaur	Central University Of Kerala	2021-2022	4033832	1933900
43	Prioritizing spider conservation seen through the architectural properties of habitat and guild structure of spiders: a scoping perspective for sustainable environment in the sacred groves of Kerala	Christ College, Irinjalakuda	2021-2022	2741332	1019800
44	DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-FRIENDLY MUSSEL-INSPIRED FUNCTIONALIZED CATECHOL-RICH BIOMATERIALS AS REUSABLE ADSORBENT FOR WATER PURIFICATION	University Of Calicut	2021-2022	3666107	2993900

45	Exploring the effect of Single and Bimetallic-Doped Graphene Oxide (GO) Microporous Architecture by Pool Boiling for High-Quality Steam Generation	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	3830000	3325000
46	Energy-Efficient Synaptic Transistors of Two-Dimensional Layered Materials	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	5302000	4780000
47	High-pressure granulites in the Archean crustal blocks of Southern Granulite Terrain, southern India	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2021-2022	4713764	3809300
48	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A HIGHLY EFFICIENT MICROF LUIDIC PUMPING AND MIXING DEVICE FOR ACCURATE BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS WITH DEEP LEARNING METHOD	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	3256264	1740000
49	Derivatization and Nano-formulation of Lipopeptide “Kannurin” for potentiating its antimicrobial activity for topical application in Diabetic Foot Ulcer	Kannur University	2021-2022	4807264	3597000
50	“Design of Functional Main Group Organometallic Molecular Scaffolds: NIR Absorbing Excellent Materials for Sensing, Transportation of Bio-inspired Anions, Two-photon Absorption and OLEDs”	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	3933600	2851200
51	TAXONOMIC REVISION OF THE GENUS BUPLEURUM (APIACEAE) IN INDIA AND MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF SPECIES USED IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINES	St. Josephs College (Autonomous), Devagiri	2021-2022	3993264	2532500

52	Land change impacts on primate diversity and the spread of Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD) in Kerala, Western Ghats	Kannur University	2021-2022	2919400	2714700
53	Universal Artificial Chaperone for Therapeutic Peptides using Lipid-polymer Mixed Micelle	Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha	2021-2022	3237720	2924460
54	A Prototype for Drone based Intelligent Coconut Harvester: An Application to Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT)	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	1593510	1309080
55	Causal Optimal Transport for Summarizing the Unpaired Videos	Indian Institute Of Information Technology And Management, Kerala	2021-2022	1986100	1413825
56	Efficient Neuromorphic Memory via Nano-engineered Composite Film	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	3273960	3200000
57	A comparative assessment on the role of spatio-temporal variability of blue carbon dynamics in a seagrass driven and seagrass-coral reef connected ecosystem in mitigating climate change	Nansen Environmental Research Centre (India)	2021-2022	2354040	2050000
58	Spaceborne estimation of groundwater variability in Northwestern India.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	2021-2022	1448040	1350000
59	Condition assessment of polymeric cable insulation through time domain measurements considering the effect of charge trapping in the insulation	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	1501520	1353270
60	Development of an Adaptive Distance Relaying Scheme in a Low Inertia Power System with Hardware Realization	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	2878790	2166420
61	An automated fluorescence slide imaging	Indian Institute Of Technology	2021-2022	2662448	2809530

	microscope for portable and low cost applications	Palakkad			
62	Anomaly Detection & Countermeasures in Cyber-Physical System using Advanced Control & Estimation Techniques	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	1377640	776240
63	Design and Development of a Software Solution for Enhanced Monitoring of Future Power System with High Renewable and Power Electronics Penetration	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2021-2022	2295910	2647105
64	Chemical synthesis of filled low dimensional CoSbÃ¢Â‚Âƒ skutterudites for thermoelectric devices with high figures of merit for IC engineÃ¢Â€Â•driven vehicles	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	2580000	2365000
65	Cathepsin-S as a novel direct drug target for preventing barrier and tissue destructive proinflammatory IL-1 beta signaling in primary, vascular endothelium: an in vitro study	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	2962650	2506150
66	Study the role of APT2 mediated SCRIB depalmitoylation on regulating self-renewal ability, tumorigenicity and therapy resistance in breast cancer	Amala Cancer Research Centre	2021-2022	2902779	2756279
67	Autophagy upregulation as a therapeutic approach for Parkinson’s disease	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	3034508	2994926
68	Finding the Progenitors of Carbon Enhanced Metal-Poor Stars	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2021-2022	1994355	1601942
69	Supramolecular Rigid Aromatic Multifarene Scaffolds: Selective Recognition of Environmental Pollutants and Ligands for	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2021-2022	2586000	2498000

	Asymmetric Catalysis				
70	Efficient means of zero-error communication through coherent controlling of noisy quantum channels	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	1441489	794447
71	Solid state welding of Ti alloy and Ni alloy metal prints for aerospace, energy and health sectors	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2021-2022	3259870	2809930
72	Study of thermoregulation and Ventilation in Termite Mound Structures: Biomimetic Design Concepts for Passive Cooled Buildings	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2021-2022	2821287	2983180
73	Functionality Shuttling via Catalytic Isodesmic Reaction and Its Application in Organic Synthesis	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	3120127	2779127
74	Activation of Alkyl chlorides Driven by Visible Light Titanium Photoredox Catalysis	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	3081391	2891391
75	Targeted Delivery of Robinin encapsulated Nanodrug delivery System to Infarcted Heart for treatment of Myocardial infarction (MI)	University Of Kerala	2021-2022	3087000	3087000
76	Floristics and molecular systematics of the mushroom family Inocybaceae (Agaricales, Basidiomycota, Fungi) of Kerala State	University Of Calicut	2021-2022	2780446	2594946
77	Elucidating the molecular mechanism behind strigolactone-mediated plant root morphology modulation and exploring the resulting effect in nutrient stress adaptation.	Mar Athanasios College For Advanced Studies (Macfast)	2021-2022	403845	179600
TOTAL				**233543082**	**190243720**
78	Development of low-cost Induction Melted Liquid Metal Additive Manufacturing Machine (IMMAMM)	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2022-2023	5762440	1920780

	with Numerical and Experimental Investigations				
79	R-forms of R[X]	Indian Institute of Space Science & Technology	2022-2023	660000	440000
80	Existence and qualitative properties of solutions of quasilinear and nonlocal elliptic partial differential equations	Indian Institute of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	660000	220000
81	The study of Turaev cobracket from a hyperbolic geometric perspective	Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	660000	220000
82	Information Geometric Approach to Estimation Error Bounds	Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	660000	220000
83	Hybrid numerical schemes for system of hyperbolic conservation laws	Indian Institute of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	660000	440000
84	Fix Point Computation of Herbrand Equivalence of Expressions in Data Flow Frameworks using Abstract Interpretation	Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	660000	220000
85	Complexity of Graph Contraction Problems	Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	660000	400000
86	BEEscape: Investigating landscape level pesticide use and health of native, social bees	Indian Institute of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	8841750	3729250
87	Multiplicities and graded algebras associated to filtrations of ideals	Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	1341840	1149700
88	On the central idempotents of algebras arising from Schur-Weyl Duality and the invariant theory of certain groups}	Indian Institute of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	1835064	751000
89	Eternal Vertex Cover Problem of Bipartite Graphs, Constant Treewidth Graphs and Planar	Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	1745832	1175000

	graphs				
90	Therapeutic targeting of autophagy in hypertrophied myocardium: potential effects of compounds from Desmodium gangeticum	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	2022-2023	2992000	994600
91	Development of High RAP Mixtures: Laboratory Investigation on the Effect of Bio-Rejuvenators	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	5862032	5024660
92	Proposed design guidelines for hybrid joints in FRP beam to FRP/steel column	College Of Engineering Trivandrum	2022-2023	2990900	1833000
93	Microphase Separation in the Bottlebrush Polymers under Confinement: An Effective Ruling Principle for Micoscopic Organization	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	1844832	761500
94	Engineering porous silicon for capacitive deionization	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	5815832	2951800
95	Analysis of miRNA/tRF generation from tRNAs and examination of their sorting into exosomes and P bodies in breast cancer	Central University Of Kerala	2022-2023	2225872	1352500
96	PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF PERSISTENT POLLUTANTS USING MAGNETIC FERRITE/MoO_3 NANOCOMPOSITES	Mar Athanasius College	2022-2023	2376880	1760820
97	Hybrid Tribo-electric nanogenerator with super-capacitor storage system for wind energy harvesting using Biocomposite materials	College Of Engineering Trivandrum	2022-2023	2981000	2756000
98	CRISPR/Cas based metabolome editing and genomics assisted glucosinolate pathway elucidation of the miracle tree Moringa oleifera Lam.	College Of Horticulture	2022-2023	2662000	1987000
99	MXene/Polymer Nanocomposites for Self-Powering Wearable Sensors and Devices	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2022-2023	4933764	3350000

100	Design of gC3N4/CoN4 Nanohybrids as a Quantum Computing Material with Simultaneous Catalytic Activity and Sensing Ability	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2022-2023	3163732	2054400
101	Wearable wireless triboelectric nanogenerator sensor for respiratory rate and sleep monitoring	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2022-2023	3040314	2246718
102	Development of AI assisted Versatile Chemical Sensor Array for On-demand End Use	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	4990832	3120000
103	Development of Supercontinuum-based Transient Absorption System for Time-resolved Laser Produced Plasma diagnostics	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2022-2023	7476495	6436814
104	MXene based 2D materials and composites for battery applications – reaction mechanism, kinetics and performance investigations	Amrita Center For Nanosciences And Molecular Medicine	2022-2023	3268732	2320535
105	“Organic geochemical characterisation of Ashtamudi Ramsar wetland: A biomarker approach”	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2022-2023	2780240	2450000
106	Morho-molecular characterisation and phylogenetic analysis of the genus Riccia L. (Ricciaceae; Marchantiophyta) in the Western Ghats	University Of Calicut	2022-2023	3956876	2498825
107	EFFECT OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS ON ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE AMONG INTERSTATE MIGRANT LABOURERS IN KERALA	Mahatma Gandhi University	2022-2023	4676624	3313700
108	Architectures and Protocols for Integrated 6G-Satellite Networks	Indian Institute OF SPACE Science & Technology	2022-2023	3932660	1727490

109	A study on the zero multiplicity and S-units in recurrence sequences	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2022-2023	2112264	844088
110	Semilinear Elliptic Boundary Value Problems on Unbounded Domains in R2	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	2675596	995198
111	Stabilization by sparse controls for system of reaction-diffusion equations with mixed state and control constraints	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	2857096	1165698
112	Balance in Chaos - Searching for Equitable Patterns in Edge-Colored Graphs	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	1919082	744694
113	Study for improved estimation as well as understanding of deep cloud particles and melting layer microphysical properties using phase based polarimetric radar simulations and measurements	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	1800120	1250000
114	Influence of Bentonite and Biopolymer as Stabilizers on Micro-Mechanical Performance of Pre-crushed Micaceous Sand at Different Degree of Mica Particle Breakage under Varying Cyclic Loading Conditions	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2022-2023	1572076	1494160
115	Magnetic skyrmions on spherically curved surfaces	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2022-2023	4297689	3353500
116	Optically-controlled programmable assembly of multi-component 3D colloidal crystals from evaporating droplets	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2022-2023	4780380	4007000
117	Occurrence and behaviour of Rare Earth Elements (REE) in selected alkaline granitoids and their weathered crusts of Kerala, southern India: Investigation on potential ion-adsorption	Mes Ponnani College	2022-2023	4994240	3210000

	clay-type REE deposits				
118	ESTIMATION OF ABOVE GROUND BIOMASS USING MULTI-FREQUENCY SAR POLARIMETRIC TECHNIQUES IN A TROPICAL FOREST ECOSYSTEM IN THE WESTERN GHATS	University Of Kerala	2022-2023	2519240	1500000
119	Investigations on the alteration in brain dynamics during progression of Alzheimer Disease (AD) from Mild Cognitive impairment (MCI) under resting and cognitive task conditions using complex network analysis	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2022-2023	1896400	812000
120	Applications of Fractional Order Calculus to Biomedical Signal Processing	Indian Institute OF SPACE Science & Technology	2022-2023	3124264	1828000
121	Artificial Intelligence-based Mobility Model for Alternative Fuel Vehicles (AFV) to optimize the route and Mitigate Carbon Emission using the prevailing AFV Fuel Infrastructures in India	Indian Institute Of Information Technology, Kottayam	2022-2023	2303492	994964
122	Development of advanced non-linear non-Gaussian state estimators with application to real-life problems	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2022-2023	2129718	1010108
123	Stochastic Resonance based detectors using thin-film integrated ferroelectrics	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	7373630	5316000
124	Atom-Precise Metal Nanocluster and Two-Dimensional Cluster-Assembled Materials for Efficient Electrochemical Nitrogen Reduction Reaction	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	4311758	3250480
125	Design, fabrication and performance analysis of electro assisted wickless heat spreader operating	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2022-2023	2540230	2399300

	in a closed flow loop				
126	Synthesis of mimics of collagen, elastin and fibroin via isosteric replacement of amide with triazole	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	6838832	5187300
127	Copper-Mediated Nucleophilic and Electrophilic Propargylation Reactions: Asymmetric Synthesis of Various Propargylic Compounds	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	3568400	2196130
128	Cancer environment stimuli-responsive DNA nanoparticles: A unique drug delivery vehicle for combination cancer therapy	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	5272000	4587333
129	Relevance of Protein Secondary Structure in Polypeptide-Enzyme Interactions for Regulating the Enzymatic Function – A Combined Theoretical and Experimental Approach	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	3483832	1301300
130	An Improved Lennard-Jones Formulation for Modeling Adsorption on Graphynes	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	2466190	1682809
131	NANOF ABRICATED SINGLE PROTEIN ASSEMBLIES FOR SOLID-STATE BIOELECTRONIC DEVICES	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	7993832	6504700
132	Standardization of primary processing of cocoa in different season and enumeration of microbes associated with fermentation	Kerala Agricultural University	2022-2023	3973129	2526900
133	Radio frequency (RF) energy harvesting using multi-band metamaterial absorbers	Government Victoria College	2022-2023	3773642	3341400
134	Understanding the effect of stabilizing selection for the timing of adult emergence on circadian clock of Drosophila melanogaster	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	3585249	2064000

135	Performance evaluation of tunnel and slope support systems against the coupled effect of freeze-thaw cycle and dynamic loading	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	4457332	3033000
136	Interface Engineering of Bi-Sb-Ge Tellurite Superlattices using Atomic Layer Deposition	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	5072934	4365000
137	A Step towards Smart City Environment: A Reinforcement Learning Based Intelligent Traffic control for Transportation System for smart cities of Kerala	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2022-2023	2540516	1203500
138	Developing strategies to target altered glycosylation against drug resistance in advanced heterogenous breast cancers.	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2022-2023	4878214	2663844
139	2D Materials/Biopolymer based Broad-Spectrum Antimicrobial Multilayer Coatings: Synergistic Approach to Thwart the Biofilm Formation on the Medical Implants	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	3983936	2942000
140	Modelling and analysis of discrete and continuous-time reliability-queueing-inventory systems	Central University Of Kerala	2022-2023	2064832	784000
141	Occurrence and current status of soft shell turtles in urban and rural wetlands of Southern Kerala for the formulation of conservation strategies	Fatima Mata National College (Autonomous)	2022-2023	1422340	816500
142	Corroborating host-vector-pathogen interplay in subclinical forms of arthropod-borne hemoparasitic diseases in goats	Kerala Veterinary & Animal Sciences University	2022-2023	2940340	2775500
143	Neutrophils Mediated Enzymatic Biodegradability of Two-Dimensional MXenes Nanosheets: Effect	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research,	2022-2023	3293000	2974000

	of Surface Functionalization and Blood Serum Protein Coating	Thiruvananthapuram			
144	Robust and Collaborative Fog-aided Federated Learning Framework for Enhanced Resiliency of Real-time Applications	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	1888160	1055335
145	Towards Building Quantity-Rich Knowledge Bases	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	2071870	1830935
146	Microswmimmers in Anisotropic Liquid	University Of Calicut	2022-2023	3186700	2415330
147	Development of an electrically controllable antiferromagnet-based device for spintronic memristor applications	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2022-2023	3033030	2910165
148	Studies on the effects of geometry and dynamics on many-particle aggregation	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2022-2023	2176372	1625686
149	Exploring High Sodium-content P2-type Layered Oxide Positive Electrodes for Practical Na-ion Batteries	Amrita Center For Nanosciences And Molecular Medicine	2022-2023	2671054	2468122
150	Identifying the extreme precipitation circulation patterns over India in the future world using Convolutional Neural Networks	Kumbalathu Sankupillai Memorial Devaswom Board College	2022-2023	2772980	2600000
151	Marine Microbiome To Ascertain The Role Of Microbes In Biogeochemical Cycling In The Eastern Arabian Sea	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2022-2023	2367040	2000000
152	Understanding the role entrainment on warm clouds over South Asia using Lagrangian Cloud Model	Newman College Thodupuzha	2022-2023	2599872	2400000
153	Secure Control Algorithms Design for Distributed Formation and Containment Control Problems Subjected to Cyber Attacks	Indian Institute OF SPACE Science & Technology	2022-2023	1278790	687645

154	Crystal Engineering in presence of Tetrel, Halogen and Hydrogen bond, hierarchical and mutual effects upon one another: A novel approach in designing materials with desired structure and properties.	Nirmalagiri College	2022-2023	3039872	2849936
155	Self-Assembled Smart-Superstructures for Unique Optical and Electrochemical Applications	University Of Calicut	2022-2023	3299494	2754747
156	Green Hydrogen Technologies - Identification of alternative reductants to bypass photon flux density bottleneck	University Of Calicut	2022-2023	3198844	2811922
157	Defining lysosomal mechanisms of defense against intracellular pathogens	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	3020300	2790150
158	Thorough investigation of the mechanism of the origin of Gamma-ray burst through first principles, observational interpretation and simulation studies.	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	1881000	1790500
159	Dispersion Controlled in Silico Catalyst Design for the Selective Hydroarylation Reaction	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	3133844	2846897
160	Study of skein algebras through quantization of Poisson algebras	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2022-2023	1278662	718781
161	Collective spatiotemporal dynamics of biological soft matter using theory and computation	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	3248980	2996500
	TOTAL			267081232	184503149
162	A STUDY OF TWISTED CONJUGACY PROBLEM IN GROUPS	University Of Calicut	2023-2024	660000	220000
163	Variational multiscale stabilization for the	Indian Institute OF SPACE	2023-2024	660000	220000

	incompressible Navier-Stokes equation	Science & Technology			
164	Analysis and computation of sparse optimal control of monodomain equations in cardiac electrophysiology	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	660000	220000
165	Unveiling the hidden relationship between vorticity and magnetic field in the solar atmosphere	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	660000	220000
166	Fingerprinting and Communicability of Functional Brain Networks - A Graph Theoretic Analysis	Indian Institute Of Information Technology, Kottayam	2023-2024	660000	220000
167	Exploring many body effects in quantum machines	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2023-2024	1734832	591600
168	Synthesis and antibacterial evaluation of compounds derived from tryptanthrin and β-carbolines targeting MDR bacterial pathogens.	University Of Kerala	2023-2024	2950860	1608000
169	Duckweed based nutritional supplement	Central University Of Kerala	2023-2024	4407832	1968000
170	Reverse-engineering of Effective Plastic Degrading Enzymes through Structure-based Optimization – A Combined Molecular Dynamics Simulations and Machine Learning Prediction	University Of Calicut	2023-2024	2853400	1724000
171	Screening and Identification of high efficiency genome wide SSR markers in true mangroves of Rhizophoracaea sp. for taxonomic identity and population structure from West coast of India	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2023-2024	4333494	1984031
172	Quantifying The Role Of Various Cloud/Rain Processes On The Variability Of Stable Oxygen And Hydrogen Isotopes Of Tropical Rainfall	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2023-2024	2722760	1157000
173	YEAST STRAIN FROM MANGROVE SEDIMENTS AS SINGLE CELL PROTEIN AND	University Of Calicut	2023-2024	2893260	1431000

	PROCESS OPTIMIZATION FOR MASS PRODUCTION AS A NUTRACEUTICAL				
174	Elucidating the genetic architecture of inherited somniloquy	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	2023-2024	2999920	999000
175	Semiochemical based tick control strategies for the sustainable mitigation of haemoprotozoan / rickettsial diseases in ruminants	College Of Veterinary & Animal Sciences	2023-2024	2941400	1514000
176	Role of PACAP in adult neurogenesis and neural plasticity under oxidative stress	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2023-2024	2508000	836000
177	Dissecting the role of Rv1899c, an HDAC1-ZBTB25 interacting protein of Mycobacteria in downregulating the expression of macrophage IL-12B during Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection	Amrita School Of Biotechnology, Vallikkavu	2023-2024	2900830	967000
178	Role of vesicle-mediated neutrophil extracellular traps in promoting thrombosis in diabetes mellitus	Mahatma Gandhi University	2023-2024	2900820	1500000
179	Active Brownian Dynamics in viscous/viscoelastic solution	University Of Kerala	2023-2024	2111210	863000
180	Developing Novel Organic π-conjugated materials using Through Space Charge Transfer Mechanism for NLO Applications	Government College Kasaragod	2023-2024	2089560	997000
181	Origin of volcanic agglomerate around Ulindakonda, Gadwal Schist Belt, Andhra Pradesh, India: Petrographic, geochemical and geochronological perspective	University Of Kerala	2023-2024	2999960	1000000
182	ENVIRONMENTALLY BENIGN APPROACH FOR THE EXTRACTION OF NANOCELLULOSE FROM NOVEL AGROMASS OF ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM FOR GREEN AND SMART	Mahatma Gandhi University	2023-2024	2636830	1478940

	PACKAGING APPLICATIONS				
183	Identifying the molecular determinants of adipocyte hypertrophy: Role of Septin 11 in the remodelling of actin and microtubules and their interaction with lipid droplets during fat cell expansion.	University Of Kerala	2023-2024	2624400	1012000
184	Information entropy dynamics and direct measurement of revivals and fractional revivals in nonlinear models	Govt. College Malappuram	2023-2024	2426290	1313000
185	Structure Theory of Unitary Groups and it's Generalizations	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2023-2024	1610400	653000
186	Symplectic Spectral Theory	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2023-2024	1403600	467000
187	Kinetically Controlled Pathway for the Synthesis of Supramolecular Block Copolymers with Donor-Acceptor Heterojunctions	Sacred Heart College, Thevara	2023-2024	2875360	1291000
188	Controlling two-component self-assembly of pi-systems through supramolecular engineering	Mahatma Gandhi University	2023-2024	2999830	1333280
189	Expanding the Utility of Rhodium-Iminocarbene in Natural Products for Drug Discovery	C.M.S. College	2023-2024	2861230	1520000
190	Taxonomy and molecular phylogeny of the lichen genus Usnea sensu lato (Parmeliaceae) in Kerala, India	Maharaja'S College	2023-2024	2748060	1061000
191	Priming with g-C_3N_4 nanosheets doped with essential elements enhances the abiotic stress tolerance potential of Oryza sativa L.	University Of Calicut	2023-2024	2562400	1254000
192	Understanding the mechanism of heavy metal detoxification in Alternanthera tenella Colla. to	Sree Neelakanta Government Sanskrit College Pattambi	2023-2024	2999830	1333000

	elucidate its phytoremediation potential.				
193	Polyvinyl alcohol based nanocomposite films for intelligent packaging applications: A green step towards sustainability	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2023-2024	2437690	936460
194	Probing the metallicity dependence of the i-process: High-resolution spectroscopic analysis of stars enriched with both r- and s-processes	Calicut University	2023-2024	1819600	689160
195	Insights into meiotic crossover mechanisms using SNP-ChIP analysis	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	3574800	2298000
196	Unraveling the molecular and biochemical basis of a drought-resistant, bushy mutant with high organogenic potential in Arabidopsis thaliana	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	3883000	1840999
197	Do aberrations in the human circadian clock and sleep homeostat genes cause sleep deficits in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.	Institute Of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences	2023-2024	5208764	1743000
198	Elucidating the role of DNA methylation for pharmacoresistance in obsessive-compulsive disorder	Institute Of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences	2023-2024	4207740	1410000
199	Manufacturing therapeutic quality human mesenchymal stem cells using micro fibrillar cell culture cartridges: A passage-free single-step process for producing minimally manipulated adherent stem cells for regenerative medicine	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham Kochi Health Sciences Campus	2023-2024	5357264	2313000
200	Identification and analysis of tRNA derived fragments (tRFs) from rice (black, brown, red and white) derived exosome-like edible nanovesicles (ELN) for cancer therapeutics	Central University Of Kerala	2023-2024	6129352	2238000

201	Experimental and numerical studies on ammonia combustion in a Trapped Vortex Combustor	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2023-2024	5254832	4564943
202	Synthesis of Graphite nanoplatelets decorated with spinel ferrite materials by using various surfactants on CF/GF composites for EMI shielding	Mangalam College Of Engineering	2023-2024	532858	470564
203	Unravelling the role of VEGF signaling in hematopoietic stem cell maturation and expansion in mouse fetal liver	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	4039100	1639700
204	An enquiry of leaf and flower foraging sources of leafcutter bees towards their management and conservation	Central University Of Kerala	2023-2024	4312870	1811000
205	Conservation of Crinum malabaricum Lekhak & S. R. Yadav (Amaryllidaceae); a critically endangered aquatic plant of medicinal importance.	Malabar Botanical Garden G.A. College	2023-2024	3677659	1489219
206	Utricularia L. (Lentibulariaceae) of India: Unravelling trap architecture using SEM and TEM studies	University Of Calicut	2023-2024	3393764	1237921
207	Structural and Aerodynamic characterization and biomimetic studies of winged diaspores of selected flowering plants of South India	University Of Calicut	2023-2024	4741264	2620420
208	Analysis of Structure-Property Relationship in Ultra-Wide Band Gap Semiconductor Ga2O3 for Functional Device Applications	Amrita Institute Of Medical Sciences And Research Centre	2023-2024	5151344	2723700
209	Investigation of quantum phase transitions in two-dimensional Heisenberg kagome lattice antiferromagnets	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	4206792	2113700

210	Class numbers of number fields	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	2681096	1067031
211	Seismic Response Modification Factors (SRMFs) for Special Steel Moment Resisting Frames (SSMRFs) Designed as per Indian Standards	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	2770062	1429999
212	DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN METHOD FOR WEB CRIPPLING STRENGTH OF CFS BEAMS	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2023-2024	2694558	1004399
213	Developing diamond coatings on high cobalt content WC-10%Co substrates for machining applications	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	3510650	2796500
214	Exploring extreme light-matter interactions in the epsilon near zero regime of doped metal oxide semiconductors and conducting polymers.	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	4642000	3350000
215	High Entropy Mechanical Energy Scavenging through Piezo-Tribo-Hybrid Nanogenerators derived from Waste Materials aiding Circular Economy for Self-Powered Electronics	Csir- National Institute For Interdisciplinary Science And Technology (Niist)	2023-2024	3143059	1221020
216	Main-group compounds for carbon monoxide activation	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	2475000	865000
217	Development of Near Infrared LEDs through Tailoring Photophysical Response of Garnet Based Phosphors for Biological Windows	University Of Kerala	2023-2024	5263764	3544588
218	Nature-Inspired Conversion of Biomass to Biofuel: The Lytic Polysaccharide Monooxygenases Paradigm	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	4713196	2827388
219	Tuning the structure and functional properties of	Indian Institute Of Technology	2023-2024	4374832	2271610

	“amino-1,8-naphthalimide-Tröger’s base” scaffolds as organic electrode materials for sustainable battery applications	Palakkad			
220	Investigating cross-talks between insulin signalling and hypoxic signalling pathway in managing nutrient homeostasis during growth and development in Drosophila	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	6202768	2171000
221	Synthesis and Application of Alkyl(trialkoxyl)silanes via Cross-Electrophile and Nickel Hydride Coupling Reactions	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	3366000	1162000
222	Design, Synthesis, and Pharmacological Evaluation of Novel Isoform -specific Histone Deacetylase (HDAC) Inhibitors as Potential Anticancer Therapeutics, via A Fluorous-tag Assisted High-throughput Synthetic Platform	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2023-2024	4521000	2847000
223	Understanding sex specific molecular cross-talk between Hypothalamo-Hypophyseal–Gonadal (HHG) and Hypothalamo-Hypophyseal-Interrenal (HHI) axes during urogenital development in Asian Seabass Lates calcarifer	Central University Of Kerala	2023-2024	5415631	2685441
224	Framework- and non-framework-based Composite catalysts for biomass hydrogenation and CO2 reforming	Central University Of Kerala	2023-2024	5731000	4783600
225	Unravelling the role of interchromophoric electronic coupling in symmetry breaking charge separation vs. singlet fission	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	7967190	6884330
226	STRUCTURE AND PROPERTY TUNING OF TRANSITION METAL COMPOUNDS TO	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	5577264	3539088

	AUGMENT ELECTROCATALYTIC ACTIVITY TOWARDS DIRECT METHANOL FUEL CELL APPLICATIONS				
227	Molecular Simulation Study of Anti-Agglomerant Action between Two Hydrate Surfaces for Flow-Assurance	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	3497162	2166000
228	Si–H bond activation and its applications in homogeneous catalysis	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	5074872	3665000
229	Design and Synthesis of Helically Chiral Configurationally Stable Macrocycles Towards Chiroptical Properties	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	4961000	3660000
230	Macrocycle-Derived Porous Organic Polymers for Task-Specific Sensing and Removal of Emerging Organic Contaminants from Water	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2023-2024	3722461	1791000
231	Design and development of low-cost synthetic strategies and Investigation of defect tolerance properties of inorganic semiconductors for semiconductor sensitized solar cell (SSSc) applications.	Mahatma Gandhi University	2023-2024	5254832	3780000
232	Investigation of the genetic regulation of melatonin/lignin mediated salinity stress tolerance mechanisms in mangroves	Central University Of Kerala	2023-2024	4704832	2764000
233	Emergent patterns in complex dynamical networks of mixed dynamics	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	2999832	1662000
234	UNDERSTANDING THE CLIMATIC INFLUENCE ON THE HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS ALONG	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2023-2024	3050340	2155000

	THE SOUTH WEST COAST OF INDIA- AN ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL APPROACH				
235	Fabrication of MnO2-Photosensitizer Nanocomposite for Synergistic Anti-Cancer Activity by DNA G-Quadruplex Binding and Photodynamic Therapy	Nirmalagiri College	2023-2024	3269519	2491519
236	Monitoring Mechanical Behaviour of Rock-Concrete Joint Using Electro-Mechanical Impedance Technique	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	2893200	2510000
237	Damage Detection in Structural Components using Instantaneous Spectral Analysis of Vibration Signals	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	1983810	1783500
238	Index Coding for Infotainment Message Dissemination in VANETs	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	2170340	1490000
239	Crystallization Kinetics Investigations of Arsenic Doped Phase Change Memory Devices	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	3059760	2189160
240	Petrology, geochemistry, and geochronology of mafic and felsic volcanic rocks of Panjal Traps, Kashmir, NW India	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	2657228	1350000
241	Development of hybrid metal oxide/carbon nanostructures on rigid substrates for photo-electrochemical applications and mechanistic study through operando Infrared/Raman spectroscopy	Sree Sankara College	2023-2024	2791844	1983422
242	Deciphering the molecular pathways underlying chromatinopathies in neurological disorders	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	2984600	1817500
243	Identification of host factors that regulate	Indian Institute Of Science	2023-2024	2897856	1829000

	Plasmodium entry of hepatocytes	Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram			
244	Next Generation of Low Oxidation State and Low Coordinate Cations of s-Block Compounds: Base Metals with Noble Intentions	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2023-2024	3258873	2128982
245	Carbonyl activation using late-transition metal-hydride complexes [H–M–L–X–H] (X = O, N) containing hydrogen bond donor ligands	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	3172693	2227600
246	Spatial, and Time-Modulated Chiral Meta surfaces for Terahertz Waveband Applications	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	2555344	1857672
247	Investigation on modes of non-distributed feedback optofluidic random laser and their applications in label-free sensing	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	3281344	2570672
248	Rogosinski and Bohr Radii for Holomorphic Functions.	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	1372844	728922
249	Weyl Modules for Equivariant map Lie superalgebras	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2023-2024	1304109	723311
250	On Design and Analysis of Stepped Wedge Cluster Randomized Trials	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	1301322	730411
251	Development of NIR fluorescent probes for dual action of volatile organic compound (VOC) detection and simultaneous PDT activity for anticancer treatment	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	2023-2024	2467872	1738936
252	Role of TRIM family proteins in megakaryocyte development/maturation and platelet production in dengue virus-induced thrombocytopenia	Institute Of Advanced Virology	2023-2024	3034800	1847500
253	Stability of complex systems under higher-order	Indian Institute Of Science	2023-2024	2731872	2120936

	interactions	Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram			
TOTAL				**299828692**	**165307674**
254	Design of droplet microfluidic device for high throughput production of encapsulated liver microtissues for biomedical applications	College Of Engineering Trivandrum	2024-2025	4592595	2418027
255	What makes radio bright Gamma-Ray Bursts special?	Indian Institute OF SPACE Science & Technology	2024-2025	2322508	898000
256	Mathematical Aspects of Machine Learning with applications to signal processing	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	2269696	896564
257	Nose to Brain Direct Delivery of Zolmitriptan in combination with Zinc Sulfate through Nanostructured Lipid Carriers (NLCs) for the Treatment of Acute Migraine	Amrita Institute Of Medical Sciences And Research Centre	2024-2025	2930720	976906
258	Preclinical validation of cancer cell specific biotherapeutic human single chain fragment variable against EGFR vIII for clinical translation.	Amrita Institute Of Medical Sciences (Aims)	2024-2025	4581920	1667240
259	Decipher the entry mechanism of the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) and a SARS-like virus to develop antivirals that target host factors	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	8129040	2933680
260	Hydrogel-forming Microneedle arrays for Non Invasive Point-of -Care Testing of Neonatal Sepsis.	Hindustan Latex Limited (Hll Lifecare)	2024-2025	3868220	1401040
261	Metabolic shift and mitochondrial defects in the lysosomal storage disorder of saposin deficiency	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	5674415	2128275

262	Spin-orbit Torque (SOT) assisted magnetization switching in Van der Waals (VdW) Ferromagnet above room temperature.	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2024-2025	4040696	1993600
263	Design and development of efficient triboelectric nanogenerator using MXene-SrMnO3 composite fillers to polymer-based negative tribo-layer: A large-scale energy harvesting integration from sea waves	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2024-2025	4518008	2867700
264	Interesting Features of Active Brownian Dynamics	University Of Kerala	2024-2025	2939723	1285100
265	Controlling Imperfections in Quantum Devices	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2024-2025	3592099	1974000
266	Reconstruction of the paleo-ocean acidification and water column structure using aragonite and calcite zooplankton from the north-eastern Indian Ocean	Central University Of Kerala	2024-2025	3479560	1800000
267	“Microcomb solitons: A novel tool for exploring fundamental physics and advanced real-world applications"	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	5872900	4950000
268	In-Vivo & In-Silico Biomechanical Evaluation Based Design & Development of Upper & Lower Extremity Passive Exoskeletons for Occupational Use.	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2024-2025	3423200	1841200
269	Design and development of a robotic rubber latex collection system	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2024-2025	6152256	3757600
270	Development of a novel cooling strategy for dry grinding and experimental investigations on its performance	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2024-2025	2918256	1152900

271	Studies on condition monitoring of electric vehicle battery packs for Indian climatic conditions.	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2024-2025	5624696	3881700
272	Host plant mediated intra-specific diversification in a butterfly	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	4804610	1635000
273	Genome Exploration of Rice Landraces through Machine Learning Methods and their Validation	Central University Of Kerala	2024-2025	5347592	3237922
274	Ecophysiological functioning of Indian mangroves under climate change conditions: current performance and future predictions	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	4237231	2603949
275	Towards the microscopic understanding of the thermodynamic properties of atomic nuclei	Cochin University Of Science And Technology	2024-2025	2752882	1289500
276	Towards optimality – an effective window to new physics	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	2546192	1196000
277	Performance Evaluation of Micro-Structural and Rheological Characteristics of Emulsified Bitumen-Filler Mastic on Cold Bituminous Mixes	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2024-2025	4592610	2746000
278	Modelling the electrochemical responses and understanding the corrosion mechanisms of coated steel bars embedded in reinforced concrete systems	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2024-2025	4946630	3079000
279	Development of Organic-Inorganic nanohybrids based modular E-nose device prototype for monitoring of Nitrogen containing gaseous analytes	Centre For Materials For Electronics Technology	2024-2025	3504741	1266000
280	Smart, Sustainable, and Low Latency Computational Offloading From Cellular Network	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2024-2025	6444480	3990000

	With Cooperating UAVs Mounted RHS Communication: Multi-Agent Deep Reinforcement Learning Based Approach				
281	A Study on Compactly supported, Symmetric and Orthogonal Multiwavelets using Matrix Polynomial Theory	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2024-2025	2649366	992000
282	Ultrafast Excited-state Structural Dynamics in Chalcone-based Sunscreen Agents	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	4440000	2346000
TOTAL				**123196842**	**63204903**
283	Towards Eick's conjecture, power structure in p-groups, and an analogue of Baer's theorem for profinite groups	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	2986544	1102181
284	Switching hands: A systematic approach for altering the enantiospecificity in enzymes	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	7200000	3900446
285	Mechanistic Modelling of Cortical Microtubule Behaviour in Leaf Vein Regeneration: Integrating Computational and Experimental Approaches	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	4087296	2012352
286	The evolutionary origins of cell differentiation and the ecological consequences of macroscopic multicellularity	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	6379920	3220106
287	NIRVAAH-BioLNG: Nurturing Innovation in bio-methanation Route for enhanced Valorization of waste towards Augmented Harvesting of BioLNG	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	3972480	1557800
288	LHFIC-Earth: Towards Learned High-Fidelity Image Compression of Earth Observation Data for Onboard Processing	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	2025-2026	3834236	1744600

289	Algorithmic Study on Graph Modification Problems	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	4693440	2551146
290	Theoretical investigation of robust topological quantum channels in novel dissipative phases of matter and their characterisation using quantum information concepts.	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	3013440	1337813
291	Search for antiferromagnetic skyrmions in transition-metal thin films towards spintronic applications	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	6828000	5609333
292	Measuring atmospheric optical turbulence using time-lapse imagery from airborne platforms	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	5701440	2980479
293	Impact of Monsoon Low-Pressure Systems on Extreme Hydrological Events: A Guide to Prediction and Analysis	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	5519520	2766506
294	A Multifunctional Cost-Effective On-Board Power Processor with Wired and Wireless Charging for Electric Vehicles	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	7164480	4154820
295	High-Frequency Design and Implementation of a 1 MHz Dual Active Bridge Converter Using Planar Magnetics	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	5938540	3178440
296	EDGE-COMPUTING ASSISTED BLOCK-CHAIN BASED CYBER RESILIENCY ENHANCEMENT OF INTEGRATED TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	6462480	4154160
297	Expanding The Chemical Space of Single Atom Photobiocatalysis: The Perovskite Halide	Mahatma Gandhi University	2025-2026	5775360	3125000

	Heterojunctions for Hard-To-Treat Lung Biofilm Infections (PeV_BioCat)				
298	Designing soluble bispecific T-Cell receptors for an adaptable and plug-and-play strategy	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2025-2026	6959760	4586450
299	Decoding interactions of dengue virus proteins with human ion channels for alternative therapeutic strategies and drug repurposing using machine learning based approach	Institute Of Advanced Virology	2025-2026	4092440	1364150
300	Elucidating the role of innate immune complement factor C9 in neurodevelopment and circadian behaviour	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	7050480	3366830
301	Development of all carbon microheaters for in situ Scanning Electron Microscopy	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	6080222	3567042
302	Copula-based nonparametric inference for dependence properties	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	2857440	
303	Norm estimates for operators on non-commutative L_p-spaces and isometries on non-commutative L_p-spaces	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	2869440	1089813
304	Investigation of Ultrasonic Cavitation-Assisted Surface Finishing Process for Additively Manufactured Components	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	5894056	3198561
305	Marine Bio prospecting: Discovering Novel Marine Natural Products with Anticancer Activities from Marine Associated Microbes	Mahatma Gandhi University	2025-2026	7197360	3999119
306	Development of a Nipah Virus Minigenome System Suitable for Biosafety Level (BSL)-2 Facilities Using the Genome Sequence of Nipah	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2025-2026	6949440	2516500

	Virus Isolated in India and Investigation of Host Proteins Role in Viral Replication and Transcription Using the Nipah Virus Minigenome				
307	Development and Industrial scale-up of novel broad spectrum Antimicrobial Peptides and Compounds from Pseudomonas Sp. UV AK001 against ESKAPE pathogens.	Central University Of Kerala	2025-2026	6375330	3442480
308	Holocene sea level fluctuations and geomorphic changes in the Lakshadweep Archipelago, Arabian Sea: Insights from mangrove sediments and exposed coral boulders	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	5531040	2663500
309	Real-Time Adaptive QoS Optimization in 6G-Enabled V2X Communication for Smart Cities Using EdgeAI Intelligence	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	4441440	2415000
310	Convergence analysis of Adaptive finite element methods for optimal control problems	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	6393328	1438484
311	Development of Structure-Preserving and Data-Driven Numerical Schemes for Weak and Measure-Valued Solutions of Conservation Laws	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	2100000	820000
312	Near-Infrared Cross Section Measurements of Atmospheric Pollutants of Health and Climate Impacts and their Atmospheric Distribution	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	9732480	6890000
313	A machine learning algorithm for ranking cell line specific synthetic lethality predictions	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	6048240	2349410
314	Novel Role of Immunoregulatory ADAM17 in Senescence-Induced Human Vascular Endothelial	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	3888480	1296160

	Barrier Disruption and Impaired Repair: An In Vitro Study with Primary Cells and Predictive Modeling for Insights Unattainable by Wet-Lab Capabilities				
315	Development of a Catalyst System for Sustainable C_8–C_{18} Liquid Fuel Production from Lignocellulosic Biomass and Real-Time Performance Evaluation in CI Engines	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	6252480	3077493
316	Creep Behaviour of Helical and Grouted Soil Nails in Lateritic Soils Incorporating Rainfall-Induced Moisture Variation	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2025-2026	5602540	3162570
317	Dual Polarized Ambidextrous Aperture Spiral Antennas (DP-AMSA) using Substrate Integrated Suspended Line (SISL)	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	5400480	3033492
318	AI-Driven Multimodal Vision System for Rubber Tapping Optimization Using RGB, Thermal, and 3D Imaging in Kerala Plantations	Indian Institute Of Information Technology, Kottayam	2025-2026	4236813	1745256
319	Fabrication of highly ordered and active-site rich electrocatalytic multicomponent nano-architectures using photo-controlled colloidal crystallisation	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	8644771	5670576
320	Quadruple Critical Point (QCP) in ternary aqueous ketonic system with trace amounts of Ionic Liquids	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	2551148	1897957
321	Self-powered graphene/superionic-Cu_2S hybrid p-n heterojunction photodetector enabling visible–near-IR sensing from room-temperature to 500 °C	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	6396266	3551822
322	Synthetic Modelling of Lytic Polysaccharide	Indian Institute Of Science	2025-2026	9517440	5239146

	Monooxygenase (LPMO) Enzymes: Elucidation of the Factors Controlling the Biomass to Biofuel Transformation	Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram			
323	Understanding the Photoluminescence Properties of Atomically Precise Nanoclusters in Assembly for Solid-State Applications	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	6356160	2118600
324	Development and Characterization of a Cost-Effective Cellulose-Based Matrix for Immunoprecipitation Applications	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	2598000	1324000
325	Deciphering the mechanism underlying the transition of centrosome from its ciliary state to duplication state	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	9577440	3170000
326	Time-Resolved Intermolecular Coulombic Decay in π-Stacked Five-Membered Heterocyclic Dimers: Multifaceted Probing of Non-Covalent and Atom-Centre Influences	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	7336392	5312903
327	Modeling and investigation of fluid-particle flow through a vertical pipe	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2025-2026	4638720	2012906
328	Partially-cracked ammonia combustor with an integrated catalytic decomposition reactor	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2025-2026	7357440	4552479
329	Residual stresses in biomimetic polymers: non-destructive measurements and implications for wrinkling, buckling, and bulging behaviour	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2025-2026	9918684	6439406
330	Design, development, and analysis of ring and slotted ring mass-membrane acoustic metamaterials for low frequency sound attenuation	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2025-2026	9367440	6855813
331	Development of WC-6Co carbide cutting inserts	National Institute Of Technology	2025-2026	5832480	3204159

	with enhanced in-service heat dissipation and real time temperature monitoring via Material Extrusion based Additive Manufacturing	Calicut			
332	Skeletal Editing of (Pro)aromatic Compounds to Access Emerging Heterocyclic Scaffolds	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	7800000	4933000
333	Sulfonamide-based sequence-defined polymer with modular architecture and post-synthetic modification: Design, synthesis and its biological and material applications via experimental and in-silico approaches	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2025-2026	7927440	4309140
334	Investigation of Secondary Nucleation in the Supramolecular Polymerization of Nucleoside Appended Chromophores	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	5167440	1722480
335	Understanding ER stress-induced programmed cell death pathway and its role in stress responses of plants	Central University Of Kerala	2025-2026	7889037	3825010
336	Targeting Strigolactone-Regulated Pathways to Optimize Nutrient Uptake and Reduce Fertilizer Reliance in Plants	Mahatma Gandhi University	2025-2026	5509610	2472297
337	Multi-Biomarker Sepsis Detection: Development of Electrochemical Sensors and Point-of -Care Device	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	7272136	3817180
338	Design and NMR Characterization of Peptide-Based Coacervates from Functional Biocondensates for Catalyzing Organic reactions	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	8430106	5093428
339	Positive- Q value neutron transfer and fusion dynamics in low- medium mass nuclei	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	7760221	3141525

340	Development of large area position sensitive multi-wire proportional counter detectors in India and study of quasifission cross sections and timescales in reactions populating heavy and super-heavy nuclei.	Central University Of Kerala	2025-2026	11992800	4996160
341	Dynamics of Adaptive Networks	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	7356720	4328906
342	Multi-Scale Computational Approaches for Polarimetric Radiation-Hydrodynamics and Data-Driven Exploration of Gamma Ray Bursts (GRBs)	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	10137098	6788845
343	Development and Experimental Validation of a Novel Robust Predictive Control Framework for High-Frequency Switched Programmable Power Supplies	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	6712694	5233505
344	DEVELOPMENT OF A DIAGNOSTIC APPARATUS AND EXPERT SYSTEM FOR POWER TRANSFORMER INSULATION BASED ON FREQUENCY DOMAIN SPECTROSCOPY MEASUREMENTS	National Institute Of Technology Calicut	2025-2026	6383221	2842774
345	Design and development of a reliable power swing detection scheme for inverter based resource integrated transmission system	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2025-2026	9701868	7203082
346	A Compound Flood Modelling Framework for Real-Time Forecasting and Long-Term Assessment under Climate and Urbanization Scenarios in Kochi City	Indian Institute Of Technology Palakkad	2025-2026	5849922	2863000
347	DEVELOPMENT OF POLYMER OPTICAL	Cochin University Of Science	2025-2026	6564480	3547000

	FIBER BASED DIRECTIONAL RANDOM LASERS FOR SPECKLE-FREE IMAGING	And Technology			
348	Elucidating the Role of Protein Arginine Methyltransferases in Seed Development and Agronomically Important Seed Trait Regulation.	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	6888000	3522500
349	Systematic studies of the genus Lagenandra Dalzell (Araceae) in India	Malabar Botanical Garden G.A. College	2025-2026	4528480	2166400
350	Transformative Initiatives in Quantum Sciences & Technologies	Central University Of Kerala	2025-2026	27500000	460000
TOTAL				446974119	224033491
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR)					
Sl. No	*Name & Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
1	Risk assessment of nanoparticle accumulation in soils: Effects of metal oxide nanoparticles on soil bacterial communities, soil microbial processes and evaluation of phytotoxicity using genomic approaches	National Institute of Technology, Calicut	2021-22	210000	4070
2	All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding	College of Veterinary Science, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Mannuthy – 680 651, Thrissur, Kerala	2021-22	8133000	8133000
3	Field Progeny Testing Project (FPT) of Frieswal bulls	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University,	2021-22	4262000	4262000
4	AICRP on Pig	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University,	2021-22	6850000	6850000
5	Dr. K. P. Sudhir ICAR- National Fellow Scheme	Kerala Veterinary and Animal	2021-22	7240913	7240913

		Sciences University,			
6	Network Project on Harvesting, Processing and Value-Addition of Natural Resins and Gums	Kerala Agricultural University (KAU), Thrissur	2021-22	1062000	1062000
7	AICRP on Irrigation Water Management	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2021-22	7539000	7539000
8	AICRP on Agro forestry	KAU, Thrissur	2021-22	5555000	5555000
9	AICRP on Weed Management	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2021-22	4767000	4767000
10	All India Coordinated Research Project on Micro and Secondary Nutrients and Pollutant Elements in Soil and Plants	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2021-22	2833000	2833000
11	AICRP on Management of Saline Water & Associated Salinization in Agriculture	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur (Centre: Rice Research Station, Vytilla)	2021-22	460000	460000
12	AICRP on STCR	KAU, Vellanikkara	2021-22	2240000	2240000
13	All India Network Project on soil Biodiversity Biofertilizers	Keralla Agricultural University	2021-22	2500000	1800000
TOTAL				**53651913**	**52745983**
14	Risk assessment of nanoparticle accumulation in soils: Effects of metal oxide nanoparticles on soil bacterial communities, soil microbial processes and evaluation of phytotoxicity using genomic approaches	National Institute of Technology, Calicut	2022-23	183750	83592
15	Development of small molecular weight bioactives and polysaccharides from marine and coastal bivalves to develop prospective	KVASU, Mannuthy, Thrissur	2022-23	1469622	1469672

	nutraceutical products				
16	CRISPR Crop Network: Targeted improvement of stress tolerance, nutritional quality and yield of crops by using genome editing	IISER, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-23	986250	986250
17	All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding	College of Veterinary Science, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Mannuthy – 680 651, Thrissur, Kerala	2022-23	6240000	6240000
18	Field Progeny Testing Project (FPT) of Frieswal bulls	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	2022-23	3889000	3889000
19	AICRP on Pig	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	2022-23	6415000	6415000
20	Dr. K. P. Sudhir ICAR- National Fellow Scheme	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	2022-23	4392000	4392000
21	Network Project on Harvesting, Processing and Value-Addition of Natural Resins and Gums	Kerala Agricultural University (KAU), Thrissur	2022-23	1225000	1225000
22	AICRP on Irrigation Water Management	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2022-23	7500000	7500000
23	AICRP on Agro forestry	KAU, Thrissur	2022-23	4505000	4505000
24	AICRP on Weed Management	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2022-23	7322000	7088000
25	All India Coordinated Research Project on Micro and Secondary Nutrients and Pollutant Elements in Soil and Plants	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2022-23	2980000	2980000
26	AICRP on Management of Saline Water & Associated Salinization in Agriculture	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur (Centre: Rice Research Station,	2022-23	330000	330000

		Vytilla)			
27	AICRP on STCR	KAU, Vellanikkara	2022-23	4651000	4651000
28	All India Network Project on soil Biodiversity Biofertilizers	Keralla Agricultural University	2022-23	2100000	1400000
TOTAL				**54188622**	**53154514**
29	Risk assessment of nanoparticle accumulation in soils: Effects of metal oxide nanoparticles on soil bacterial communities, soil microbial processes and evaluation of phytotoxicity using genomic approaches	National Institute of Technology, Calicut	2023-24	21000	0
30	Development of small molecular weight bioactives and polysaccharides from marine and coastal bivalves to develop prospective nutraceutical products	KVASU, Mannuthy, Thrissur	2023-24	1048908	1048908
31	CRISPR Crop Network: Targeted improvement of stress tolerance, nutritional quality and yield of crops by using genome editing	IISER, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	565908	532428
32	Development of smart foods, bio-composites, Green packaging and bio-energy from Agro-residues	CIPET, IPT, Kochi	2023-24	3191750	3156750
33	All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding	College of Veterinary Science, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Mannuthy – 680 651, Thrissur, Kerala	2023-24	6650000	6650000
34	Network Project on ANGR	College of Veterinary Science, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Mannuthy – 680 651, Thrissur, Kerala	2023-24	1100000	1100000

35	Field Progeny Testing Project (FPT) of Frieswal bulls	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University,	2023-24	4608881	4608881
36	AICRP on Pig	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University,	2023-24	5571000	5571000
37	Network Project on Harvesting, Processing and Value-Addition of Natural Resins and Gums	Kerala Agricultural University (KAU), Thrissur	2023-24	1150000	781500
38	AICRP on Irrigation Water Management	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2023-24	9065000	9065000
39	AICRP on Agroforestry	KAU, Thrissur	2023-24	5530000	5530000
40	AICRP on Weed Management	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2023-24	3843000	3843000
41	All India Coordinated Research Project on Micro and Secondary Nutrients and Pollutant Elements in Soil and Plants	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2023-24	1475000	1475000
42	AICRP on Management of Saline Water & Associated Salinization in Agriculture	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur (Centre: Rice Research Station, Vytilla)	2023-24	390000	390000
43	AICRP on STCR	KAU, Vellanikkara	2023-24	5383000	5383000
44	All India Network Project on soil Biodiversity Biofertilizers	Keralla Agricultural University	2023-24	3200000	3100000
TOTAL				**52793447**	**52235467**
45	Development of small molecular weight bioactives and polysaccharides from marine and coastal bivalves to develop prospective nutraceutical products	KVASU, Mannuthy, Thrissur	2024-25	608706	608707
46	CRISPR Crop Network: Targeted improvement of	IISER, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-25	908166	590004.3

	stress tolerance, nutritional quality and yield of crops by using genome editing				
47	Development of smart foods, bio-composites, Green packaging and bio-energy from Agro-residues	CIPET, IPT, Kochi	2024-25	1218629	1118629
48	All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding	College of Veterinary Science, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Mannuthy – 680 651, Thrissur, Kerala	2024-25	8574000	8574000
49	Network Project on ANGR	College of Veterinary Science, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Mannuthy – 680 651, Thrissur, Kerala	2024-25	1000000	1000000
50	Field Progeny Testing Project (FPT) of Frieswal bulls	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University,	2024-25	12775000	12775000
51	AICRP on Pig	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University,	2024-25	8305000	8305000
52	Network Project on Harvesting, Processing and Value-Addition of Natural Resins and Gums	Kerala Agricultural University (KAU), Thrissur	2024-25	1050000	960000
53	AICRP on Irrigation Water Management	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2024-25	8735000	8735000
54	AICRP on Agroforestry	KAU, Thrissur	2024-25	5514000	5514000
55	AICRP on Weed Management	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2024-25	3909000	3909000
56	All India Coordinated Research Project on Micro and Secondary Nutrients and Pollutant Elements in Soil and Plants	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2024-25	2985000	2985000

57	AICRP on Management of Saline Water & Associated Salinization in Agriculture	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur (Centre: Rice Research Station, Vytilla)	2024-25	645000	645000
58	AICRP on STCR	KAU, Vellanikkara	2024-25	5838000	5838000
59	All India Network Project on soil Biodiversity Biofertilizers	Keralla Agricultural University	2024-25	2700000	2700000
60	All India Network Project on Ornamental Fish Breeding and Culture	KUFOS, Kochi	2024-25	1700000	1700000
TOTAL				**66465501**	**65957340.3**
61	Development of small molecular weight bioactives and polysaccharides from marine and coastal bivalves to develop prospective nutraceutical products	KVASU, Mannuthy, Thrissur	2025-26	252330	252330
62	CRISPR Crop Network: Targeted improvement of stress tolerance, nutritional quality and yield of crops by using genome editing	IISER, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	406583	391583
63	Development of smart foods, bio-composites, Green packaging and bio-energy from Agro-residues	CIPET, IPT, Kochi	2025-26	1055645	1055645
64	All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding	College of Veterinary Science, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Mannuthy – 680 651, Thrissur, Kerala	2025-26	8634000	8634000
65	Network Project on ANGR	College of Veterinary Science, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Mannuthy –	2025-26	950000	250000

		680 651, Thrissur, Kerala			
66	Field Progeny Testing Project (FPT) of Frieswal bulls	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University,	2025-26	8406250	8406250
67	AICRP on Pig	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University,	2025-26	800000	800000
68	Network Project on Harvesting, Processing and Value-Addition of Natural Resins and Gums	Kerala Agricultural University (KAU), Thrissur	2025-26	740000	728000
69	AICRP on Irrigation Water Management	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2025-26	9946920	9946920
70	AICRP on Agroforestry	KAU, Thrissur	2025-26	6819000	6819000
71	National Mission on Natural Farming-Competitive Research Grant	College of Agriculture, Vellayani under Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2025-26	1620000	1539000
72	National Mission on Natural Farming-Competitive Research Grant	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2025-26	1800000	1710000
73	AICRP on Weed Management	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2025-26	4360000	4268000
74	All India Coordinated Research Project on Micro and Secondary Nutrients and Pollutant Elements in Soil and Plants	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2025-26	2505000	2505000
75	AICRP on Management of Saline Water & Associated Salinization in Agriculture	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2025-26	486000	486000
76	AICRP on STCR	KAU, Vellanikkara	2025-26	5447000	5447000
77	All India Network Project on soil Biodiversity Biofertilizers	Keralla Agricultural University	2025-26	3500000	3000000
78	All India Network Project on Ornamental Fish Breeding and Culture	KUFOS, Kochi	2025-26	2600000	2600000

79	All India Network Project on Ornamental Fish Breeding and Culture	KUFOS, Kochi	2025-26	2000000	2000000
TOTAL				**62328728**	**60838728**
DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY (DBT)					
Sl. No	*Name & Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
1	Bioprospecting of Marine microbial diversity for various products under the Marine Bioresource and Biotechnology Network Programme (BT/PR41474/NDB/39/760/2020)	Cochin University of Science and Technology	2021-22	8304160.00	8304160.00
2	Cell and Developmental Biology of Marine Organisms under Marine Bioresource and Biotechnology Network Programme (BT/PR40452/NDB/39/750/2020)	Cochin University Of Science & Technology	2021-22	30122560.00	30122560.00
3	Drug-eluting Polymer Brain Implant for Treating Glioblastoma (BT/ATGC/127/SP38429/2020)	Amrita Centre for Nanosciences and Molecular Medicine	2021-22	40114960.00	37702960.00
4	Functional Analysis of putative S genes in pomegranate bacterial blight interaction (BT/PR32159/AGIII/103/1133/2019)	Central University Kerala	2021-22	6322600.00	6217906.00
5	Profiling the epigenetic signatures induced in plants by the dung of indigenous cow varieties (BT/PR43133/AAQ/1/822/2021)	Central University Kerala	2021-22	3967600.00	3712934.00
6	Strengthening Component of the Star College Program	Newman College, Thodupuzha, Idukki, Kerala	2021-22	6300000.00	6300000.00
7	Strengthening Component of the Star College Program	The Cochin College, Koovapadam, Cochin, Ernakulam, Kerala	2021-22	8200000.00	6800000.00

8	Strengthening Component of the Star College Program	Sree Narayana College, Kollam, Kerala	2021-22	10400000.00	8520467.00
9	Unravelling signatures of growth and salinity adaptation in Etroplus suratensis through omics approaches (BT/PR34518/AAQ/3/965/2019)	Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies	2021-22	1110000.00	370000.00
10	Unrevealing the entry mechanism of Tick-borne Kyasanur Forest diseases Virus (BT/PR32565/MED/29/1554/2020)	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Trivandrum	2021-22	3193000.00	3193000.00
TOTAL				**118034880.00**	**111243987.00**
11	Antibacterial, Angiogenic and Osteogenic Bone Cement Beads for the Treatment of Periodontal Infections and Simultaneous Regeneration (BT/PR42101/MED/32/789/2021)	Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre	2022-23	5229960.00	4971267.00
12	Star College Program	Bharata Mata College, Thrikkakara, Ernakulam, Kochi,	2022-23	8065008.00	6665008.00
13	Chromosomal features governing crossover pathway choice (BT/PR41371/BRB/10/1958/2020)	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Trivandrum	2022-23	5794760.00	4694920.00
14	Diversity, Molecular Characterisation and GIS Mapping of ticks in Wayanad wild life sanctuary and the role of environmental nurture and microbial consortia in Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD) emergence (BT/PR39753/FCB/125/95/2020)	University of Calicut	2022-23	3465203.00	1732203.00
15	Star College Program	Farook College, Kozhikode Kerala-	2022-23	12242998.00	8042998.00
16	Star College Program	Providence Women's College, Kozhikode	2022-23	12300000.00	6075000.00

17	The Strengthening Component of the Star College Program	Government College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-23	10222596.00	10134888.00
18	The Strengthening Component of the Star College Program	Sree Narayana College Nattika, Thriprayar	2022-23	8200000.00	8200000.00
19	Understanding the role of energy producing metabolic pathways on hematopoietic emergence in mouse (BT/PR30459/MED/31/449/2021)	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Trivandrum	2022-23	8973240.00	9509760.00
TOTAL				**74493765.00**	**60026044.00**
20	A Neuroimaging tool for differential diagnosis of vascular dementia using MR oxymetry with proprietary field corrections. (BT/PR42840/MED/122/306/2021)	Kerala University of Digital Sciences, Innovation and Technology	2023-24	5705520.00	3323359.00
21	Biomimetic Non-Degradable Nanotextile Meshes For Pelvic Floor Reconstruction (BT/PR48605/MED/32/872/2023)	Amrita Centre for Nanosciences and Molecular Medicine	2023-24	3674600.00	3382280.00
22	Development of haploid inducer stocks in indica rice through genetic manipulation of CENH3 and MTL genes using genome editing approach (BT/PR38412/GET/119/312/2020)	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	3332960.00	0.00
23	Establishment of NIDAN Kendra (BT/PR40782/MED/12/907/2021)	Government Medical College Trivandrum	2023-24	10608557.00	5741597.00
24	Establishment of DBT-NIDAN Kendra at Government Medical College, Kozhikode (BT/PR40787/MED/12/896/2021)	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	2023-24	10608960.00	3536320.00
25	Genome editing in bovine embryo: optimization and generation of targeted genetic variant (BT/PR46677/AAQ/1/960/2022)	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	5990000.00	5462000.00
26	Quantifying ecosystem services provided by	Indian Institute of Science	2023-24	4053490.00	4053490.00

	native bees to forests and adjacent cropland: towards a sustainable forest-farm network. (BT/PR39693/FCB/125/96/2020)	Education and Research Thiruvananthapuram			
27	Test-tube Model Rapid and Accelerated Biodegradation (RAB) of Bioplastic (BT/PR48101/BCE/8/1808/2023)	Indian Institute of Science and Education Research- Trivandrum	2023-24	1450880.00	1088160.00
TOTAL				**45424967.00**	**26587206.00**
28	3D bioprinting with plant-based bioinks for developing tissue/organ biomimicking scaffolds for improving osteogenesis. (BT/PR50543/MED/32/970/2023)	National Institute of Technology Calicut	2024-25	2652000.00	1918000.00
29	Development of a decentralized technique for the bioremediation of plastic waste using plastic eating insects larvae (BT/PR48086/BCE/8/1804/2023)	Cochin University Of Science & Technology	2024-25	3728920.00	2864280.00
30	Development of multimodal optical coherence tomography ultrasound MEMS technology-based microscopic-resolution photoacoustic elastography (OCT-US-MEMS-μPAE) imaging system: a validation study for ophthalmic diagnosis and therapeutic treatments (BT/PR50627/MED/32/993/2023)	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Trivandrum	2024-25	37484480.00	28560160.00
31	National Network Project of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (BT/PR40237/BTIS/137/79/2023)	Central University Of Kerala	2024-25	1724000.00	708000.00
32	The recruitment of the γ-TuRC to the Sas-6 cartwheel for centriole microtubule assembly (IC-12025(22)/2/2023-ICD-DBT)	Indian Institute of Science and Education Research- Trivandrum	2024-25	12846800.00	9600080.00

33	Strengthening Component of the Star College Program	Kuriakose Elias College, Mannanam, Kottayam	2024-25	12791911.00	8191911.00
34	The Strengthening Component of the Star College Program	MES Mampad College, Malappuram-	2024-25	12854620.00	8254620.00
35	The Strengthening Component of the Star College Program	Sanatana Dharma College, Alappuzha, Kerala	2024-25	18710316.00	11710316.00
36	The Strengthening Component of the Star College Program	Alphonsa College Pala, Kottayam	2024-25	12673222.00	8073222.00
37	Translational Significance of GMF-β Inhibition by Indazole-4-yl methanol (GMFBI.1) in suppressing the immunopathology associated with diabetic retinopathy in STZ rat models. (BT/PR50161/CMD/150/107/2023)	Amrita Institute Of Medical Sciences And Research Center	2024-25	8677400.00	5961400.00
38	Understanding the contribution of chromatin remodellers to epilepsy (BT/PR52416/BMS/85/208/2024)	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Thiruvananthapuram	2024-25	6829600.00	6795800.00
39	Understanding the role of highly expressed in cancer 1 (Hec1) in controlling expanded organization of kinetochore and its link to mitotic checkpoint signaling (BT/PR53720/BMS/85/235/2024)	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Trivandrum	2024-25	8534160.00	5344720.00
TOTAL				**139507429.00**	**97982509.00**
40	Biofabrication of human bone organoids with vascularized and innervated bone marrow niche for modeling hematological disorders and validation of therapeutics (BT/PR52072/MED/31/497/2024)	Amrita Centre for Nanosciences and Molecular Medicine	2025-26	8222875.00	3085595.00
41	Cell geometry based computational modelling for	Indian Institute of Science	2025-26	5158572.00	2025838.00

	morphogenesis during plant regeneration (BT/PR53808/BID/7/1059/2024)	Education and Research, Trivandrum			
42	Decentralized Federated Learning-assisted Irrigation Scheduling and Food Sustainability for Paddy Field in Fog Network (BT/PR49045/AI/133/145/2023)	Indian Institute of Science and Education Research- Trivandrum	2025-26	5196760.00	2530120.00
43	Developing chimeric monoclonal antibodies for treating life-threatening invasive fungal infections, with cryptococcal meningitis as a pathogenic model (BT/PR62183/MRNAR/169/14/2025)	IIT Palakkad	2025-26	5035960.00	2705480.00
44	Development of rotating packed bed reactor for carbon capture using a novel enzyme based solvent (BT/PR60039/CCU/173/30/2025)	National Institute of Technology, Calicut	2025-26	7218840.00	5594920.00
45	Explainable Artificial Intelligence for Detection of Borderline Glaucoma and Definitive Glaucoma Cases for Effective Patient Referral and Treatment Planning (BT/PR53679/AI/133/197/2024)	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham (Amrita University)	2025-26	5147140.00	2465700.00
46	Investigation of a novel spatio-temporal unwrapping error reduction algorithm on clinical feature extraction in SWI	Indian Institute Of Information Technology And Management-Kerala	2025-26	2856000.00	919520.00
47	Star College Program	Mar Ivanios College, Thiruvananathapuram	2025-26	18123220.00	7311610.00
48	NSF-DBT: Development of a synthetic transhydrogenation module to support stationary phase biosynthesis (IC-	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	18745120.00	13967840.00
49	NSF-DBT: PlantSynBio: Plant Minichromosome Engineering	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research	2025-26	7874830.00	3185390.00

		Thiruvananthapuram			
50	The contribution of cross-species innate immune responses to the host control of Q-fever	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	16750923.00	6487643.00
51	Understanding source-sink interaction for improved yield in sweet sorghum using multiscale modeling	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	5786799.00	3705229.00
TOTAL				**106117039.00**	**53984885.00**
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DST) – INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT					
Sl. No	*Name & Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
1	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	St.Teresas College, Park Avenue, Ernakulam Kochi, Kerala-682035	2021-22	8000000	3600000
2	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Department of Chemical Engineering, National Institute of Technology, Calicut - 673601 Kerala	2021-22	6800000	6000000
3	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Farook College (Autonomous), Kozhikode .P.O, Kerala-673632	2021-22	9300000	4250000
4	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	TKM College of Engineering, Kollam, Kerala - 691005	2021-22	6900000	2600000
5	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science &	School of Materials Science And Engineering,	2021-22	21200000	19200000

	Technology] Infrastructure	National Institute of Technology Calicut, Kerala – 673601			
6	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	School of Mathematics, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala - 695551	2022-23	8850000	8350000
7	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Rajagiri School of Engineering And Technology, Rajagiri, Ernakulam , Kerala - 682039	2022-23	4000000	2625000
8	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Department of Mechanical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad, Palakkad, Kerala - 678557	2022-23	16800000	15000000
9	(DST-SAIF) Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facility	Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facility, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	2022-23	--	7100000
10	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Department of Geology, University of Kerala, Thiruvanathapuram, Kerala - 695034	2023-24	12500000	10300000
11	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Department of Botany, University of Kerala, Thiruvanathapuram, Kerala - 695034	2023-24	18500000	15600000
12	(DST-PURSE)	University of Calicut,	2023-24	106056160	79703600

	Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence	Thenjipalam, Thrissur, Kerala - 673635			
13	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Department of Zoology, Central University of Kerala, Periya, Kasaragod, Kerala - 671316	2023-24	16800000	15000000
14	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	T.K Madhava Memorial College, Nangiarkulangara, Alappuzha, Kerala - 650513	2023-24	5800000	3975000
15	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Alphonsa College Pala, Arunapuram P O Kottayam District Pala Kerala - 686574	2024-25	7400000	5100000
16	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Sanatana Dharma College, Alappuzha, Kerala - 688003	2024-25	7900000	5400000
17	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha, Ernakulam, Kerala - 686661	2024-25	6400000	4425000
18	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Sree Narayana College, Sivagiri Varkala Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala - 695145	2024-25	8400000	5775000
19	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Department of Electrical Engineering, National Institute of Technology Calicut, Calicut, Kozhikode, Kerala - 673601	2024-25	18400000	15000000

20	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Vimala College (Autonomous), Thrissur, Kerala - 680009	2024-25	8400000	5625000
21	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	ST. Josephs College Irinjalakuda, Thrissur, Kerala- 680121	2025-26	7200000	4950000
22	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	PMS College of Dental Science Research, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala - 695028	2025-26	10400000	7125000
23	(DST-SAIF) Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facility	Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facility, Sophisticated Test and Instrumentation Center, CUSAT Kochi	2025-26	--	40000000
24.	(DST-FIST) Fund for Improvement of S&T [Science & Technology] Infrastructure	Department of Physics, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi, Ernakulam, Kerala - 682022	2025-26	16000000	13538417
TOTAL				332006160	300242017

STATEMENT-II

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS IN KERALA FUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CSIR)

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
1	Development of pineapple leaf based biodegradable straw and paper food packaging containers (tea, coke, ice cream cups & popcorn box)	CSIR- National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST)	2021-22	2142000	2000800
2	Prospecting iminosugars from tubers of Kerala: Identification, isolation, characterization and their role in glycemic control and antiinfection	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	4439100	3551000
3	Development of edible and bio degradable food packaging containers and cutleries from senile coconut wood, coconut milk residue and coconut de-oiled cake	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	1581400	1581400
4	Technological intervenation for value addition of polyherbal spent materials ayuevedic industries	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	4249300	3763200
5	Coconut nera sugar and its Glycemic index (GI) and Glycemic load (GL) studies	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	1015300	1014400
6	Design and fabrication of a cooling die to control the microstructure of plant- based meat analogues	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	2535000	2190900
7	Exploration of exosomal and non- exosomal microrn As from grapes against triple negative breast cancer	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	4017800	3100700
8	Biotechnological approaches promising grains and food free of Fusarium mycotoxins	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	3294100	2147700
9	Assembly of synthetic cell in a microfluidic system with tunable membrane potential	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	3500000	2114500

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
10	Synthesis and photo physical study of hybrid perovskite materials for high efficiency electronic and optoelectronic devices	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	3282000	2543800
11	Design and development of Nove; Nucleoside analogues as broad spectrum viral RNA polymerase inhibitors	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	1120000	1120000
12	Mixed-dimensional and hybrid bilayered perovskites for high stability and high efficiency photovoltaic devices	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	2106700	1806700
13	Lead free hybrid perovskites incorporated with organic charge-transfer complexes for photovolataic application	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	3738000	1869100
14	Phytotherapeutic approach for the management of Benign prostatic hyperplasia: A multifaceted target specific inhibition of selective alpha -adrenergic receptor, 5-alpha-reductase and phosphodiesterase type 5	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	4739800	4375300
15	Development of a sandwich model magnetic capture system for the detection of pancratic cancer biomarkers in serum by SERS based immune assay	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	4485700	4616900
16	An integrated target specific inhibition of Acetylcholinesterase, phosphodiesterase-5 and Amyloid-Beta aggregation for Alzheimer's disease through phytotherapeutic approach	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	3630000	2420500
17	Organic- inorganic hybrid nanomaterials for non-conventional energy technologies	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	20029300	17290900
18	Tuning electrochemical pathways in new-generation electrochromic materials for secondary energy-sourcing	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	3317300	2430000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
19	Base controlled diversity synthesis of spiro-indolinone hybrids of medicinal relevance	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	3818300	3116700
20	Development of LTCC tapes and compatible gold pastes for space application	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	4924000	3453700
21	Design and development of flexible polymer/biopolymer based aerogels for thermal and acoustic insulation	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	3002700	2774200
22	Synthesis and development of multifunctional benzoxazines from agro residues and its polmer composites as high performance materials	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	3950500	3620000
23	Copper coating on poxy carbon composite for radio frequency reflector antennas	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	2872100	2149100
24	Indigenization of printable conductive gold techologies for electronic applications	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	6079000	6898900
25	Automation and AI/ML assisted development of solid state battery technology (WP:NMC cathedo for Li-ion batterian)	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	4945000	4888800
26	Advanced near net shape manufacturing technology of aluminium alloy and composite components for thermal management applications	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	46058400	44591000
27	Low-cost conductive inks for affordable RFID Applications	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	3035000	3640100
28	Pilot scale demonstration of a technology for remediating commuinity well water contaminated with an emerging & endocrine disrupting micro pollutant perchlorate	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	3125000	2452900
29	Upgradation of Food testing laboratory (Mof PI-FTL)	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	52331000	35302600
30	Pilot scale demonstartion of a comphrehensive approach to recover high value products from	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	7652000	5650800

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	waste banana pseudo stem				
31	Process development for control of volatile emissions and odour from spray painting units	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	454800	454800
32	Implementation of a sustainable bioenergy based model effluent treatment plant desiccated coconut industries	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	17390800	21291700
33	Random verification of annual inventory on hazardous waste management	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	324000	259200
34	Establishment of pine apple leaves processing unit for biodegradable table ware manufacturing	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	1500000	300000
35	Handling perishable food/agro produces-Equipment handling, modelling , simulation & scale -up studies	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	400000	400000
36	Internship program on Design considerations in evaporation and drying unit operations for use in food processing sectors	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	150000	150000
37	Effects of exosoal micro RNAs isolated from tender and mature coconut water on gut healthand microiome dynamics	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	2135100	2081100
38	Development of spices based nedulizzer formulation for prophylaxis of respiratory distress	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	2528700	1657800
39	Technology development for production of high value medium-chain triglycerides oil from coconut oil	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	2849000	2657200
40	Building artificial cells with genetic information for regulated communication	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	4864900	4337600
41	Chitan-glucan complex nanofibres from fungal mycelium and their implication of biomaterials through tuning of surface and mechanical properties	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	4816900	4012300
42	Diagnostic evaluation of a SERS-Nanoprobe	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	5287500	8559600

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	based immunosensor for early detection of Alzheimer's disease biomarkers from blood				
43	Investigation of ultrafast dynamics of chromophores exhibiting thermally activated delayed fluorescence for OLEDs	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	2096800	2553600
44	Exploring Lead free hybrid perovskite materials for neuromorphic computing	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	704000	244600
45	IC-MAP Collaborative research for accelerated development of materials and devices for energy harvesting and conservation technologies (CRADMET)Energy Efficient Buildings (EEB)	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	5515800	6471300
46	Technology for the early detection of cancer from blood sample using SERS (Surface enhanced Raman Spectoacopy) and artificial intelligence - A novel Technique	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	7344700	7344700
47	IC-MAP Collaborative research for accelerated development of materials and devices for energy harvesting and conservation technologies (CRADMET)- ADAAPT- Accelerated Development via Automation and AI of Perovskite Solar cell Technology	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	6271100	7476600
48	Illustration of excited state symmetric breaking in the multiple electron donor-acceptor materials using ultrafast time- resolved infrared Spectroscopy	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	5713000	5384300
49	Stable, dopant-free and cost-effective hole transporting materials for Perovskite solar cells: probing interfacial charge transfer dynamics in n-i-p & p-i-n	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	2507300	2276000
50	Synthesis of polyhydroxylated pyrrolidine iminocyclitolbased novel antivirals against Dengue	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	2129000	5482000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	Virus (File No. VIR/17/2020/ECD-I)				
51	Non precious metal oxide carbon hybrid electro catalyst for oxygen reduction reaction	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	4066500	1234600
52	synthesis and development of hybrid carbon nanocomposites and polmer emulsions as flocculants for mining industry	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	1494600	1430700
53	Novel material manufacturing method for large volume cast metal matrix nanocomposites (Ultra-Cast)	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	2324000	1673000
54	Moisture resistant, food compatible bio-resin coated paper for food packaging with repulpable potential	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	3969100	2579500
55	Investigation on Operational Efficiency of Industrial Gas Biofilters	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	600000	600000
56	Forward Osmosis assisted concentration of reject of reverse-osmosis for possible bypassing of MEE	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	165000	165000
57	Review and update of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the stockholm convention (SC) on persistent organic pollutant (PDPs) for India	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	17302700	17316900
58	Large scale production of iron-rich multivitamin multilayer encapsulate for developing novel designer rice	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	2700000	900000
59	Preclinial evaluation of the effects of coconut vinegar on gut health	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	2841000	2839000
60	Millets as functional food for addressing obesity by maniofesting gut-brain axis	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	3124300	2396900
61	Omega-3- fatty acid enriched edible algal biomass as feed supplements	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	5590200	5078600
62	A Sustainable approach for oleochemicals production from agro and industrial residues using nonconventional oleaginous yeast and fungi	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	3288500	2575100

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
63	Biorefinery approach in recovering high value products from vegetable and fruit wastes under circular economy frame	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	4228300	1193300
64	Poly-gama-glutamic-acid and its blends as biodegradable material and an alternative to single use plastics``	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	5210200	4902100
65	Bioactive pectic oligosaccharides production from fruit wastes using onsite-developed endogenous enzyme system - A Tailor-made green process to improve the functionality of prebiotics	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	2949400	2841600
66	Development of antimicrobials targeting bacterial cellular membrane to Combat multi-drug Resistance	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	7843100	5618400
67	Isolation and exploration of phytochemicalsagainst obesity and related complications	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	2592000	1712900
68	Design and development of optics integrated roof top agrivoltaics	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	2155100	1350000
69	Solar hybrid indoor light harvesters for self-powered IoT applications	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	12164200	16514400
70	Hybrid electrochromic materials and devices for multifunctional smart applications	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	3192000	2425000
71	Revealing ultrafast charge transfer dynamics controlling the efficiency of phot of functional materials: A combination of femtosecond pump probe and time- resolved electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopies	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	669000	118500
72	Printable Carbon Electrodes Replacing Gold: A CScalable Perovskite Solar Cells for Outdoor/Indoor Photovoltaic Applicationsoncept to Accelerate Development of Cost effective and	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	2492000	994000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
73	Multireasonance & horizontally-oriented blue TADF emitters from materials to device engineering	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	740000	216900
74	Design and Development of Functional Heteroacenes and Heteroacene Incorporated Dyes for Indoor/Ambient Light Harvesting Applications	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	2586100	1562000
75	Design, Synthesis of Novel Naphthalene-Bipyridine appended Iridium (Nap-Ir) Photosensitizer for Targeted Nanoparticle Based Phototherapy in Breast Cancer Model	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	4668500	2929500
76	Development of spectro-cytology screening technology for detection of grades of cervical cancer lesions by Surface Enhanced Raman Scattering(SERS) and artificial intelligence	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	39641500	28511000
77	Development of molten regolith electrolysis process for oxygen production from simulated lunar soil	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	4677900	1964200
78	Development of self-heeling refractory and investigation on the mechanism	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	2243100	1490100
79	Development of environmentally benign inhibitor intercalated 2D mica nanosheet pigments for metal protective hydrophobic coating	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	1999800	1161000
80	Development of smart multi functional nanoceria incorporated hydroxypatite/strontium phosphate composite coating on anodized Mg alloy for temporary implant applications	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	3306700	2504000
81	Highly flexible, self responsive and bio based polymeric hydrogel composite films with energy efficient NIR shielding property	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	3366000	3078000
82	Technology for rare earth added aluminium alloys and products for aerospace, marine , energy and	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	4849100	4749100

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	automotive applications				
83	Aluminium-Magnesium based bimetal castings for light weighting applications through centrifungal casting technique	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	3342600	2927300
84	Processing of cerium sulphide red pigment from cerrous carbonate precursor produced by IREL	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	3408000	2454000
85	Spray pyrolisis based bench scale synthesis of morphologically tuned porous electride materials for energy applications	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	4974000	2986200
86	Pilot Plant extraction of rare earth elements (Scandium, Neodymium & Europium) from KMML Titanium industrial waste	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	1493000	1423700
87	Development of composition tolerant reusable aluminium alloys by recucling metallic waste	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	3867000	2963000
88	High Entropy Mechanical Energy Scavenging through Piezo-Tribo-Hybrid Nanogenerators derived from Waste Materials aiding Circular Economy for Self Powered Electronics	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	3143100	1253200
89	Brahmapuram Fire Incident 2023: Hazardous chemical emission assessment and mitigation plans	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	6444200	6444200
90	Development of A clean sustainable MSW technology: 10TPB pilot plant for management of Municipal Solid Waste	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	51077000	30805500
91	Hydro dynamic cavitation assisted fractionation of coconut waste shell to MCC and its conversion to LGO	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	689000	546500
92	Review update on biomedical waste management in Kerala State	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	6721000	5376800

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
93	Development of accelerated biodegradation (aerobic and anaerobic) testing method for biodegradable plastics	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	2048000	545600
94	Study on assessment of the air pollution load and emmission in old and modern plywood manufacturing units in Kerala	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	1963500	1570800
95	Clinical validation of traditional millet recipes roti/dosa/khichidi in maintaining healthy intestinal microbial flora and preventing lifestyle associated complications	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	7433400	5747400
96	Integrated process for customized lipids and bioactive/protien/fiber rich products from byproducts	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	2695700	1269800
97	Pilot scale production of bio resin coated mycelium based biodegradable packaging materials from agri biomass to replace polystyrene (Thermocol sheet)	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	5550800	911100
98	Establishment of decentralized non- centrifugal sugars production unit for Marayoor Junction	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	13747000	9772900
99	Development of ultra sound assisted membrane bioreactor and aligned operational processes for sustainable enzyme reusable saccharification of cellulose- enriched waste biomass	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	6397100	3574900
100	Identification of novel enetic determinants of Pokkaliibacter plantistimulans colonization and their functional role in pokkali rice symbiosis under natural brackish conditions	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	4335700	2825200
101	1G,2G Ethanol & Biof uels- Process development analyses. Opportunities, and pilot scale operation	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	800000	461700
102	Intrinsic subtyping using high through put gene expression profiling and surface enhanced Raman Spectroscopy (SERS) based apBreast Cancer	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	4145000	4072500

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	patients (TNBC)proach to predict pathological complete reponse in Triple Negative				
103	Phytochemical, metabolic, anti-ageing, and immunomodulatory properties of rasayana	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	0	1417500
104	In-vitro and in-vivo evaluation of biodegradanle magnesium alloys for temporary implant applications	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	3028900	2516400
105	Extraction of gallium from titanium and iron ore industrial waste	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	1900000	1805000
106	Fabrication of super polished aluminium mandrels for X-ray optics substrate	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	2649300	1824600
107	Strong deep-red/ NIR emitting and biocompatible gallogermanate nanophosphors for economic bioimaging applications	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	3104700	2241700
108	Energy harvesting from martain environment using triboelectronic effect for powering smart sensor	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	4956000	2628000
109	Development of Cost Effective and Eco-Friendly Process to Recycle and Rebuild the Cell Grade Lithium Iron Phosphate Material from Spent Li ion batteries	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	3897400	3572000
110	Adapting deep learning for prediction of Anaemic using multimodel data analysis	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	6094300	3039400
111	Creation of a technology incubation facility for coconut processing and value addition	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	1941000	1420800
112	Development of smart traceability system for the coconut and coconut based products of selected indigenous cultivators	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	5014100	3650000
113	Bioprospecting of uncultured marine microbes for phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE-5) inhibitors to treat erectile dysfunction via novel culturing and genome	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	4969100	4461200

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	mining methods				
114	Value addition of raw banana its glecemic index studies and relation to bioactive carbohydrate	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	2917800	0
115	Photoactive-rich nutraceuticals: Tapping the health benefits of underutilized green leafy vegetables	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	5138400	0
116	Assisstence to proessional bodies and seminar symposia	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	180000	180000
117	Entrepreneurship and skill development MSMS	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	3400000	2869400
118	Center of Exellence in performance chemicals and sustainable polymers for industrial applications	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	50000000	14498500
119	Electric hydrogen leak detector based on MEMS integrated 1-D nanof ibers and nanotubes of semiconductor oxides Ceramic Composite Tiles for Hypersonic Vehicles	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	5902500	4523900
120	Development of Ultra Low Thermal Conducting LaPO 4 La 2 ZrO 7 (LP-LZ)	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	1992000	939300
121	Fabrication of semi crystalline polymer aerogel filmsbased textile structures	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	2200000	700000
122	Development of low cost process for the production of graphene from Indian mineral resources	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	6513200	3873300
123	Development of an eco-friendly biodegradable Natural Prefabricated Vertical Drain(NPVD) - A sustainable solution for ground improvement of sof t soils	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	9078400	5000000
124	Recovery of silica from the end of life silicon PV panels and laboratory e-wastes for high end applications	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	8734000	2845600
125	Intergarted process technology of combined smelting collection refining for extraction of	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	3459700	1149400

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	platinum group metals from spent auto catalytic converter				
126	Development of closed cell aluminium alloy and composite foams from industrial scrap for impact damping and EMI shielding applications	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	5010000	1297400
127	Recovery of potash from granitic gneiss (rock dust)	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	3037700	1831100
128	Field testing and performance assessment of a resource oriented effluent treatment plant for seafood preprocessing units (peeling sheds) in Kerala	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	1717500	858700
129	The wastewater management from houseboats to prevent the backwater pollution	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	1865700	932700
130	Comprehensive assessment and emission management plan for the Common Biomedical/Hazardous Waste Incinerators and Waste to Energy Plants in Andhra Pradesh	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	1865700	2061700
131	Adapting deep learning for prediction of Anaemic using multimodel data analysis	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	6094300	3039400
132	Smart lipids for metabolic health: Scale -up and preclinical evaluation for hyperlipidemia management and disease prevention	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	16396700	8260700
133	Development of mRNA platform for vaccines and biotherapeutics	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	6478000	6478000
134	Engineering next generation low cost and highly efficient copper hole conductor based hybrid dye cells for outdoor/ Indoor photovoltaics	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	2674000	2674000
135	Immuno modulatory function of nutritional and nutraceuticals for health and wllness (Immunity Mission)	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	17018000	17018000
136	Prophylactic immunomodulation against viral	CSIR-NIIST	2021-22	26500000	26500000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	challenges from active fractions of Solanum nigrum L				
137	Near infrared emission from organic light emitting diodes: Novel design strategies	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	6163000	6163000
138	Field testing and validation of a modular onsite wastewater treatment & resource recovery unit	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	5720000	5720000
139	Sustainable Geocomposite drainage-root barrier systems for green highways	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	8334000	8334000
140	Effective utilization of agro residues for development of biomaterials based leather substitute - Process optimization and scale up studies	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	9382000	9382000
141	Utilization of ilmenite mineral industrial sludge from TiO2 pigment industry for making coloured ceramic tiles via low-energy sintering process	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	4972000	4972000
142	Developement of scale up synthesis strategies for short, modified oligoribonecleotide therapeutics (Syn-Oligo RNA)	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	7959000	7959000
143	DSSC technology for TV & AC remotes: Import substitution, scale-up and benchmarking of potential metal –free organic dyes and copper electrolytes	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	6328000	6328000
144	Thermo responsive specialty chemicals for large area smart facades and windows	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	8278000	8278000
145	Fluorescent pigments with magnetic response for security printing	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	8489000	8489000
146	Greener and Sustainable Process to Convert Waste Banana Stem into Nanocellulose	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	5690000	5690000
147	Biobased polyurethanes and hybrid nanocomposite dispersions for application in leather finishing	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	6500000	6500000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
148	Hydrogen Technology (H2T)	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	19470000	19470000
149	Phenome India- CSIR Health Cohort Knowledgebase	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	7775000	7775000
150	Jigyasa 2.0 Programme with the concept of Virtual lab Integrated (CJVL)	CSIR-NIIST	2022-23	11570000	11570000
151	Pre-commercialization feasibility studies and building integration of multifunctional dynamic window panels	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	12147000	12147000
152	Systems engineering of dynamic power window technology	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	8318000	8318000
153	Indigenous development of processess and materials for highly efficient and stable perovskite solar cell technology	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	30985000	30985000
154	Development of a Clean Sustainable MSW Technology: 10 TB pilot plant for Management of Municipal Solid Waste	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	19010000	14940000
155	Discovery & Pre-clinical development of antivirals for COVID_19 & other diseases	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	12500000	12500000
156	Cabondioxide capture and utilization from point sources of steel industry	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	19068000	19068000
157	Innovative processes and technologies for crop protection chemiclas	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	20000000	20000000
158	Active Pharmaceutical ingredients for affordable health care (API-AHC)	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	5901000	5901000
159	Millet - Sustaining Health through Research and Innovation by Analysis of Nutrients and Nutraceuticals to Achieve global Awareness	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	10000000	10000000
160	Sustainable Technologies for the safe utilization and recycling of non-metallic illmenite mineral industrial wastes/Technology development for	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	19878000	19878000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	recovery of tantalum from secondary resources (RETAN)/Waste to wealth : Comprehensive solutions towards circular circular economy and sustainability				
161	Development of thermoresponsive materials as Vaccine Viral Monitors	CSIR-NIIST	2023-24	10209000	10209000
162	Scale-up and Field Trail for Spectral Converting Diverging Optics Integrated Even Light-Sharing Agrivoltaics Technology	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	13161000	13161000
163	Dye Solar Modules for Enhanced Indoor Light Harvesting as Airport Facades: Development, Integration and Deployment	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	17529000	17529000
164	High-performance Lead-free Piezoelectric Nanof ibers Enabled Self-Powered Flexible Vibration Sensor for Real-time Health Monitoring of Structures and Machines	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	6848000	6848000
165	Near Net Shape Manufacturing Technology for Aluminum Alloy and Composite Components for Transport and Strategic Sectors	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	14145000	14145000
166	Development and Demonstration of a High Spatiotemporal Resolution UAV-Aided GHG Monitoring System for Municipal Solid Waste Management	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	7500000	7500000
167	Development and Demonstration of Biological (Biof ilter) and Advanced Ozone-Based Technologies for Managing Obnoxious Odours for Community Applications	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	10000000	10000000
168	Development of Al-Mg-Sc Alloy for Aerospace Application	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	18454000	18454200
169	Sustainable Additives and Fillers for Biodegradable	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	8956000	8955800

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	and Semicrystalline Polyesters				
170	Development of Biodegradable Prefabricated Vertical Drain by Molding Technique-A Sustainable Solution for Road Construction Over Sof t Soil	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	3050000	3050000
171	The development of photovoltaic /Thermal (PVIT) collector for the generation of electricity and hot water	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	3000000	3000000
172	Speciality chemicals for industrial applications/Hybrid Materials and Coatings for Multifunctional Superhydrophobic Applications./Multifunctional printed smart leather for strategic application/ Scale-up of bio-resin formulation for multifunctional superhydrophobic self-cleaning coating for wood, plastics and wind rotor blade.	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	22662000	22503000
173	Fermentation Scale up and Technology Development of Lead Industrial Enzymes for Biof uel, Food, Feed, Agriculture and Vaccine Applications	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	10411000	10410500
174	Development of Antihyperlipidemic Phytopharmaceutical Lead from Curcuma Amada	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	15594000	15594000
175	Sustainable Packaging Solutions for Net Zero Future	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	184624000	115566000
176	Design and Development of Anisotropic Hybrid Aerogels with Preferred Orientation of Nano fillers for Electronic Applications	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	4464000	4464000
177	Next Generation Building Integrated Urban Air Quality Management through novel Photo catalytic coatings: System Development and Efficiency Assessment	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	7196000	7196000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
178	Deciphering Bimolecular Condensate Interactions with Lipid Membranes as Target for New Drugs	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	7848000	7848000
179	CSIR-NIIST Centre for AYUSH Quality, Testing and Innovation	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	100000000	80000000
180	Synthesis of cost effective potential fluorescent materials for security applications	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	2000000	2000000
181	Separation and Purification of Clavulanic acid by membrane filtration and column chromatography	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	2000000	2000000
182	Deep Learning and chemometrics based approaches for synchronizing GC-MS and NIR spectra to identify adulteration in edible oil	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	2000000	2000000
183	Development of odour measurement methods through dynamic olfactometry and setting up of odour emission standards in Indian scenario	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	2000000	2000000
184	Investigation of VOC emission prof iles from plywood industries: Modelling and Reduction strategies	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	2000000	2000000
185	Development of NIIST ECOlogical Unit for Faecal Resource Treatment and Efficient Sludge Handling (NECO-FRESH)	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	2000000	2000000
186	Effective management of wastewater from houseboats to preserve wholesomeness of backwaters for longterm sustenance of tourism industry	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	2000000	2000000
187	Low temperature process optimization and design of biomedical waste conversion rig for integrated treatment of degradable and recyclable waste.	CSIR-NIIST	2024-25	2900000	2900000
188	Bioresource conservation and prospection	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	29720000	22920000
189	Active pharmaceutical ingredients for affordable health care (API-AHC)	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	10803600	7359000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
190	CSIR integrated skill initiative	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	0	14800000
191	Investigation of physical and chemical properties of hybrid fillers based on micro-, nano cellulose and carbon nanoparticles for application in polymer composites and lubricants for tribological applications	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	3400000	3400000
192	Smart Village	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	11500000	6110000
193	Solar Panels, electrical/electronic appliances & Air Conditioner wastes to sustainable materials	CSIR-NIIST	2025-26	14599000	6489000
TOTAL				**1636053200**	**1335314800**

MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (MOES)

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
1	"Structure, Evolution and Dynamics of Mesoscale and Synoptic Scale Convective Systems using the network of Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) and satellite observations".	Space Physics Laboratory, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, ISRO, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	2450240	1171520
2	"Equatorial Testbed for Atmospheric Observation, Modelling and Technology Development (ATMOSTECH).	Advanced Centre for Atmospheric Radar Research, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, Kerala.	2023-2024	88408000	40972506
TOTAL				**90858240**	**42144026**
3	Diving Down the Deep: Exploring the Deep-Sea Ichthyo-Faunal Resources of Indian waters for Sustainable Utilisation - A Multidisciplinary Approach	ICAR-NBFGR (Kochi)	2024-2025	16323680	14641400
4	Translational Ecology of Deep Sea (TEDS): Host-microbe interactions in the deep- sea habitats and potentials for translational technology	CSIR-NIO (Kochi)	2024-2025	9968000	7354500

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
5	Deep Sea metagenomics for enhanced next-generation bioethanol production	ICAR-CMFRI (Kochi)	2024-2025	12542252	7054000
6	Bioprospecting of uncultured marine microbes for phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE-5) inhibitors to treat erectile dysfunction via novel culturing and genome mining methods	CSIR-NIIST (Thiruvananthapuram)	2024-2025	3084560	0
TOTAL				**41918492**	**29049900**
7	"Impacts of the Tropical Convergence Zone and Monsoon Low Pressure System on Summer Monsoon Variability: Observations and Model."	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	7514720	5500440
8	Development of Laser desorption ionization Time of Flight Mass Spectrometer for Aerosol Measurement (LT of -MSA)	Indian Institute OF SPACE Science and Technology (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	9491000	5902000
9	Translational Ecology of Deep Sea (TEDS): Host-microbe interactions in the deep- sea habitats and potentials for translational technology	CSIR-NIO (Kochi)	2025-2026	4070000	4070000
10	Deep Sea metagenomics for enhanced next-generation bioethanol production	ICAR-CMFRI (Kochi)	2025-2026	5996104	8412627
11	Bioprospecting of uncultured marine microbes for phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE-5) inhibitors to treat erectile dysfunction via novel culturing and genome mining methods	CSIR-NIIST (Thiruvananthapuram)	2025-2026	1884560	3084560
12	Automated Identification of Marine Species with Artificial Neural Networks to Enhance the Exploration and Sustainable Utilisation of Deep-sea Marine Fishes	ICAR-CMFRI (Kochi)	2025-2026	22830640	21572040
13	Understanding the molecular mechanisms that confer adaptation to deep- sea habitats in selected fishes through whole genome and transcriptome Sequencing.	ICAR-CMFRI (Kochi)	2025-2026	7398011	6776411

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
TOTAL				**59185035**	**55318078**

ANUSANDHAN NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (*ERSTWHILE SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH BOARD*)

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
1	Computational Fluid Dynamics based tools to the aid of clinical decision making in the management of intracranial aneurysms	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	8335520	7217910
2	Development of on-site detection kits for viruses and oomycetes infecting black pepper (Piper nigrum)	ICAR- Indian Institute of Spices Research	2021-2022	4505884	2914500
3	DOT1L regulate the metabolic and epigenetic alterations in pancreatic cancer	DBT-Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB)	2021-2022	6062650	5444500
4	Design and Development of Flexible Polymer/Biopolymer based Aerogels for Thermal and Acoustic Insulation	CSIR- National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST)	2021-2022	3002659	2774220
5	Low-Cost Conductive Inks for Affordable RFID Applications	CSIR-NIIST	2021-2022	3034978	2218275
6	Evaluation of uttroside B, a furanosyl saponin from Solanum nigrum Linn as a candidate drug molecule against Aflatoxin-induced liver carcinogenesis and Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	4492240	2804080
7	Study of the Effect of Donor Characteristics and Component Processing Methods on Formation of Microparticles in Stored Blood Using Flowcytometric Approach.	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	2056000	1592000
8	Normal vs. abnormal hematopoiesis- result of a deregulated chromatin regulated by Histone chaperone HIRA?	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	5965000	5561600
9	Functional relevance of a unique subclass of	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	6451540	5499380

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	Notch independent Hes-1 (NIHes-1) expressing neural stem cells in developing/adult cortex				
10	Comparing Mitochondrial Function and Dynamics in Atrial Tissue of Patients Undergoing Cardiopulmonary Bypass Surgery and Aortic Valve Repair	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	3763240	2327600
11	Elucidating the functional relevance of novel NS1 mutations in Influenza A H1N1 2009 pandemic virus	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	4037240	3459080
12	Engineered alpha-helical pores for single-molecule sensing of amyloid structures	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	4007059	3490000
13	Evaluation of immune-enhancing polysaccharides of edible chlorophytan seaweed Ulva lactuca (sea-lettuce) and development of functional polysaccharide nanoparticle	ICAR- Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	2021-2022	5412891	3891650
14	Tuning electrochemical pathways in new-generation electrochromic materials for secondary energy-sourcing	CSIR-NIIST	2021-2022	3317328	2430000
15	Microtuber production and gene prospecting for photoresponsive tuberization in Ipomoea batatas(L.) Lam.	ICAR- Central Tuber Crops Research Institute	2021-2022	3036264	2285421
16	EXPLORATION OF EXOSOMAL AND NON-EXOSOMAL MICRO RNAs FROM GRAPES AGAINST TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER	CSIR-NIIST	2021-2022	4017859	3100700
17	BASE CONTROLLED DIVERSITY SYNTHESIS OF SPIRO-INDOLINONE HYBRIDS OF MEDICINAL RELEVANCE	CSIR-NIIST	2021-2022	3818317	3116700
18	Non precious Metal oxide-carbon hybrid electro-catalyst for oxygen reduction reaction	CSIR-NIIST	2021-2022	4066533	3571900
19	Abiotic stress-hormesis to enhance the phenolic-	ICAR- Central Tuber Crops	2021-2022	4743182	3790200

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	linked antioxidant protective system in biof ortified sweet potatoes for designing functional food ingredients	Research Institute			
20	Design and fabrication of a cooling die to control the microstructure of plant-based meat analogs	CSIR-NIIST	2021-2022	2535883	2190920
21	Unravelling bacterial immunoevasion and host immune reprogramming strategies in invasive pneumococcal diseases	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	3196000	3003000
22	Unravelling the role of Chlamydial deubiquitinase in evading the host innate immune system.	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	3179000	2969500
TOTAL				**93037267**	**75653136**
23	The scope of an injectable galactoxyloglucan/PEG oxime click hydrogel in whole-cell cancer vaccine: an approach to expedite clinical translation	Regional Cancer Centre	2022-2023	2992264	1810600
24	Exploring the effect of secretome of platelet-mesenchymal stem cells spheroids on angiogenesis and healing in chronic wounds	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	4670827	4436840
25	Characterising neurodevelopmental phenotypes caused by rare loss-of -function (Lof) mutations in Interferon regulatory factor 2 binding protein-like (IRF2BPL) using human induced pluripotent stem cells	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	5645940	3308504
26	Designer small diameter vascular grafts for reduced neointimal hyperplasia through triggered release of All-trans retinoic acid (atRA) from biof unctionalized Gelatin-vinyl acetate-PCL fibrous scaffolds	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	2511259	1293000
27	Developing a biorefinery workflow for high value nutraceuticals from seaweed by green chemistry approach	ICAR- Central Institute Of Fisheries Technology	2022-2023	3962682	2871050
28	Characterizing Mitochondria-derived Vesicle (MDV)	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	5553570	2650100

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	Trafficking through a Proximity Labelling Approach-A possible Novel Mito-nuclear Communication Pathway				
29	Building Artificial Cells with Genetic Information for Regulated Communication	CSIR-NIIST	2022-2023	4864924	3637600
30	Development Of Wearable Advanced Fall Detection Gadget With Wireless Alarm System For Help Activation	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	2133240	1474254
31	Epidemiological Monitoring of SARS CoV-2, and its variants in wastewater systems in the major cities of Kerela, India.	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	6243032	5671000
32	Stable, dopant-free and cost-effective hole transporting materials for Perovskite solar cells: Probing interfacial charge transfer dynamics in n-i-p & p-i-n architectures	CSIR-NIIST	2022-2023	2507328	876000
33	An Inventory of Green House Gases Emission from Coastal Wetlands of Kerala and their Impact on Regional Climate Change	Centre for Water Resources Development And Management	2022-2023	3088240	1850000
34	Illustration of Excited State Symmetric Breaking in the Multiple Electron Donor-Acceptor Materials Using Ultrafast Time-Resolved Infrared Spectroscopy	CSIR-NIIST	2022-2023	5713000	5084333
35	Studies of Non-Enzymatic Paper-based Bioanalytical Devices for Point-of -Care Diagnostic Applications	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	3413059	3075700
36	Chitin -glucan complex nanof ibers from fungal mycelium and their implication in biomaterials through tuning of surface and mechanical properties	CSIR-NIIST	2022-2023	4816893	3460000
37	Alpha7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor as a	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	5043859	3426000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	pharmacological target for treating neuronal disorders				
38	Impact of disease-associated tubulin isotype mutations on microtubule dynamics	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	3102840	2656500
39	Morphology Dependent Localized Surface Plasmon Resonance Based Photo-Thermoelectric Generator for Wearable Energy Harvesting Applications	Centre for Materials For Electronics Technology	2022-2023	3105040	2807520
40	Engineering of anti-CD37 CAR T cells to target B cell Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (B-NHL)	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-2023	2860940	2685500
41	Understanding the molecular basis of dwarfism in Cashew (Anacardium occidentale L) using bulk segregant- RNA sequencing	Regional Agricultural Research Station	2022-2023	3279634	2994434
TOTAL				**75508571**	**56068935**
42	Biotechnological interventions for defensible conservation and restoration of Dialium travancoricum Bourd., a Critically Endangered Endemic Tree of the Southern Western Ghats	Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanic Garden And Research Institute	2023-2024	2439979	885000
43	Sensitizing of immune unresponsive colorectal cancers to checkpoint inhibitors through silencing of Acid Ceramidase expression	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	5188920	1736000
44	Chondroinductive and chondroprotective small molecules decorated photocrosslinkable gel matrix systems for autologous chondrocyte Implantation (ACI) – a regenerative approach.	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	3622560	1213500
45	Identification and characterization of a functional cellular receptor for Kyasanur forest disease virus entry	Institute Of Advanced Virology	2023-2024	7342720	3520900
46	Highly flexible, self-responsive, and bio-based polymeric hydrogel composite films with energy-efficient NIR shielding property	CSIR-NIIST	2023-2024	3366264	2128000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
47	A sustainable approach for oleochemicals production from agro and industrial residues using non-conventional oleaginous yeast and fungi	CSIR-NIIST	2023-2024	3288544	1975100
48	Genomic and metagenomics insights on Helicobacter pylori virulence and antimicrobial resistance	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	3977683	2098000
49	Evaluation of the E3-ligase independent function of Transcription Intermediary Factor1γ (TIF1γ) in the regulation of cancer stem cells	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	5691859	3342000
50	Dissecting domains of APLF chaperoning EMT in development	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	5681059	2531700
51	Molecular characterization of the cytopathic property of Chandipura virus to engineer an attenuated oncolytic vector.	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	5431924	2100000
52	Deciphering the structural and functional attributes of the putative nucleoplasmin from Plasmodium falciparum	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	5153328	1724400
53	Deciphering the Role of Novel Reticulocyte surface Proteins in Plasmodium vivax Invasion	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	5806717	2000000
54	Structure, function and molecular mechanism studies of an evolvability factor Transcription Repair Coupling Factor in Mycobacterium spp.	Indian Institute Of Science Education And Research, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	5126000	2335000
55	Cleavage site stuttering/heterogeneity at the pre-mRNA 3'-end in gene expression and its physiological implications	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-2024	7208696	2553000
56	Design and Development of Functional Heteroacenes and Heteroacene Incorporated Dyes for Indoor/Ambient Light Harvesting Applications	CSIR-NIIST	2023-2024	2586124	862000
57	Design, Synthesis of Novel Naphthalene-Bipyridine appended Iridium (Nap-Ir) Photosensitiser for	CSIR-NIIST	2023-2024	4668537	1929500

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	Targeted Nanoparticle Based Phototherapy in Breast Cancer Model				
58	Development of Composition Tolerant Reusable Aluminium Alloys by Recycling Metallic Waste	CSIR-NIIST	2023-2024	3867355	2413000
59	Paleo-vegetation changes and burial efficiency of organic carbon in different depositional conditions in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea during Late Quaternary and their environmental implications.	National Centre For Earth Science Studies (Ncess)	2023-2024	2055040	950000
60	Bioactive pectic oligosaccharides production from fruit wastes using onsite-developed endogenous enzyme system – A Tailor-made green process to improve the functionality of prebiotics	CSIR-NIIST	2023-2024	2949404	2023647
TOTAL				**85452713**	**38320747**
61	Therapeutic patches with dissolving microneedles for the dermal delivery of acaricides for control of parasitic dermatitis	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	4291720	1470560
62	Effect Of total Intravenous Anesthesia And Inhalational Anesthesia On The Markers Of Neuronal Inflammation And Perioperative Cognitive Disorders In Patients Undergoing Neurosurgery: A Prospective Randomised Trial (TINND Trial).	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	3111200	1124800
63	Characterization of the biof ingerprint of the histomolecular subtypes of adult-type diffuse gliomas using Raman spectroscopy	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	5004720	1681540
64	Development of scientific capability for combating illegal trade and sustainable management of Indian rosewood (Dalbergia latifolia Roxb.)	Kerala Forest Research Institute	2024-2025	6715446	3033000
65	Strong Deep-red/NIR Emitting and Biocompatible Gallogermanate Nanophosphors for Economic	CSIR-NIIST	2024-2025	3104697	1041700

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	Bioimaging Applications				
66	In-vitro and in-vivo evaluation of biodegradable magnesium alloys for temporary implant applications	CSIR-NIIST	2024-2025	3028924	1016400
67	Identification of novel genetic determinants of Pokkaliibacter plantistimulans colonization and their functional role in pokkali rice symbiosis under natural brackish conditions	CSIR-NIIST	2024-2025	4335724	1725240
68	Gut Health Intervention: Exploring Soluble Gum Acacia Dietary Fiber's Preventive Effects on Obesity Associated Colorectal Cancer	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	5879940	1925000
69	Investigating the Safety Prof ile of NanoDNA-LNP Dengue Vaccine against Antibody-Dependent Enhancement of Dengue and Other Flaviviral Infection in Mouse Models.	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-2025	6070240	1920000
TOTAL				**41542611**	**14938240**
70	Organelle specific fluorescence probes to study intracellular dynamics and calcium signaling	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	6599340	2326000
71	Investigating the Molecular Mechanisms of Epigenetic Vulnerability to PRMT5 and RBBP4 Inhibition in breast cancer	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	6581036	3359518
72	Exploring the Functional Significance of Mucin 20 and Gut Microbiota in Colorectal Cancer and Their Impact on Therapy Resistance	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	5652240	1884000
73	Development of Fluorescence Correlation Spectroscopy and Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy based diagnostic strategies for probing exosomal cancer biomarkers.	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	6374995	4458350
74	Identification and Functional Characterization of Novel Short IRES Elements for Effective Circular	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	6512440	2171000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	RNA Translation: An Emerging Platform for Vaccines/Therapeutics.				
75	Unraveling the mechanism of blue light-mediated endoplasmic reticulum stress responses in plants	DBT-RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-2026	6026919	2846051
76	Systematics and Ecology of Lichens in the Upper Tree Canopy of Forest Ecosystems in Kerala part of the Western Ghats, India	Kerala Forest Research Institute	2025-2026	5624740	3301579
77	In-situ trace element geochemistry, petrochronology and critical mineral potential of alkaline rocks and carbonatites from the Nongchram Fault Zone (Shillong plateau, Northeast India) and Kunavaram complex (Dharwar Craton-Eastern Ghats Mobile Belt contact)	National Centre for Earth Science Studies (NCESS)	2025-2026	13000000	1300000
78	Additive manufacturing of biodegradable polymer scaffolds for bone tissue regeneration	CSIR-NIIST	2025-2026	6906240	3335410
79	Advanced Electrode Materials for Sustainable, Battery-Free, Self-Powered, Dual-Functional Photocapacitors	CSIR-NIIST	2025-2026	8631200	2877000
TOTAL				**71909150**	**27858908**

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR)

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
1	Risk assessment of nanoparticle accumulation in soils: Effects of metal oxide nanoparticles on soil bacterial communities, soil microbial processes and evaluation of phytotoxicity using genomic approaches	ICAR-Indian Institute of Spice Research (IISR), Kozhikode	2021-22	2164844	1729086
2	Network Project "Eco- Systems, Agribusiness and Institutions" Component 1: "Impact Assessment of	ICAR- Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi	2021-22	1500000	1500000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	Agricultural Technology".				
3	Dr. R. Anandan, ICAR- National Fellow Scheme	ICAR- Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), Cochin	2021-222	4837148	4837148
4	Network Project "Eco- Systems, Agribusiness and Institutions" Component 1: "Impact Assessment of Agricultural Technology".	ICAR- CMFRI, Kochi	2021-22	1500000	1500000
5	Genomics-assisted identification of trait-specific markers for major biotic and abiotic stresses and development of core collections of black pepper	ICAR- Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut, Kerala	2021-22	2000000	2000000
6	Network Project on Conservation of Lac Insect Genetic Resources	Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Thrissur (Kerala)	2021-22	1480000	1480000
7	National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)	Indian Institute of Spices Research, Kozhikode;	2021-22	16970000	16970000
8	AICRP-Integrated Farming Systems	Integrated Farming Systems Research Centre, Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2021-22	15277000	15277000
9	AINP-Natural Farming	ICAR-Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-22	2550000	2550000
10	AINP-Natural Farming	ICAR-Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut	2021-22	1192000	1192000
11	All India Coordinated Research Project on Long Term Fertilizer Experiments	RARS, Kerala Agricultural University, Pattambi	2021-22	3565000	3565000
12	All India Network Programme on Natural Farming (Funded by ICAR)	ICAR- Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (CTCRI), Thiruvananthapuram	2021-22	2549000	2549000
13	AICRP on PHET	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-22	910000	910000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
14	IP & TM Scheme 'National Agricultural Innovation Fund (NAIF)' Component I : Innovation fund	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-22	3180000	3180000
15	IP & TM Scheme 'National Agricultural Innovation Fund (NAIF)' Component I : Innovation fund	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-22	664000	664000
16	Characterizing genetic resources to identify core collections and their long-term conservation	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2021-22	39030120	39030120
17	Genomics assisted breeding for trait specific varieties in spices	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2021-22	47703480	47703480
18	Enhancing input-use efficiency and productivity in spices through smart farming	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2021-22	47703480	47703480
19	Value addition in spices through post-harvest interventions and product diversification	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2021-22	30356760	30356760
20	Ensuring food safety in spices through value chain management	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2021-22	13010040	13010040
21	Bio-intensive management of pests and diseases in spices	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2021-22	21665100	21665100
22	All India Network Project on Fish Health	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	1700000	1700000
23	Development of a foldable smart live fish transportation system for distant trade of table fish	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	1625000	1625000
24	Reference Lab	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	2500000	2500000
25	Establishing Value Chain for Coastal and Small Indigenous Freshwater Fish Species: Towards Nutritional Security for Rural Population (International)	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	2200000	2200000
26	Biomodulation of marine biopolymers for the preparation of biomaterials of healthcare importance	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	3920000	3920000
27	NETSCof AN	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	500000	500000
28	Green clean and affordable energy for fishermen community: Development of a multipurpose solar	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	823000	823000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	thermal conversion system with gasifier/biomass heater back up				
29	National surveillance programme for aquatic animal diseases	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	2240000	2240000
30	DOSA - Diagnostics for One Health and User Driven Solutions for AMR (International)	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	2450000	2450000
31	DOSA - Diagnostics for One Health and User Driven Solutions for AMR (International)	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	2450000	2450000
32	Determining Seasonal and Spatial Occurrence of Multiclass Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals in the Fishes, Crustaceans and Molluscs of the Vembanad Urban Estuary : Risk Assessment by an Untargeted Metabolomics Approach	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	1159000	1159000
33	Does antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in livestock contribute to AMR in people in NE India? An interdisciplinary study investigating antibiotic use, drivers of AMR, and transmission dynamics	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	1835000	1835000
34	Improved coconut wood canoes for small scale fishing sector of south east coast of India	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	1157000	1157000
35	Screening lytic phages from diverse marine and aquatic niche for controlling bacterial pathogens associated with aquaculture and post-harvest fish quality	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	2004000	2004000
36	Global warming potential (GWP) of mechanized fishing methods of India and mitigation strategies-Analysis using Life Cycle Assessment and Data environment analysis	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	838000	838000
37	Design and development of hot air assisted continuous infrared drying system for high value fish and fishery products	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	900000	900000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
38	Zonal Technology Management-Business Planning and Development unit	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	15594000	15594000
39	Marine Fishery in Kerala- A study on evolution of policy, cost and earnings of fishing units and income of fisher households	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	2031000	2031000
40	Future Refrigeration India: INDEE+ (International)	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	2016000	2016000
41	Development of portable fish freshness assessment sensor	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	866000	866000
42	Food, gender, enterprise: Leveraging interdisciplinary for sustainable small scale fisheries (International)	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	1344000	1344000
43	Fine tuning of CIFT-TED for adoption in the trawl fisheries for the certification of marine shrimp harvested from India	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	1948000	1948000
44	Developing of biorefinery work flow for high value nutraceuticals from seaweed by Green Chemistry approach	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2021-22	1322000	1322000
45	E G Silas Centre of Excellence and Innovation (EGS-CoEI) in marine fish microbiome and nutrigenomics	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi (DBT)	2021-22	6652000	6652000
46	De Novo whole genome and transcriptome sequencing of Asian Green Mussel, Perna viridis	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi (DBT)	2021-22	3541000	0
TOTAL				**323422972**	**319446214**
47	Risk assessment of nanoparticle accumulation in soils: Effects of metal oxide nanoparticles on soil bacterial communities, soil microbial processes and evaluation of phytotoxicity using genomic approaches	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2022-23	3196508	1912696
48	A detailed Foodomics study for food authentication and exploration of nutraceutical potential	ICAR-CIFT, Cochin	2022-23	2899500	2899500

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
49	Development of small molecular weight bioactives and polysaccharides from marine and coastal bivalves to develop prospective nutraceutical products	ICAR-CMFRI, Cochin	2022-23	1622104	1622104
50	Network Project "Eco- Systems, Agribusiness and Institutions" Component 1: "Impact Assessment of Agricultural Technology".	ICAR- CMFRI, Kochi	2022-23	1548000	1548000
51	Dr. R. Anandan, ICAR- National Fellow Scheme	ICAR- Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin	2022-23	8503600	8503600
52	Network Project "Eco- Systems, Agribusiness and Institutions" Component 1: "Impact Assessment of Agricultural Technology".	ICAR- CMFRI, Kochi	2022-23	1548000	1548000
53	Genomics-assisted identification of trait-specific markers for major biotic and abioticstresses and development of core collections of black pepper	ICAR- Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut,Kerala	2022-23	2000000	2000000
54	Network Project on Conservation of Lac Insect Genetic Resources	Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Thrissur (Kerala)	2022-23	805000	805000
55	National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)	Indian Institute of Spices Research, Kozhikode;	2022-23	12750000	12750000
56	AICRP-Integrated Farming Systems	Integrated Farming Systems Research Centre, Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2022-23	14500000	14500000
57	AINP-Natural Farming	ICAR-Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-23	1793000	1793000
58	AINP-Natural Farming	ICAR-Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut	2022-23	970000	970000
59	All India Coordinated Research Project on Long Term Fertilizer Experiments	RARS, Kerala Agricultural University, Pattambi	2022-23	4242000	4242000
60	All India Network Programme on Natural Farming	ICAR- CTCRI,	2022-23	1793000	1793000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	(Funded by ICAR)	Thiruvananthapuram			
61	AICRP on PHET	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-23	722000	722000
62	Radiation technology for quality improvement of tuber crops and management of its byproducts Funding agency Department of Atomic Energy, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)	ICAR- CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-23	4095000	4095000
63	IP & TM Scheme 'National Agricultural Innovation Fund (NAIF)' Component I : Innovation fund	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-23	941000	941000
64	IP & TM Scheme 'National Agricultural Innovation Fund (NAIF)' Component I : Innovation fund	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-23	2317000	2317000
65	Soil health management in coconut based cropping system involving tuber crops for enhanced yield and income	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-23	1000000	1000000
66	Characterizing genetic resources to identify core collections and their long-term conservation	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2022-23	45837180	45837180
67	Genomics assisted breeding for trait specific varieties in spices	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2022-23	56023320	56023320
68	Enhancing input-use efficiency and productivity in spices through smart farming	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2022-23	56023220	56023220
69	Value addition in spices through post-harvest interventions and product diversification	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2022-23	35651140	35651140
70	Ensuring food safety in spices through value chain management	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2022-23	15279060	15279060
71	Bio-intensive management of pests and diseases in spices	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2022-23	25465100	25465100
72	All India Network Project on Fish Health	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	1700000	1700000
73	Development of a foldable smart live fish transportation system for distant trade of table fish	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	1625000	1625000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
74	Reference Lab	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	2500000	2500000
75	Establishing Value Chain for Coastal and Small Indigenous Freshwater Fish Species: Towards Nutritional Security for Rural Population (International)	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	2200000	2200000
76	Biomodulation of marine biopolymers for the preparation of biomaterials of healthcare importance	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	3920000	3920000
77	NETSCof AN	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	500000	500000
78	Green clean and affordable energy for fishermen community: Development of a multipurpose solar thermal conversion system with gasifier/biomass heater back up	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	823000	823000
79	National surveillance programme for aquatic animal diseases	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	2240000	2240000
80	Design and development of hot air assisted continuous infrared drying system for high value fish and fishery products	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	900000	900000
81	Zonal Technology Management-Business Planning and Development unit	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	15594000	15594000
82	Marine Fishery in Kerala- A study on evolution of policy, cost and earnings of fishing units and income of fisher households	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	2031000	2031000
83	Future Refrigeration India: INDEE+ (International)	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	2016000	2016000
84	Development of portable fish freshness assessment sensor	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	866000	866000
85	Replacement of Kerosene OBM with experimental inboard/Outboard diesel propulsion in small scale fishing boats of Kerala"	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	1677000	1677000
86	Fine tuning of CIFT-TED for adoption in the trawl	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	1948000	1948000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	fisheries for the certification of marine shrimp harvested from India				
87	Fine tuning of CIFT-TED for adoption in the trawl fisheries for the certification of marine shrimp harvested from India	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	200000	200000
88	Matrix specific phage formulations for the bio-control of enterotoxigenic Methicillin sensitive and resistant Staphylococcus aureus of safety concern	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	918000	918000
89	Matrix specific phage formulations for the bio-control of enterotoxigenic Methicillin sensitive and resistant Staphylococcus aureus of safety concern	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	918000	918000
90	The pilot scale demonstration of seaweed based feed production for fish and shrimp	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	1200000	1200000
91	The pilot scale demonstration of seaweed based feed production for fish and shrimp	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	1200000	1200000
92	The pilot scale implementation of “Smart Packing Technology: Fish freshness indicator” at field level to enhance domestic fish consumption.	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	1013000	1013000
93	The pilot scale implementation of “Smart Packing Technology: Fish freshness indicator” at field level to enhance domestic fish consumption.	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	1013000	1013000
94	Network project on Production system, Agribusiness and Institutions	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	150000	150000
95	Developing of biorefinery work flow for high value nutraceuticals from seaweed by Green Chemistry approach	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	1322000	1322000
96	A detailed Foodomics study for food authentication and exploration of nutraceutical potential”	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	2930000	2930000
97	Development and popularization of fuel efficient long lasting otter boards for greening the trawl	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2022-23	3630000	3630000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	fishing sector in India				
98	E G Silas Centre of Excellence and Innovation (EGS-CoEI) in marine fish microbiome and nutrigenomics	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi (DBT)	2022-23	5312000	5312000
99	De Novo whole genome and transcriptome sequencing of Asian Green Mussel, Perna viridis	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi (DBT)	2022-23	2941000	0
100	Science Technology and Innovation Hub in fisheries sector, Kochi corporation, Ernakulam District, Kerala State.	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi DST-SEED	2022-23	12121000	12121000
TOTAL				**376932732**	**372707920**
101	Risk assessment of nanoparticle accumulation in soils: Effects of metal oxide nanoparticles on soil bacterial communities, soil microbial processes and evaluation of phytotoxicity using genomic approaches	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2023-24	1182624	1182624
102	A detailed Foodomics study for food authentication and exploration of nutraceutical potential	ICAR-CIFT, Cochin	2023-24	2551500	2551500
103	Development of small molecular weight bioactives and polysaccharides from marine and coastal bivalves to develop prospective nutraceutical products	ICAR-CMFRI, Cochin	2023-24	1236356	1236356
104	The changing dynamics of labour migration on employment, livelihoods and resource productivity patterns in Indian marine fisheries sector	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi	2023-24	1364500	1364500
105	Global Value Chain analysis of plantation crops of India with special emphasis on food safety standards	ICAR-CPCRI, Kasaragod	2023-24	1038183	808514
106	Development of smart foods, bio-composites, Green packaging and bio-energy from Agro-residues	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	5889500	5784124

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
107	Integrating whole genome resequencing, transcriptome sequencing and genome wide association analysis for allele mining of yield and quality traits in Black pepper and Cardamom	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2023-24	500000	500000
108	Network Project "Eco- Systems, Agribusiness and Institutions" Component 1: "Impact Assessment of Agricultural Technology".	ICAR- CMFRI, Kochi	2023-24	2150000	2150000
109	Dr. R. Anandan, ICAR- National Fellow Scheme	ICAR- Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin	2023-24	1942895	1942895
110	Network Project "Eco- Systems, Agribusiness and Institutions" Component 1: "Impact Assessment of Agricultural Technology".	ICAR- CMFRI, Kochi	2023-24	2150000	2150000
111	Genomics-assisted identification of trait-specific markers for major biotic and abiotic stresses and development of core collections of black pepper	ICAR- Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut, Kerala	2023-24	2000000	2000000
112	Network Project on Conservation of Lac Insect Genetic Resources	Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Thrissur (Kerala)	2023-24	1101000	1101000
113	National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)	Indian Institute of Spices Research, Kozhikode;	2023-24	21217000	21217000
114	AICRP-Integrated Farming Systems	Integrated Farming Systems Research Centre, Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2023-24	8840000	8840000
115	AINP-Natural Farming	ICAR-Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	2870000	2870000
116	AINP-Natural Farming	ICAR-Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut	2023-24	1187000	1187000
117	All India Coordinated Research Project on Long Term Fertilizer Experiments	RARS, Kerala Agricultural University, Pattambi	2023-24	4990000	4990000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
118	All India Network Programme on Natural Farming (Funded by ICAR)	ICAR- CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	2865000	2865000
119	Development of smart foods, biocomposites, green packaging, and bio energy from Agro-residues (NASF funded)	ICAR- CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	5889500	5889500
120	AICRP on PHET	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	2030000	1710000
121	Collection and Database Creation of Important Named Landraces of Tuber Crops from Southern Districts of Kerala (Kerala State Biodiversity Board (KSBB))	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	400000	400000
122	IP & TM Scheme 'National Agricultural Innovation Fund (NAIF)' Component I : Innovation fund	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	1150000	1150000
123	IP & TM Scheme 'National Agricultural Innovation Fund (NAIF)' Component I : Innovation fund	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	3352000	3352000
124	Soil health management in coconut based cropping system involving tuber crops for enhanced yield and income	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	1100000	1100000
125	Genomics assisted breeding for trait specific varieties in spices	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2023-24	64998920	64998920
126	Enhancing input-use efficiency and productivity in spices through smart farming	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2023-24	59346840	59346840
127	Value addition in spices through post-harvest interventions and product diversification	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2023-24	33912480	33912480
128	Ensuring food safety in spices through value chain management	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2023-24	16956240	16956240
129	Bio-intensive management of pests and diseases in spices	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2023-24	33912480	33912480
130	All India Network Project on Fish Health	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	1700000	1700000
131	Development of a foldable smart live fish	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	1625000	1625000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	transportation system for distant trade of table fish				
132	Reference Lab	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	2500000	2500000
133	Establishing Value Chain for Coastal and Small Indigenous Freshwater Fish Species: Towards Nutritional Security for Rural Population (International)	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	2200000	2200000
134	Zonal Technology Management-Business Planning and Development unit	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	15594000	15594000
135	Marine Fishery in Kerala- A study on evolution of policy, cost and earnings of fishing units and income of fisher households	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	2031000	2031000
136	Future Refrigeration India: INDEE+ (International)	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	2016000	2016000
137	Development of portable fish freshness assessment sensor	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	866000	866000
138	Fine tuning of CIFT-TED for adoption in the trawl fisheries for the certification of marine shrimp harvested from India	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	200000	200000
139	Matrix specific phage formulations for the bio-control of enterotoxigenic Methicillin sensitive and resistant Staphylococcus aureus of safety concern	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	918000	918000
140	The pilot scale demonstration of seaweed based feed production for fish and shrimp	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	1200000	1200000
141	The pilot scale implementation of “Smart Packing Technology: Fish freshness indicator” at field level to enhance domestic fish consumption.	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	1013000	1013000
142	Network project on Production system, Agribusiness and Institutions	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	150000	150000
143	Developing of biorefinery work flow for high value nutraceuticals from seaweed by Green Chemistry approach	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	1322000	1322000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
144	A detailed Foodomics study for food authentication and exploration of nutraceutical potential"	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	2930000	2930000
145	Development and popularization of fuel efficient long lasting otter boards for greening the trawl fishing sector in India	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	3630000	3630000
146	Development and popularization of fuel efficient long lasting otter boards for greening the trawl fishing sector in India	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2023-24	3630000	3630000
147	E G Silas Centre of Excellence and Innovation (EGS-CoEI) in marine fish microbiome and nutrigenomics	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi (DBT)	2023-24	4952000	4952000
148	De Novo whole genome and transcriptome sequencing of Asian Green Mussel, Perna viridis	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi (DBT)	2023-24	597000	0
149	Science Technology and Innovation Hub in fisheries sector, Kochi corporation, Ernakulam District, Kerala State.	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi DST-SEED	2023-24	11467000	11467000
150	Development of Polyketide and Oligosaccharide analogues from economically important seaweeds as prospective angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi DBT	2023-24	4069000	4069000
151	Standardization of mass production and evaluation of resting egg production in tropical marine copepods for the use as live feed for fish larval rearing	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi DBT	2023-24	6630000	6630000
152	Development of breeding and supply centre for damsel fishes	DBT-BIRAC	2023-24	2425000	2425000
TOTAL				**361789018**	**360536973**
153	A detailed Foodomics study for food authentication and exploration of nutraceutical potential	ICAR-CIFT, Cochin	2024-25	2541000	2480500
154	Development of small molecular weight bioactives	ICAR-CMFRI, Cochin	2024-25	857692	818706

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	and polysaccharides from marine and coastal bivalves to develop prospective nutraceutical products				
155	The changing dynamics of labour migration on employment, livelihoods and resource productivity patterns in Indian marine fisheries sector	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi	2024-25	1397000	720000
156	Global Value Chain analysis of plantation crops of India with special emphasis on food safety standards	ICAR-CPCRI, Kasaragod	2024-25	1380528	948004
157	Development of smart foods, bio-composites, Green packaging and bio-energy from Agro-residues	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-25	1044000	1019500
158	Integrating whole genome resequencing, transcriptome sequencing and genome wide association analysis for allele mining of yield and quality traits in Black pepper and Cardamom	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2024-25	2815000	2574381
159	Integrating whole genome resequencing, transcriptome sequencing and genome wide association analysis for allele mining of yield and quality traits in Black pepper and Cardamom	KAU-CRS, Pampadumpara, Idukki	2024-25	577500	544596
160	Network Project "Eco- Systems, Agribusiness and Institutions" Component 1: "Impact Assessment of Agricultural Technology".	ICAR- CMFRI, Kochi	2024-25	2060000	2060000
161	Network Project "Eco- Systems, Agribusiness and Institutions" Component 1: "Impact Assessment of Agricultural Technology".	ICAR- CMFRI, Kochi	2024-25	2060000	2060000
162	Genomics-assisted identification of trait-specific markers for major biotic and abiotic stresses and development of core collections of black pepper	ICAR- Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut, Kerala	2024-25	2000000	2000000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
163	Network Project on Conservation of Lac Insect Genetic Resources	Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Thrissur (Kerala)	2024-25	1278000	1278000
164	National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi	2024-25	19612500	19612500
165	AICRP-Integrated Farming Systems	Integrated Farming Systems Research Centre, Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2024-25	9157000	9157000
166	AINP-Natural Farming	ICAR-Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-25	2013000	2013000
167	AINP-Natural Farming	ICAR-Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut	2024-25	1126000	1126000
168	All India Coordinated Research Project on Long Term Fertilizer Experiments	RARS, Kerala Agricultural University, Pattambi	2024-25	6837000	6837000
169	All India Network Programme on Natural Farming (Funded by ICAR)	ICAR- CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-25	2013000	2013000
170	Development of smart foods, biocomposites, green packaging, and bio energy from Agro-residues (NASF funded)	ICAR- CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-25	1044000	1044000
171	AICRP on PHET	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-25	1800000	1800000
172	IP & TM Scheme 'National Agricultural Innovation Fund (NAIF)' Component I : Innovation fund	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-25	754000	754000
173	IP & TM Scheme 'National Agricultural Innovation Fund (NAIF)' Component I : Innovation fund	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-25	4862000	4862000
174	Soil health management in coconut based cropping system involving tuber crops for enhanced yield and income	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-25	1200000	1200000
175	Characterizing genetic resources to identify core collections and their long-term conservation	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2024-25	64270800	64270800

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
176	Genomics assisted breeding for trait specific varieties in spices	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2024-25	82123800	82123800
177	Enhancing input-use efficiency and productivity in spices through smart farming	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2024-25	74982600	74982600
178	Value addition in spices through post-harvest interventions and product diversification	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2024-25	42847200	42847200
179	Ensuring food safety in spices through value chain management	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2024-25	21423600	21423600
180	Bio-intensive management of pests and diseases in spices	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2024-25	42847200	42847200
181	All India Network Project on Fish Health	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2024-25	1700000	1700000
182	Zonal Technology Management-Business Planning and Development unit	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2024-25	15594000	15594000
183	Marine Fishery in Kerala- A study on evolution of policy, cost and earnings of fishing units and income of fisher households	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2024-25	2031000	2031000
184	Future Refrigeration India: INDEE+ (International)	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2024-25	2016000	2016000
185	Fine tuning of CIFT-TED for adoption in the trawl fisheries for the certification of marine shrimp harvested from India	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2024-25	200000	200000
186	Matrix specific phage formulations for the bio-control of enterotoxigenic Methicillin sensitive and resistant Staphylococcus aureus of safety concern	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2024-25	918000	918000
187	The pilot scale implementation of “Smart Packing Technology: Fish freshness indicator” at field level to enhance domestic fish consumption.	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2024-25	1013000	1013000
188	Network project on Production system, Agribusiness and Institutions	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2024-25	150000	150000
189	A detailed Foodomics study for food authentication and exploration of nutraceutical potential”	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2024-25	2930000	2930000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
190	Development and popularization of fuel efficient long lasting otter boards for greening the trawl fishing sector in India	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2024-25	1200000	1200000
191	E G Silas Centre of Excellence and Innovation (EGS-CoEI) in marine fish microbiome and nutrigenomics	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi (DBT)	2024-25	4342000	2186000
192	Science Technology and Innovation Hub in fisheries sector, Kochi corporation, Ernakulam District, Kerala State.	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi DST-SEED	2024-25	8305000	8305000
193	Development of Polyketide and Oligosaccharide analogues from economically important seaweeds as prospective angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi DBT	2024-25	1021000	1021000
194	Standardization of mass production and evaluation of resting egg production in tropical marine copepods for the use as live feed for fish larval rearing	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi	2024-25	2570000	2570000
195	Development of breeding and supply centre for damsel fishes	DBT-BIRAC	2024-25	1675000	1675000
TOTAL				**442589420**	**438926387**
196	A detailed Foodomics study for food authentication and exploration of nutraceutical potential	ICAR-CIFT, Cochin	2025-26	504790	493290
197	Development of small molecular weight bioactives and polysaccharides from marine and coastal bivalves to develop prospective nutraceutical products	ICAR-CMFRI, Cochin	2025-26	257811	241291
198	The changing dynamics of labour migration on employment, livelihoods and resource productivity patterns in Indian marine fisheries sector	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi	2025-26	1757790	1640000
199	Global Value Chain analysis of plantation crops of	ICAR-CPCRI, Kasaragod	2025-26	1553200	1260600

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	India with special emphasis on food safety standards				
200	Development of smart foods, bio-composites, Green packaging and bio-energy from Agro-residues	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	982145	944645
201	Integrating whole genome resequencing, transcriptome sequencing and genome wide association analysis for allele mining of yield and quality traits in Black pepper and Cardamom	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2025-26	2583000	2583000
202	Integrating whole genome resequencing, transcriptome sequencing and genome wide association analysis for allele mining of yield and quality traits in Black pepper and Cardamom	KAU-CRS, Pampadumpara, Idukki	2025-26	640500	616799
203	Pangenome delineation and genome-wide association studies for NLRome and structural variation for seed sterility mapping in ginger (Zingiberof ficinale Roscoe)	ICAR- IISR, Kozhikode	2025-26	1078217	1078217
204	Value addition of untapped agricultural by-products to produce protein concentrate for marine food fish diet: Nutrigenomic approach to understand the real time expression of metabolism, growth and immune genes	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi	2025-26	298850	298850
205	Network Project "Eco- Systems, Agribusiness and Institutions" Component 1: "Impact Assessment of Agricultural Technology".	ICAR- CMFRI, Kochi	2025-26	2180000	2180000
206	Network Project "Eco- Systems, Agribusiness and Institutions" Component 1: "Impact Assessment of Agricultural Technology".	ICAR- CMFRI, Kochi	2025-26	2180000	2180000
207	Genomics-assisted identification of trait-specific markers for major biotic and abiotic	ICAR- Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut,	2025-26	2000000	2000000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	stresses and development of core collections of black pepper	Kerala			
208	Network Project on Conservation of Lac Insect Genetic Resources	Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Thrissur (Kerala)	2025-26	919000	919000
209	National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi	2025-26	12208000	12208000
210	AICRP-Integrated Farming Systems	Integrated Farming Systems Research Centre, Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	2025-26	9530000	9530000
211	AINP-Natural Farming	ICAR-Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	1269000	1269000
212	AINP-Natural Farming	ICAR-Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut	2025-26	867000	867000
213	National Mission on Natural Farming-Competitive Research Grant	ICAR-Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	2240000	2128000
214	All India Coordinated Research Project on Long Term Fertilizer Experiments	RARS, Kerala Agricultural University, Pattambi	2025-26	5723000	5723000
215	All India Network Programme on Natural Farming (Funded by ICAR)	ICAR- CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	1269000	1269000
216	Development of smart foods, biocomposites, green packaging, and bio energy from Agro-residues	ICAR- CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	982145	982145
217	AICRP on PHET	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	1800000	1300000
218	IP & TM Scheme 'National Agricultural Innovation Fund (NAIF)' Component I: Innovation fund	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	763000	763000
219	IP & TM Scheme 'National Agricultural Innovation Fund (NAIF)' Component I: Innovation fund	ICAR-CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	850000	850000
220	Characterizing genetic resources to identify core	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2025-26	50080200	50080200

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	collections and their long-term conservation				
221	Genomics assisted breeding for trait specific varieties in spices	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2025-26	80128320	80128320
222	Enhancing input-use efficiency and productivity in spices through smart farming	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2025-26	66773600	66773600
223	Value addition in spices through post-harvest interventions and product diversification	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2025-26	26709440	26709440
224	Ensuring food safety in spices through value chain management	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2025-26	33386800	33386800
225	Bio-intensive management of pests and diseases in spices	ICAR-IISR, Kozhikode	2025-26	23370760	23370760
226	All India Network Project on Fish Health	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2025-26	1700000	1700000
227	Zonal Technology Management-Business Planning and Development unit	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2025-26	15594000	15594000
228	Network project on Production system, Agribusiness and Institutions	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2025-26	150000	150000
229	Development and popularization of fuel-efficient long-lasting otter boards for greening the trawl fishing sector in India	ICAR-CIFT, Kochi	2025-26	1200000	1200000
230	Development of Polyketide and Oligosaccharide analogues from economically important seaweeds as prospective angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi DBT	2025-26	1005000	1005000
231	Standardization of mass production and evaluation of resting egg production in tropical marine copepods for the use as live feed for fish larval rearing	ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi DBT	2025-26	2681000	2681000
TOTAL				**357215568**	**356103957**

DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY (DBT)

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
1	AI-Driven Large-scale Screening for Oral and Oropharyngeal Cancer (AIDOScan) (BT/PR41072/Swdn/135/14/2020)	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-22	7330280.00	10285822.00
2	AI-Driven Large-scale Screening for Oral and Oropharyngeal Cancer (AIDOScan) (BT/PR41072/Swdn/135/14/2020)	Malabar Cancer Center	2021-22	1746200.00	1647407.00
3	AI-Driven Large-scale Screening for Oral and Oropharyngeal Cancer (AIDOScan) (BT/PR41072/Swdn/135/14/2020)	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	2021-22	2923040.00	3269275.00
4	Comprehensive mass spectrometry-based Clinical Lipidomics platforms for promoting biomedical research & advanced training for Indian researchers (BT/INF/22/SP44288/2021)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2021-22	99548800.00	99406848.00
5	Creation of patient derived endometrial organoids for understanding the underlying causes of RIF. (BT/PR43283/MED/97/606/2021)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2021-22	7632120.00	5847908.00
6	Design and validation of products based on bioactive self-setting injectable material (‘CASPA’) for dental tissue regeneration. (BT/PR42432/ATGC/127/135/2022)	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-22	3346085.00	2407685.00
7	Developing organo-lime nanocomposites on graphene microstructures extracted from humic acids (BT/ATGC/127/SP41129/2021)	Kerala Forest Research Institute	2021-22	3113400.00	2624488.00
8	Development Of Genetically Encoded Fluorescent Single Cell Sensor For Cell Death And Ace2 Rbd S Protein Binding Inhibition (BT/PR43150/TRM/120/523/2021)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2021-22	7644960.00	6527640.00
9	Development of plasticizer free acrylic denature sof	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-22	5950240.00	4684702.00

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	t liners using nanogel additives (BT/13/IYBA/2020/09)				
10	Exploring the biomarkers and their pertinence to develop a biosensor for detecting antibiotic pollutant and their by-products in the marine organisms and aquaculture food products (BT/HRD/MK-YRFP/50/20/2021)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2021-22	8700000.00	5387831.00
11	Functional significance of cardiac mitochondrial subpopulations in type 2 diabetic Asian Indians (BT/HRD/MK-YRFP/50/19/2021)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2021-22	8700000.00	8182001.00
12	Mission Program on Pediatric Rare Genetic Disorders (BT/PR45460/MED/12/952/2022)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2021-22	10230400.00	5216133.00
13	National Translational Research Facility for Biomaterials, Medical Devices & In vitro diagnostics (IVDs) (BT/INF/22/SP45155/2022)	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-22	95242320.00	85076800.00
14	Pre-clinical evaluation of the mechanistic and immunological pharmacodynamics of a novel saponin, Uttroside B (Utt-B), against Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) (BT/HRD/MK-YRFP/50/21/2021)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2021-22	8700000.00	8688762.00
15	Synthesis and development of multifunctional benzoxazines from agro residues and its polymer composites as high performance materials. (BT/PR38777/NDB/39/748/2020)	CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST)	2021-22	3950480.00	2837684.00
16	Technology Development and Clinical Validation of an Injectable Hydrogel for Repair of Articular Cartilage Defects (BT/ATGC/127/SP42324/2022)	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-22	8077080.00	3115520.00
TOTAL				**282835405.00**	**255206506.00**
17	Device for the efficient and effective placement of hemostatic material on the walls of surgical cavity following the excision of brain Tumors.	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2022-23	1713040.00	881520.00

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	(BT/PR43018/MED/122/307/2021)				
18	"Rural Bioresource Complex for tubers & millets in Kandhamal, Odisha" (BT/PR45562/SPD/24/866/2022)	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute	2022-23	1000000.00	1000000.00
19	CD19 CAR T cells to target refractory or relapsed B cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (r/r B-ALL) (BT/PR40655/MED/31/443/2020)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2022-23	6170440.00	5972806.00
20	Development of Polyketide and Oligosaccharide Analogues from Economocally Important Seaweeds as Prospective Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitors (BT/PR40398/AAQ/3/995/2020)	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	2022-23	6094749.00	5990229.00
21	Development of seed production technology for the high value marine food fish, the Giant Trevally, Caranx ignobilis to enhance the seafood production and nutritional security (BT/PR40878/AAQ/3/1001/2020)	ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	2022-23	10782627.00	8390059.00
22	Omega-3 fatty acid enriched edible algal biomass as feed supplements (BT/PR40447/AAQ/3/998/2020)	CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST)	2022-23	5590240.00	5346640.00
23	The porin passport control for antibiotic translocation: From single-molecule detection to biological relevance (BT/PR41427/BRB/10/1959/2020)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2022-23	3529090.00	3391908.00
TOTAL				**98560186.00**	**58681162.00**
24	Development of accelerated biodegradation (aerobic and anaerobic) testing method for biodegradable plastics (BT/PR48089/BCE/8/1806/2023)	CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST)	2023-24	2048000.00	1536000.00
25	Development of Indigenous point of care Transcranial Doppler (TCD) machine for patient	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	3096420.00	1206640.00

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	management. (BT/PR50634/MED/32/956/2023)				
26	Engineering Anti-Zika virus neutralizing human monoclonal antibodies to reduce Fcγ-receptor-mediated antibody dependent enhancement effect. (BT/PR51003/BIC/101/1306/2023)	Institute of Advanced Virology (IAV), Trivandrum	2023-24	4978000.00	0.00
27	Identification and understanding functional implications of dynamic association of ER alpha withepigenetic modifiers in breast cancer (BT/PR50706/BIC/101/1288/2023)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2023-24	5558000.00	0.00
28	National Network Project on crop Bioinformatics: NNP of National Institute of Plant Genome Research, New Delhi (BT/PR40169/BTIS/137/71/2023)	ICAR- Indian Institute of Spices Research	2023-24	4034840.00	2123240.00
29	Poly-gamma-glutamic acid and its blends as biodegradable material and an alternative to single use plastics	National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST)	2023-24	5210240.00	5163346.00
30	Role of a novel MECP2 mutation on transcriptome and secretome signatures of human iPSC turned Rett syndrome model of astroglia. (BT/PR50892/BIC/101/1279/2023)	Inter University Centre for Biomedical Research & Superspeciality Hospital Thalappady, Kottayam	2023-24	5998300.00	0.00
31	Role of untranslated RNA length control in anti-oxidant & inflammatory pathway in cardiac hypertrophy (HRD-16016/9/2023-AFS-DBT)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2023-24	8700000.00	5416941.00
32	Standardization of mass production and evaluation of resting egg production in tropical marine copepods for the use as live feed for fish larval rearing	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	2023-24	11881554.00	9200354.00
TOTAL				**51505354.00**	**24646521.00**
33	Augmenting of f-the-shelf γδ T cell therapy in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) by targeted	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2024-25	8263840.00	5328555.00

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	regulation of EZH2 (BT/PR50932/VRD/151/37/2023)				
34	Centre of Excellence for Minimally Invasive Cardiovascular Devices (BT/PR48184/MED/32/828/2023)	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2024-25	202835600.00	139788240.00
35	Centrosome duplication in stem cells- a novel function of histone chaperone APLF in shaping development (BT/PR51143/MED/31/471/2023)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2024-25	7435681.00	7390681.00
36	Cryo-EM structure of a plant nucleoplasmin and its complex with nucleosome (BT/PR51030/PBN/18/7/2023)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2024-25	6292560.00	6205240.00
37	Development of a rapid and reliable in vitro screening platform based on fluorescent reporter knock-in targeting host cell IFITM gene to identify photochemical immunomodulators against Dengue virus (BT/PR42261/TRM/120/526/2021)	Institute of Advanced Virology (IAV), Trivandrum	2024-25	3603040.00	3493027.00
38	Development of a sustainable aquafeed with docosahexaenoic acid rich Aurantiochytrium sp. as an alternative to fish oil for enhancing Silver pompano nutrition (BT/PR53448/BSA/33/132/2024)	ICAR - Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	2024-25	1610000.00	1060000.00
39		ICAR - Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	2024-25	6534733.00	5301573.00
40	Development of new activity-based probes for understanding the role of non-apoptotic cell death pathways (BT/PR53587/BMS/85/164/2024)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2024-25	7492560.00	4961240.00
41	Development of ultrasound assisted membrane bioreactor and aligned operational processes for sustainable enzyme reusable saccharification of cellulose-enriched waste biomass (BT/PR51413/PBD/26/848/2023)	CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST)	2024-25	4024532.00	3849892.00
42	Engineered Ceramic – Titanium Systems for Hard Tissue Reconstruction	Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute of Medical Science and Technology	2024-25	17092400	8748733

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	(BT/PR50585/MED/32/1002/2023)				
43	Functional Dissection of Host Protein Import by Plasmodium for non-metabolic purposes (BT/PR53641/BMS/85/168/2024)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2024-25	8092560	5105725
44	Functional membrane-spanning amyloid pores: from structure and assembly to medicine (BT/PR53613/BMS/85/242/2024)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2024-25	6492560	4988220
45	Investigation of the impact of Microplastics on regulating Macrophages and Tumour Associated Macrophages during the progression of colitis associated colorectal cancer (BT/PR46235/BCE/8/1628/2022)	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	2024-25	4709560	2788910
46	Omics approaches in the Indian pompano, Trachinotus mookalee and the Indian edible oyster, Crassostrea bilineata (Magallana bilineata) to develop genomic resources for ensuring sustainable aquaculture (BT/PR47224/AAQ/3/1051/2022)	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	2024-25	14206688	9649408
47	Omics of Preeclampsia associated cardiovascular complications – An RNAcentric approach towards molecular understanding (BT/PR53188/BMS/85/196/2024)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2024-25	8482160	3597120
48	Role of sars cov-2 nucleocapsid protein in complement activation and thromboinflammation (HRD-16016/6/2025-HRD-DBT)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2024-25	9240000	6160000
49	Unravelling the structural and stability attributes of nucleosomes composed of the unusual histone variant H2B.8, a major player regulating seed dormancy in angiosperms. (HRD-16016/4/2025-HRD-DBT)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2024-25	9240000	6160000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
50	Unravelling the true microbiome of finfish and shellfish during spoilage: Towards the development of rapid detection kit for fish spoilage (BT/PR46349/AAQ/3/1063/2022)	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	2024-25	5700120	3827154
51	Viral Bio-assay Facility (VBaF) for Recombinant monoclonal antibody generation and Pseudovirion-based services for vaccine response and therapeutics evaluation (BT/INF/22/SP53419/2024)	Institute of Advanced Virology (IAV), Trivandrum	2024-25	66827204	36381765
TOTAL				**398175798.00**	**264785483.00**
52	A multi institutional validation study of predicting prostate cancer specific-mortality with AI-based grading system (IC-12043(12)/2/2025-BP-IUCA)	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Thiruvananthapuram	2025-26	20908856	13567720
53	A multi institutional validation study of predicting prostate cancer specific-mortality with AI-based grading system (IC-12043(12)/2/2025-BP-IUCA)	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	2025-26	5808036	1920200
54	Development and validation of brain cells-specific AAV vector library for antiviral shRNA delivering against Rabies: Treatment even after the virus entered the nervous system (BT/PR58544/CGT/170/2/2025)	Institute of Advanced Virology (IAV), Trivandrum	2025-26	6187040	3733520
55	Development of an integrated Deep Learning and molecular tool based expert system for early detection and identification of major insect pests and vector transmitted viruses of spice crops (BT/PR53708/AI/133/198/2024)	Indian Institute of Spices Research	2025-26	2161541	933621
56	Development of an integrated Deep Learning and molecular tool based expert system for early detection and identification of major insect pests and vector transmitted viruses of spice crops (BT/PR53708/AI/133/198/2024)	National Institute of Technology Calicut (Academic)	2025-26	1686880	563960

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
57	Formulation of serum free growth media for the derivation and differentiation of bovine embryonic stem cells to muscle stem cells: a sustainable plant-based indigenous alternative for the production of cultured meat. (BT/PR58672/FFSP/171/48/2025)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2025-26	21257340	17125280
58	Genetic and Epigenetic drivers of chewing tobacco (Kaddipudi) habited woman oral cancer patients (BT/PR53046/MED/30/2555/2024)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2025-26	4942560	1623920
59	Geometry Directed Functional Programming of Peptide based drug delivery (BT/PR51306/NER/95/1993/2023)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2025-26	2836800	945600
60	Mechanism and regulation of RNAPII transcription and associated functions by DSIF like complex during Toxoplasma stage differentiation (BT/PR54828/BMS2/156/93/2024)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2025-26	7600020	3812100
61	Novel Thermostable circular RNA vector for vaccine delivery: Pandemic Preparedness against Emerging Viral Infections (BT/PR63656/MRNAR/169/2/2025)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2025-26	6077920	3038960
62	Support for the first two batches of 'i3C BRIC-RCB PhD Programme' (AI-99013/13/2024-MED-DBT)	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology	2025-26	45000000	4000000
63	Sustainable Biocatalytic Production of Galacto-Oligosaccharides, as High-Value Functional Nutraceuticals Using Enzyme Membrane Bioreactor-Assisted β-Galactosidase Processing (BT/PR61421/BME/172/82/2025)	CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST)	2025-26	5067818	4038858
64	Sustainable Biocatalytic Production of Galacto-Oligosaccharides, as High-Value Functional Nutraceuticals Using Enzyme Membrane Bioreactor-Assisted β-Galactosidase Processing	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	2025-26	1771200	885600

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	(BT/PR61421/BME/172/82/2025)				
TOTAL				131306011.00	56189339.00
(ii) The details of the R&D projects supported by the BIRAC, PSU of the Department of Biotechnology in last five financial years in the state of Kerala are mentioned below:					
Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
65	Development of a bio process for the commercial production of the plant growth stimulant Gibberellic acid GA3	CSIR–National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST)	2021-22	3244000	871544
66	Novel technique of developing trans-catheter heart valve from human homo graft for per-cutaneous pulmonary valve replacement	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram (SCTIMST)	2021-22	2800000	840000
67	Alginate dialdehyde Gelatin as a post-surgical adhesion prevention material in cardiac surgery Swine model	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram (SCTIMST)	2021-22	4904000	1471200
68	Development of a bio process for the commercial production of the plant growth stimulant Gibberellic acid GA3	CSIR–National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST)	2022-23	3244000.00	0
69	Development of technology for trans catheter heart valve from human homograft mounted on large diameter stent for per-cutaneous pulmonary valve replacement.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences &Technology (SCTIMST) Kerala	2022-23	2800000	770069
70	Alginate dialdehyde Gelatin as a post-surgical adhesion prevention material in cardiac surgery Swine model	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram (SCTIMST)	2022-23	4904000	0
71	To develop and validate a biodegradable, bio-based hydrophobic paper coating as a sustainable alternative to plastic laminates for recyclable and repulpable food packaging applications.	CSIR–National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST)	2022-23	3969100	1190730
72	Alginate dialdehyde Gelatin as a post-surgical	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	4904000.00	1854200

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	adhesion prevention material in cardiac surgery Swine model				
73	Moisture resistant, food compatible bio-resin coated paper for food packaging with repulpable potential	CSIR–National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST)	2023-24	3969100	0
74	Development of Breeding and Supply Centre for Damsel fishes	ICAR–Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR-CMFRI),	2023-24	4468000	1340400
75	Moisture resistant, food compatible bio-resin coated paper for food packaging with repulpable potential	CSIR–National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST)	2024-25	3969100.00	749244
76	Development of Breeding and Supply Centre for Damsel fishes	ICAR–Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	2024-25	4468000	874619
77	Moisture resistant, food compatible bio-resin coated paper for food packaging with repulpable potential	CSIR–National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST)	2025-26	3969100.00	671649
78	Development of Breeding and Supply Centre for Damsel fishes	ICAR–Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	2025-26	13572000	850003
79	Scaling up of seed production of Seabream, Acanthopagrusberda employing nanotechnological interventions for enhancing its farming potential.	ICAR–Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	2025-26	2612000	783600
TOTAL				**67796400**	**12267258**

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DST)

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
1	Organic-Inorganic Hybrid Nanomaterials for Non-Conventional Energy Technologies	CSIR-NIIST, Thiruvananthapuram	2021-22	20000000	13600000
2	Design And Development of "In-Situ Indigrnous Soil Analysis System' for Effective Fertigation in Precision Farming	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing Thiruvananthapuram	2022-23	5700000	3600000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
3	Modernization of Jaggery Production Units-Initiative Towards Energy Efficient Hyginic Jaggery Production	CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technolgy (NIIST)-Thiruvanathapuram-Kerala-	2022-23	3400000	2700000
4	Development of a Disease Management Strategy Against Phytophthoracapsici Utilizing an Effective Biocontrol Agent and Green Synthesized Silver Nanoparticles from Black Pepper.	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology Thiruvananthapuram Kerala	2022-23	10400000	9300000
5	Point of Care Blood Coagulation Analyzer Development and Limited Clinical Validation	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thruvananthapuram, Kerala	2023-24	3400000	1700000
6	Development of Low-Cost Process for the Production of Graphene from Indian Mineral Resources	National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	2025-26	11500000	5100000
7	Development of Portable Raman Spectrometer for Identifying the Amyloid Deposition in the Peripheral Region of the Body	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	2025-26	12700000	8900000
8	Point of Care Blood Coagulation Analyzer Development and Limited Clinical Validation	SREE Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology, Thruvananthapuram, Kerala	2025-26	3400000	2000000
9	Quantum Communication	CDAC Thiruvanthapuram	2025-2026	22300000	22300000
10	Scientific reinvention of Ethnic food and medicine from Kerala for functional food and drug development	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology Thiruvananthapuram	2021-2022	47000000	46100000
11	Millets as functional food for addressing obesity by manifesting gut-brain axis	National Institute for \Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST)	2023-24	3100000	2800000
12	Development of millet-based novel ready-to-eat (RTE) smart functional foods fortified with fish	ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	2023-24	6700000	6400000

Sl. No.	*Details of the Research Project*	*Details of Centres of Excellence and Scientific Institutions*	*Financial Year*	*Funds Sanctioned (In Rs)*	*Funds Released (In Rs)*
	protein and lipid for entrepreneurship development in the state of Kerala				
13	Dark-catalytic and planar solar-concentrator based reactors for removal of organic pollutants from textile effluents	CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST) Thiruvananthapuram,	2021-22	4500000	1400000
14	Development of affordable and portable FNIRD functional near infrared spectroscopy device for cognitive studies	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology	2022-23	11800000	4900000
15	Development of a point-of -care device for the diagnosis of sepsis and antibiotic usage	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology	2025-26	3700000	1300000
16	Establishment of Marine Ornamental Species Hub in Pitchavaram region, Tamil Nadu for sustainble livelihood development of local SC disher folks.	Regional Centre of the ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources CMFRI	2021-22	15900000	11900000
17	Science Technology and Innovation Hub in Fisheries Sector, Kochi Corporation, Ernakulam District, Kerala State.	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	2021-22	31900000	31600000
18	Establishment of decentralized production unit for Marayur Jaggery - Towards socio-economic development of marginal and tribal farmers in Idukki District	CSIR National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST)	2024-25	13700000	11900000
19	City GML based 3D models for smart cities in India using LiDAR point cloud Urban Governance	Department of Earth and Space Science, Indian Institute OF SPACE Science and Technology, Thiruvannathapuram	2020-21	3300000	2700000
20	HSI Sensor Hyperspectral Imaging System Development for Precision Remote Sensing Applications	Indian Institute OF SPACE Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	2023-24	3600000	2200000
TOTAL				**238000000**	**192400000**

STATEMENT-III

PROJECTS RELATING TO MARINE SCIENCE, COASTAL EROSION, CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND THE BLUE ECONOMY SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT IN KERALA

1. MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (MOES)

Sl. No.	*Name of Project*	*Theme*	*Duration*	*Total Cost (₹)*
1	Molecular taxonomy and species divergence studies of sea urchins from the Gulf of Mannar coral reef ecosystem	Marine Science	2 years	5309963
2	Characterization of the microbiome of benthic fauna in the seamounts of deep Arabian Sea (of f Mangalore, Lat between 12° and 14° N, Long between 72° and 74°E)	Marine Science	2 years	3951569
3	Diving Down the Deep: Exploring the Deep-Sea Ichthyo-Faunal Resources of Indian waters for Sustainable Utilisation - A Multidisciplinary Approach	Marine Science	2 years	24347360
4	Metagenomics Exploration of the Deep Ocean Viruses: Taxonomic Assignment and Bioprospecting	Marine Science	2 years	5421956
5	Translational Ecology of Deep Sea (TEDS): Host-microbe interactions in the deep-sea habitats and potentials for translational technology	Marine Science	2 years	14038000
6	Deep Sea metagenomics for enhanced next-generation bioethanol production	Marine Science	2 years	18538356
7	Analysis of Natural products from Deep Sea: High value molecules and its Application (ANDHA)	Marine Science	2 years	3717600
8	Bioprospecting of uncultured marine microbes for phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE-5) inhibitors to treat erectile dysfunction via novel culturing and genome mining methods	Marine Science	2 years	4969120
9	Characterisation of microbial communities of the deep-sea sediment from Chagos Laccadive Ridge area, Indian Ocean and bioprospecting them for novel biocatalysts	Marine Science	2 years	3897300
10	Exploration of Marine Microbial Resources for the discovery of potential drug Candidates with Biomedical Applications	Marine Science	2 years	18199600
11	Automated Identification of Marine Species with Artificial Neural Networks to Enhance the Exploration and Sustainable Utilisation of Deep-sea Marine Fishes	Marine Science	2 years	28401176
12	Understanding the molecular mechanisms that confer adaptation to deep-sea habitats	Marine Science	2 years	15213148

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Theme	Duration	Total Cost (₹)
	in selected fishes through whole genome and transcriptome Sequencing.			
13	Micro and Nano plastics in the deep-sea environment (sediment, water and biota) – implications of trophic transfer of plastics as well as the identification of chemical cocktails with these plastics	Marine Science	2 years	6621200
14	Understanding the metabolic architecture of microbial communities using deep ocean metagenomes	Marine Science	2 years	15226877

2. ANUSANDHAN NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (ERSTWHILE SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH BOARD)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Theme	Duration	Total Cost (₹)
1	The nature of biotic interaction and community structure of marine molluscs as a response to regional environmental triggers in a tropical island ecosystem.	Marine Science	36 Months	2734711
2	Investigation on identification and biochemical validation of selenoproteins from Nannochloropsis oceanica CASA CC201 as functional food/feed supplements	Marine Science	36 Months	3428059
3	Sponge Watch Program for Microplastics	Marine Science	36 Months	5348080
4	Response of shallow marine community to seaway closure: Insights from Oligo-Miocene WIP (Western Indian Province) fauna using comparative paleobiogeography and paleocommunity analyses.	Marine Science	36 Months	1813560
5	A Convergent Synthetic Platform to Access Marine Natural Products, Conoidecyclics A, B, and C	Marine Science	36 Months	4044832
6	FEM-BEM coupling methods for wave action on marine structures over an undulated bottom topography	Marine Science	36 Months	660000
7	Bioprospecting Bacterial and Fungal libraries from marine sources for Novel Anti-Microbial and Anti-Cancer Drug Discovery- A Metagenomic Approach	Marine Science	24 Months	1920000
8	Bioremediation of cesium and strontium radionuclides using extracellular polymeric substances from marine actinobacteria	Marine Science	24 Months	1920000
9	“Bioprospecting of Marine Pigmented Bacteria: A Prospective Source of Natural Pigments for Biomedical and Industrial Applications’’	Marine Science	24 Months	1920000

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Theme	Duration	Total Cost (₹)
10	Bioactive pigments from marine bacteria inhabiting the gut of Sardinella longiceps with their pharmaceutical perspectives	Marine Science	24 Months	1920000
11	BIO-MINING OF NOVEL BIOSURFACTANTS FROM COLD ADAPTED MICROORGANISMS OF MARINE SEDIMENTS INTEGRATING METAGENOMIC AND CULTURE-DEPENDANT APPROACHES	Marine Science	24 Months	1920000
12	Molecular studies on VEGF inhibitor from Marine Tunicate Symbiotic Actinomycetes and its anti angiogenic effect on zebrafish embryonic model	Marine Science	24 Months	1920000
13	Development of novel anti-cancer agents from endophytic fungi of selected marine algae	Marine Science	24 Months	1920000
14	Investigation on visible light driven antimicrobial and mechanistic activity of marine-based nanocomposite incorporated polymeric patches for Diabetic wound healing	Marine Science	24 Months	1920000
15	Physiological and behavioural stress in marine reef fish across a gradient of anthropogenic disturbance	Marine Science	24 Months	2520000
16	Anaerobic ammonia oxidising bacteria (Anammox) as potential source for treating ammonia rich waste: Diversity and technologies	Marine Science	24 Months	1554222
17	UNDERSTANDING THE CLIMATIC INFLUENCE ON THE HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS ALONG THE SOUTH WEST COAST OF INDIA- AN ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL APPROACH	Marine Science	24 Months	3050340
18	Marine Microbiome To Ascertain The Role Of Microbes In Biogeochemical Cycling In The Eastern Arabian Sea	Marine Science	24 Months	2367040
19	Interactive influence of temperature, CO2, light and nutrient fluctuations on marine microorganisms with implications to global climate change: a mesocosm study	Marine Science	36 Months	2420000
20	Investigation of natural products from marine source for treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.	Marine Science	36 Months	2436292
21	Controlling the Dengue virus infection using the extracts of marine Actinomycetes by identifying the mechanistic route involving the Envelope/Nucleo-capsid protein.	Marine Science	36 Months	2753180
22	Exploring the antibiotic potential of siderophores (sideromycins) from marine -derived actinobacteria against multi drug resistant Gram negative bacterial pathogens	Marine Science	36 Months	1692863
23	Holocene Sea-Level Dynamics and Coastal Vulnerability along Western India: Integrating Paleo-records with Contemporary and Future Risk Assessment	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	6349224

Sl. No.	*Name of Project*	*Theme*	*Duration*	*Total Cost (₹)*
24	Climate Resilience of Ecosystem Services: A Biodiversity and Socioeconomic Synergy in the Indian Sundarbans	Coastal Erosion	60 Months	8610240
25	Understanding Coastal Deformation and Vulnerabilities along Odisha and West Bengal Coasts for Sustainable Development Goals	Coastal Erosion	60 Months	7166400
26	Biogeochemical cycling of major and trace elements in brackish-water lagoon system	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	3885385
27	IMPLEMENTING GREEN CHEMISTRY PRINCIPLE TO FORMULATE AN ECOF RIENDLY MARINE ANTIBIOF OULING AND ANTICORROSIVE COATING USING SELECTED PLANTS OF PARANGIPETTAI COASTAL ENVIRONS	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	3553963
28	Tracking the pharmacological basis for ethno-medicinal values of halophytes along the coastal areas of Tamilnadu.	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	2236134
29	Spatially Explicit Estimation of Wetland Carbon Stocks in the Contai-Baleshwar Coastal Stretch, India by Integrating Elemental Analysis and Geospatial Technologies	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	3012055
30	Hydrodynamic Instabilities and Transition to Turbulence in Estuarine Flows	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	3251276
31	Integrated Multi-Hazard Modeling: Data-Driven Accuracy and Process-Based Prediction of Compound Coastal Flood Risks	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	5567520
32	RESOURCE MONITORING AND INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF MANGROVES ON MAHARASHTRA COAST, INDIA	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	1899484
33	HYPERSPECTRAL AND MULTISPECTRAL APPROACHES FOR THE DELINEATION AND CHARACTERISATION OF COASTAL DUNE ECOSYSTEM AND ITS HABITATS IN CERTAIN PARTS OF TAMIL NADU	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	2876870
34	Assessment of High Salinity in Groundwater along Southern Ramanathapuram Coast, Tamil Nadu- Using Geochemical and Isotopic Techniques	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	2678640
35	Numerical and Semi-analytical Techniques for Modeling of Wave Interaction with Porous and Flexible Structures	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	1998832
36	Vulnerability of Bay of Bengal coastline to tropical cyclones	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	1865120
37	Development of a Cost Effective Solar Energy based Drinking Water cum Cold Storage Facility for Coastal Communities in India	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	2556400
38	Computational Fluid Dynamics modelling of hydrodynamics and scour around coastal structures	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	4307600

Sl. No.	*Name of Project*	*Theme*	*Duration*	*Total Cost (₹)*
39	Assessment of Climate Change and its Impact on Marine Biodiversity in Gulf of Mannar Region Using Bio-spatial Technology	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	2550240
40	Mathematical modelling for the extraction of renewable wave energy by floating and submerged structures	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	2053832
41	An Inventory of Green House Gases Emission from Coastal Wetlands of Kerala and their Impact on Regional Climate Change	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	3088240
42	A Novel Modeling Approach for Selecting Suitable Intrinsic Bioremediation Strategies for Attenuating Oil Spills in Coastal Aquifers	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	2885720
43	Prevalence of genetic damage in fin and shell fishes of South East Coast of India	Coastal Erosion	24 Months	1920000
44	Elucidation of trophic interactions in the Chilika Lagoon using fatty acids as biomarker	Coastal Erosion	24 Months	1920000
45	Impacts of climate change on the water quality along the coastal megacities	Coastal Erosion	24 Months	1920000
46	Quantification of Submarine Groundwater Discharge (SGD) and its quality flux (Trace elements and Nutrients) along the Odisha Coast, India: an integrated Time-lapse ERT and Environmental isotopic approach	Coastal Erosion	24 Months	1920000
47	UNDERSTANDING THE CLIMATIC INFLUENCE ON THE HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS ALONG THE SOUTH WEST COAST OF INDIA- AN ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL APPROACH	Coastal Erosion	24 Months	3050340
48	Investigating the Nature of Tidal Asymmetry within the Gulfs and Estuaries along the Indian Coastline.	Coastal Erosion	24 Months	1613560
49	Terrestrially derived groundwater pollutant discharge to the Bay of Bengal and its potential threat in changing hydroclimatic conditions	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	2577210
50	Experimental and Numerical Study of Saltwater Intrusion Control Measures under Tidal Influence	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	2578400
51	Modelling coastal oceanographic features in the South Eastern Arabian Sea	Coastal Erosion	36 Months	1830000
52	Accelerating Genetic Gain in Phaseolus vulgaris through Genomic Selection and Pyramiding of Anthracnose Resistance Genes (Co-18 & co-Indb)	Climate Resilience	36 Months	9769920
53	Reefs, Rising Temperatures and Resilience: Integrating Ecology, Behaviour and Physiology to Understand and Predict Responses to Climate Change in Coral Reef Ecosystems	Climate Resilience	36 Months	9156729
54	CORAL REEF RESILIENCE: UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE	Climate Resilience	48 Months	6612200

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Theme	Duration	Total Cost (₹)
	CHANGE IN GULF OF MANNAR AND PALK BAY			
55	From Plant Hydraulics to Ecosystem Resilience: Predicting Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change in Indian Forests	Climate Resilience	36 Months	8588049
56	Development of a Hydro-Environmental Quality Indexing Framework for Assessing Water Resilience in the Himalayan Headwaters under Climate and Anthropogenic Stressors	Climate Resilience	36 Months	5677440
57	Breeding for the Future: Climate-Smart Rice for a Warmer India through QTL Pyramiding, Gene Editing, and Genomic Selection	Climate Resilience	60 Months	30826625
58	Too Hot to Handle: Assessing Anuran Vulnerability to Temperature Extremes in the Western Ghats	Climate Resilience	36 Months	6592520
59	Assessing Flash Drought Hotspots and Cascading Impacts on Indian Agriculture in a Changing and Warming Climate: An Integrated Approach for Early Warning Signs and Resilience	Climate Resilience	36 Months	2904300
60	Unlocking frost resilience in Chickpea: genome-wide mapping, resource prof iling, and functional validation of novel long noncoding RNA regulators	Climate Resilience	36 Months	6600000
61	Enhancing pigeonpea resilience to changing climate: exploring root exudates dynamics and rhizosphere microbiome interactions for suppressing soil-borne pathogens and improved soil-plant health	Climate Resilience	36 Months	6332260
62	Building the future: Advancing Innovative Zero-Energy Water Building Technologies	Climate Resilience	36 Months	6642480
63	Assessing the carbonate budget of coral reefs in Lakshadweep: Implications for reef growth and resilience.	Climate Resilience	36 Months	3582120
64	RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT AND IDENTIFYING LOCAL ‘STOCK REEFS’ - A NOVEL PROACTIVE MANAGEMENT APPROACH ON INDIA’S CORAL REEFS CONSERVATION IN RESPONSE TO THE EVER INCREASING GLOBAL WARMING	Climate Resilience	24 Months	1920000
65	A Multimodel Assessment of Teleconnections Between Critical Zone Dynamics and Recurring Floods in the Brahmaputra Valley, India	Climate Resilience	24 Months	2520000
66	Study on the Climate-Resilience of Rubus ellipticus Sm. (Himalayan Blackberry) populations through Trait-Based Niche Modeling, supporting conservation for the tribals of North-East India	Climate Resilience	24 Months	2520000
67	A multi-OMICS Approach to Decipher the Stress Signaling Network in Rhodiola	Climate Resilience	36 Months	5799859

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Theme	Duration	Total Cost (₹)
	imbricata Edgew.			
68	Identification and functional characterization of novel protease for development of dehydration tolerance in chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.)	Climate Resilience	24 Months	2929872

3. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (DST)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Theme	Duration	Total Cost (₹)
1	Restructuring and Enhancing Strategies with a Transformative AppRoach for InTegrated Water Disaster Management in India and the Netherlands—RESTARTIN	Climate Resilience	3 years	3,04,64,737
2	Establishment of Marine Ornamental Species Hub in Pitchavaram region, Tamil Nadu for sustainable livelihood development of local SC fisher folks	Marine	3 years	1,59,04,292
3	Science Technology and Innovation Hub in Fisheries Sector, Kochi Corporation, Ernakulam District, Kerala State	Marine	3 years	3,26,67,253
4	Coastal Erosion and Risk Assessment along Kerala State Geo-Spatial Technologies (CHRAR Sub Scheme)	Coastal Erosion	2 years	16,88,083.2

3. DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY (DBT)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Theme	Duration	Total Cost (₹)
1	Development of Breeding and Supply Centre for Damsel fishes	Marine Science	24 Months	4468000
2	Scaling up of seed production of Seabream, Acanthopagrusberda employing nanotechnological interventions for enhancing its farming potential.	Marine Science	18 Months	2612000

4. COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CSIR)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Theme	Duration	Total Cost (₹)
1	Bioprospecting of uncultured marine microbes for phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE-5) inhibitors to treat erectile dysfunction via novel culturing and genome mining methods	Deep Ocean Mission	2 yesrs	4949000

5. INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Theme	Duration	Total Cost (₹)
1	Development of small molecular weight bioactives and polysaccharides from marine and coastal bivalves to develop prospective nutraceutical products (ICAR-CMFRI, Cochin and KVASU, Mannuthy, Thrissur)	Marine Science	August, 2022 to July, 2025	7353529
2	The changing dynamics of labour migration on employment, livelihoods and resource productivity patterns in Indian marine fisheries sector Institute: ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi)	Marine Science	June, 2023 to November, 2026	6417790
3	Seaweeds, the marine macroalgae & millets, the underutilized nutricereals for development of next generation edible packaging films and synbiotic functional foods: A novel eco-sustainable approach (Institute: ICAR-CIFT, Kochi)	Marine Science	3 years	3260000
4	Value addition of untapped agricultural by-products to produce protein concentrate for marine food fish diet: Nutrigenomic approach to understand the real time expression of metabolism, growth and immune genes (Institute: ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi)	Marine Science	3 years	4996200
5	Empowerment of scheduled caste fisher folk through entrepreneurial capacity building of self-help groups in marine sector	Marine Science	2019-2022	2649000
6	Science Technology and Innovation Hub in fisheries sector, Kochi corporation, Ernakulam District, Kerala State.	Climate Resilience	2022-2025	32082427
7	National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)	Climate Resilience	2011-2026	4216.20 Lakhs

STATEMENT-IV

DETAILS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS IN KERALA

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Department/Ministry	Mandate
1	Central Coir Research Institute, Alleppey	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	To conduct scientific research for the development, modernization, & diversification of coir industry.
2	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Kochi	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Focuses on basic and strategic research in fishing and processing, designing energy-efficient fishing systems, and developing machinery for the fishing industry
3	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Focuses on monitoring marine resources, advancing mariculture research, and serving as an information repository
4	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Focuses on basic, strategic, and applied research for coconut, arecanut, cocoa, and palmyrah.
5	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	To undertake basic, strategic, and applied research on tropical tuber crops (other than potato) to enhance productivity and utilization potential.
6	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Thiruvananthapuram	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	To undertake application-oriented research, design, and development in electronics and information technology
7	Centre for Marine Living Resources & Ecology, Kochi	*Ministry of Earth Sciences*	*To develop management strategies for marine living resources.*
8	Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, Thrissur	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	To specialize in the research, development, and processing of electronic ceramic materials and smart electronic devices.
9	Clinical Research Unit (Unani), Alweye	Ministry of AYUSH	To conduct scientific clinical research, validate traditional Unani therapies, and provide research-oriented health care services.
10	Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development, Cochin	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	To increase the production and productivity of cashew and cocoa in India, meet domestic industrial demands for internal consumption and export, and coordinate national development programs.
11	Fluid Control Research Institute, Palakkad	Ministry of Heavy Industries	To serve as a premier national center for fluids engineering, providing research and development, testing, calibration, and certification.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Department/Ministry	Mandate
12	Indian Institute OF SPACE Science & Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Department OF SPACE	To nurture high-quality human resources, foster advanced research, and provide a dedicated intellectual think-tank for the Indian Space Programme
13	Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Focuses on conducting basic, applied, and strategic research for genetic resource management, crop improvement, sustainable crop production and protection of safe spices.
14	ISRO Inertial System Unit, Thiruvananthapuram	Department OF SPACE.	To design, develop, and deliver high-precision inertial sensors, navigation systems, and allied mechanisms for India's launch vehicles and spacecraft.
15	Liquid Propulsion System Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	Department OF SPACE	The design, development, and system engineering of high-performance liquid and cryogenic space propulsion systems.,
16	National Centre for Earth Science Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	Ministry of Earth Sciences	To conduct advanced multidisciplinary research in solid earth science, atmospheric-environmental sciences, and coastal processes.
17	National Homoeopathy Research Institute in Mental Health, Kottayam	Ministry of AYUSH	Focus on psychiatric care, clinical research, and postgraduate medical education in mental health
18	National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science & Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Ministry of Science & Technology (CSIR)	To conduct high-quality research and development focused on the effective utilization of regional resources and areas of fundamental importance to India.
19	National Research Institute for Panchakarma, Thrissur	Ministry of AYUSH	Focuses on clinical research, standardizing traditional procedures, and operating NABL-accredited diagnostic labs.
20	Naval Physical & Oceanographic Laboratory, Kochi	Ministry of Defense	To research, design, and develop advanced Sound Navigation and Ranging (SONAR) systems, underwater surveillance technologies, and oceanographic studies dedicated to Anti-Submarine Warfare for the Indian Navy
21	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram	*Ministry* of Science and Technology (DBT)	To conduct high-end discovery research in disease biology, drive translational sciences, and foster technology development and specialized training.
22	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute (RARI), Thiruvananthapuram	Ministry of AYUSH	A specialized clinical and research center focused on pediatric, maternal, and reproductive healthcare
23	Regional Research Institute of Siddha,	Ministry of AYUSH	To conduct herbal medicine research, empirical clinical research,

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Department/Ministry	Mandate
	Thiruvananthapuram		and deliver traditional healthcare services under the Central Council for Research in Siddha.
24	Rubber Research Institute of India, Kottayam	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	To undertaking agronomic, technological, and economic research, increasing land productivity, and reducing production costs to ensure national self-sufficiency in natural rubber.
25	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences & Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Ministry of Science and Technology (DST)	Institute of National Importance for pioneering advanced cardiology and neurology super-specialty care, indigenous biomedical technology and medical device innovation, and public health studies
26	Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	Department OF SPACE	The design and development of satellite launch vehicle technology and rocket research for the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

———

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2761 to 2990

साइबर हमलों की घटनाएं

2761. श्री नारायण तातू राणेः

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुखः

श्रीमती मंजू शर्माः

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधवः

क्या **इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) वर्ष 2022 से आज तक देश में सरकारी वेबसाइटों, डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों और महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचना पर साइबर हमलों की घटनाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त साइबर हमलों के प्रकार और ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त साइबर हमलों के ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें संवेदनशील डेटा से समझौता हुआ था तथा अपराधियों के विरुद्ध विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार विशेष रूप से हालिया सुरक्षा उल्लंघनों के आलोक में साइबर हमलों की बढ़ती संख्या से निपटने के लिए मौजूदा कानूनी ढांचे को पर्याप्त मानती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का बढ़ते साइबर हमलों के विरुद्ध उन्नत सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए आवश्यक अवसंरचना स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए ऐसी योजनाएं तैयार करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) व्यक्तिगत डिजिटल डेटा की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदम क्या हैं; और

(छ) डेटा संरक्षण से संबंधित नियमों के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) से (छ): सरकार एक खुला, सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह साइबर स्पेस सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। देश में साइबर सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए कई कानूनी, तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक नीतिगत उपाय लागू किए गए हैं।

भारतीय कम्प्यूटर आपात प्रतिक्रिया दल (सीईआरटी-इन) को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70ख के प्रावधानों के तहत साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है। सर्ट-इन द्वारा प्राप्त और ट्रैक की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022 से अब तक केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्य सरकारों (महाराष्ट्र सहित) से संबंधित साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

वर्ष	संख्या
2022	192439
2023	204844
2024	1309372
2025	1821767
2026 (जून तक)	1075220

सरकारी-प्रबंधित प्लेटफार्मों से संबंधित घटनाओं सहित साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं को देखते हुए, सर्ट-इन प्रभावित संगठनों, सेवा प्रदाताओं, नियामकों और कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के साथ घटना प्रतिक्रिया उपायों का समन्वय करता है।सरकार ने देश में साइबर हमलों से निपटने के लिए एक राष्ट्रव्यापी एकीकृत और समन्वित प्रणाली को संस्थागत रूप दिया है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं -

i. विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच साइबर सुरक्षा से संबंधित समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिषद सचिवालय (एनएससीएस) के तहत **राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा समन्वयक (एनसीएससी)** की स्थापना की गई है।

ii. सर्ट-इन **द्वारा कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय साइबर समन्वय केंद्र (एनसीसीसी),** साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों का पता लगाने के लिए साइबरस्पेस की जांच करता है। यह कार्रवाई करने के लिए संबंधित संगठनों, राज्य सरकारों और हितधारक एजेंसियों के साथ जानकारी साझा करता है।

iii. **साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र (सीएसके)**

- सर्ट-इन द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली एक नागरिक-केंद्रित सेवा, जो स्वच्छ भारत के दृष्टिकोण को साइबर स्पेस तक विस्तारित करती है।
- यह बॉटनेट क्लीनिंग एंड मैलवेयर एनालिसिस सेंटर है और दुर्भावनापूर्ण कार्यक्रमों का पता लगाने में मदद करता है और इसे हटाने के लिए मुफ्त टूल प्रदान करता है।
- यह नागरिकों और संगठनों के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा युक्तियाँ और श्रेष्ठ पद्धतियाँ भी प्रदान करता है।

iv. **सेक्टोरल कंप्यूटर सिक्योरिटी इंसिडेंट रिस्पांस टीम (सीएसआईआरटी)**

- बैंकिंग और वित्तीय क्षेत्र में साइबर घटना प्रतिक्रिया के समन्वय के लिए सर्ट-इन के तहत वित्त क्षेत्र में सीएसआईआरटी (सीएसआईआरटी-फिन) मई 2020 से चालू है।
- सीएसआईआरटी-पावर सितंबर 2024 से बिजली क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं के भीतर साइबर सुरक्षा मुद्दों के समन्वय के लिए सर्ट-इन की एक विस्तारित शाखा के रूप में चालू है।

v. सर्ट-इन एक स्वचालित साइबर खतरे की खुफिया जानकारी साझा करने वाला मंच संचालित करता है, जिसका उपयोग विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के संगठनों के साथ अनुकूलित अलर्ट साझा करने और खतरों को पहले से ही कम करने के लिए किया जाता है।

vi. सर्ट-इन ने साइबर हमलों और साइबर आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने के लिए एक साइबर संकट प्रबंधन योजना (सीसीएमपी) तैयार की है, जिसे सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों, राज्य सरकारों और उनके संगठनों द्वारा लागू किया जाना है।

vii. सर्ट-इन ने महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी ढांचे सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में सुसंगत, प्रभावी और सुरक्षित तरीके से साइबर सुरक्षा ऑडिट करने की रणनीति के साथ "व्यापक साइबर सुरक्षा ऑडिट नीति दिशानिर्देश" तैयार और जारी किए हैं।

viii. सर्ट-इन ने सरकारी और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न संगठनों के कंप्यूटर सिस्टम, नेटवर्क, वेबसाइट और एप्लिकेशन की सुरक्षा संबंधी कमजोरियों का आकलन और पैठ परीक्षण सहित ऑडिट करने के लिए 'सूचना सुरक्षा ऑडिटिंग संगठनों' का एक पैनल बनाया है। सूचना सुरक्षा संबंधी श्रेष्ठ पद्धतियों के कार्यान्वयन में सहयोग और ऑडिट करने के लिए सर्ट-इन द्वारा 237 सूचना सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षण संगठनों को सूचीबद्ध किया गया है।

ix. सभी सरकारी वेबसाइटों और एप्लीकेशनों को उनकी होस्टिंग से पहले साइबर सुरक्षा के सन्दर्भ में ऑडिट किया जाता है। वेबसाइटों और अनुप्रयोगों की ऑडिटिंग होस्टिंग के बाद भी नियमित आधार पर की जाती है।

x. सर्ट-इन ने सॉफ्टवेयर/उपकरणों में मौजूद कमजोरियों को दूर करने के लिए शोधकर्ताओं/खोजकर्ताओं/विक्रेताओं के साथ समन्वय, विश्लेषण और जानकारी एकत्र करने हेतु एक जिम्मेदार भेद्यता प्रकटीकरण और समन्वय कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित किया है।

xi. साइबर सुरक्षा मॉक ड्रिल सर्ट-इन द्वारा नियमित रूप से आयोजित किए जाते हैं, ताकि साइबर सुरक्षा स्थिति और सरकारी और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में संगठनों की तैयारियों का आकलन किया जा सके।

xii. सर्ट-इन कंप्यूटर, नेटवर्क और डेटा की सुरक्षा के लिए नवीनतम साइबर खतरों/कमजोरियों और प्रतिउपायों के बारे में अलर्ट और परामर्शी निदेश जारी करता है।

xiii. सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70क के प्रावधानों के तहत देश में महत्वपूर्ण सूचना बुनियादी ढांचे की सुरक्षा के लिए **राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना संरक्षण केंद्र (एनसीआईआईपीसी)** की स्थापना की गई है।

xiv. एनसीआईआईपीसी वास्तविक समय के खतरे की खुफिया जानकारी और स्थितिजन्य जागरूकता प्रदान करता है जिसके आधार पर क्रिटिकल इंफॉर्मेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (सीआईआई)/प्रोटेक्टेड सिस्टम (पीएस) संस्थाओं को नियमित अलर्ट और परामर्शी निदेश भेजे जाते हैं।

xv. एनसीआईआईपीसी समय-समय पर महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना/संरक्षित प्रणालियों की कमजोरियों और जोखिम का मूल्यांकन करता है और सभी संबंधितों को प्रतिक्रिया देता है।

xvi. डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023 के तहत प्रावधान

- सरकार ने डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023 और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के तहत एक वैधानिक ढांचा स्थापित किया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि कानून प्रवर्तन उद्देश्यों के लिए नागरिकों के डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा को साझा करना और संसाधित करना कानूनी, सुरक्षित और जवाबदेह तरीके से किया जाए।
- यह अधिनियम व्यक्तिगत डेटा को किसी अन्य डेटा फिड्यूशरी के साथ साझा करने की अनुमति देता है, जिसे कानून द्वारा ऐसा व्यक्तिगत डेटा प्राप्त करने के लिए अधिकृत किया

गया है, जहां यह साझाकरण अपराधों या साइबर घटनाओं की रोकथाम, पता लगाने या जांच करने, या अपराधों के अभियोजन या दंड के लिए लिखित अनुरोध के अनुसार किया जाता है। यह आगे उन मामलों में भी व्यक्तिगत डेटा के प्रसंस्करण का प्रावधान करता है जहां व्यक्तिगत डेटा को भारत में लागू किसी भी कानून के उल्लंघन या किसी भी अपराध की रोकथाम, पता लगाने, जांच या अभियोजन के हित में संसाधित किया जाता है।

- डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण नियम, 2025 में उचित सुरक्षा उपायों का प्रावधान है, जिसमें एन्क्रिप्शन, अस्पष्टीकरण, मास्किंग या वर्चुअल टोकन के उपयोग के माध्यम से व्यक्तिगत डेटा को सुरक्षित करना, अनधिकृत पहुंच का पता लगाने के लिए उचित उपाय, निर्धारित अवधि के लिए लॉग और अन्य प्रासंगिक डेटा का प्रतिधारण, जहां डेटा प्रोसेसर नियुक्त किया गया है वहां उपयुक्त संविदात्मक प्रावधान, और सुरक्षा उपायों के प्रभावी अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपयुक्त तकनीकी और संगठनात्मक उपाय शामिल हैं।

- तदनुसार, अधिनियम और नियमों के अंतर्गत ढांचा यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के साथ नागरिकों के व्यक्तिगत डेटा को साझा करना वैध अधिकार के अनुसार, दस्तावेजी प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से और उचित सुरक्षा उपायों और संस्थागत जवाबदेही के अधीन किया जाता है।

- डीपीडीपी नियम चरणों में लागू किए जाते हैं:

  i. नियम 1, 2 और 17 से 21 नवंबर 2025 में आधिकारिक राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के बाद लागू हुए। इन प्रावधानों में नियमों के शीर्षक और परिभाषाओं और डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड की नियुक्ति, सेवा शर्तों, कामकाज और प्रशासन से संबंधित मामले शामिल हैं।

ii. सहमति प्रबंधकों के पंजीकरण और दायित्वों से संबंधित नियम 4, प्रकाशन के एक साल बाद, नवंबर 2026 में लागू होने वाला है।

iii. नियम 3, 5 से 16, 22 और 23 प्रकाशन के अठारह महीने बाद, मई 2027 में लागू होने वाले हैं। इनमें नोटिस, उचित सुरक्षा उपाय, व्यक्तिगत डेटा उल्लंघन रिपोर्टिंग, डेटा प्रतिधारण, बच्चों के डेटा, महत्वपूर्ण डेटा न्यासियों और डेटा प्रिंसिपल अधिकारों के प्रयोग से संबंधित प्रावधान शामिल हैं।

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS' RECOMMENDATION

2762. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

(a) whether the Government proposed to frame stringent guidelines for issuing of complimentary tickets in luxury trains to prevent possible misuse of public money as per the guidelines of Standing Committee on Railways' recommendation (24th Report of 2018-19) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the reasons/basis on which officers are selected for the complimentary travel in luxury trains; and

(c) the details of railway officials along with name, designation and class of travel who availed complimentary travel in luxury trains like Palace on Wheels, Maharaja’s Express and Deccan Odyssey from 2021 to till date?

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

(a) to (c): Senior Railway officials who are involved in policy making, operations, safety, assessment and improvement of services and facilities onboard and at stations enroute, maintenance of tracks, rolling stocks and other assets etc. are allowed to travel in the tourist trains as per the extant guidelines in a very limited numbers subject to availability.

The details of Railway officials travelled in Palace on Wheels, Maharajas' Express and Deccan Odyssey trains during last 5 years in accordance with extant guidelines are as under:

PALACE ON WHEELS:

Total Passengers travelled (nos.)	Railway officials travelled (nos.)
2463	49 (1.99%)

MAHARAJAS' EXPRESS:

Total Passengers travelled (nos.)	Railway officials travelled (nos.)
4715	50 (1.06%)

DECCAN ODYSSEY:

Total Passengers travelled (nos.)	Railway officials travelled (nos.)
2783	10 (0.36%)

TELECOM BLACK SPOTS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

2763. DR. SAMBIT PATRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to detect the number of telecom black spots on national highways where mobile networks are missing and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of the steps taken/being taken to resolve the issue of telecom black spots on national highways?

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 Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has not conducted any specific study to identify mobile coverage gaps along National Highways across the country. However, based on cases reported by the National Highways Authority of India, DoT field units have currently identified 117 blackout locations along these highways. The state-wise details are attached as **Statement**.

(b): The Government, through the Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN), has undertaken several mobile projects to provide coverage to uncovered villages across the country, as well as along the National Highways in the North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura) and the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. As part of this initiative,

333 mobile towers have been commissioned to provide mobile services along these National Highways.

STATEMENT

Blackout stretches identified by DoT

S.N.	Name of State	No. of Blackout stretches identified by DoT field units
1	Andhra Pradesh	21
2	Assam	4
3	Bihar	0
4	Chhattisgarh	0
5	Gujarat	8
6	Himachal Pradesh	3
7	Jharkhand	0
8	Karnataka	20
9	Madhya Pradesh	5
10	Maharashtra	3
11	Meghalaya	4
12	Odisha	22
13	Rajasthan	23
14	Tamil Nadu	0
15	Telangana	3
16	Uttar Pradesh	0
17	Uttarakhand	1
Total		**117**

IMPACT OF PM-SGMBY ON HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

2764. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the progress made under Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) including applications received, rooftop solar installations

completed, capacity added and Central Financial Assistance sanctioned and disbursed since launch, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has evolved any strategy with State Governments and DISCOMs to improve awareness, simplify implementation and increase adoption of rooftop solar systems and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a periodic review mechanism has been instituted with State Governments and DISCOMs to monitor scheme implementation, identify bottlenecks and improve outreach and effectiveness and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government assessed the impact of the scheme on household electricity consumption, expenditure reduction, renewable energy generation and the financial position of DISCOMs and if so, the details of the findings thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to adopt any district-specific or targeted implementation strategy to accelerate rooftop solar adoption in States with lower coverage and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) launched in February 2024, is a demand-driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country, having a grid-connected electricity connection with the local DISCOM, can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of RTS systems by applying on the National Portal (www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in) of the scheme.

Under the scheme, since its launch in February 2024, a total of 76,81,382 applications have been received, 41,19,791 rooftop solar (RTS) systems with a cumulative installed capacity of 14,653.23 MW have been installed, benefitting 49,62,050 households and released an amount of Rs. 27,855.99 crore as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) across the country, as on 31.07.2026. The state/UT-wise details are placed at **Statement.**

To improve awareness, simplify the implementation and increase adoption of rooftop solar systems under the scheme following steps have been taken in coordination with States/ DISCOMs:

- Creating awareness about the scheme, through awareness and outreach program such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations including regional channels, etc., in the country.
- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- Net metering agreement has been made part of application in the National Portal eliminating the need for separate agreement.
- Online process from application to disbursal of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer through the National Portal.
- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted for creating skilled manpower.
- A grievance redressal mechanism has been established for timely resolution of grievances. A Call Centre with telephone number 15555 is operational in 12 languages.

The implementation of PMSG: MBY, is being monitored regularly at different levels including with states/DISCOMs. In addition, regional review meetings are being conducted from time to time. Further, MNRE and REC ltd., as the National Programme Implementing Agency (NPIA), for PMSG: MBY, work in close coordination with all the DISCOMs, for effective implementation of the scheme.

In the review meetings reasons for lower coverage in states/districts are also evaluated and states/DISCOMs are advised to take corrective action including based on best practices adopted by better performing states/districts.

While the electricity bills of consumers installed RTS under the scheme have been largely reduced, over 18.93 lakh beneficiaries has been reported by DISCOMs across the country, including the rural households to receive zero electricity bill after installation of RTS systems under the scheme during the any month/billing period, depending on their self-consumption of electricity.

STATEMENT

The state/UT wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY across the country (As on 31.07.2026)

S No.	State/UT	Applications (Nos)	Installations (Nos.)	Households Covered (Nos.)	Installed Capacity In MW	Subsidy Released (Rs. Cr.)
1	Gujarat	1171567	773369	1117773	2897.64	5623.58
2	Maharashtra	1450141	702461	1091035	2576.93	5065.29
3	Uttar Pradesh	1170693	715951	723615	2411.90	4728.24
4	Kerala	421734	310544	317390	1203.02	2073.80
5	Rajasthan	455535	277861	286975	1075.41	1845.12
6	Andhra Pradesh	904508	266417	270932	814.09	1512.61
7	Madhya Pradesh	224600	158323	163708	592.56	1115.15

8	Assam	441052	162688	163269	536.03	1166.59
9	Odisha	299481	153684	154776	373.65	719.23
10	Haryana	193038	117135	127065	384.96	741.13
11	Tamil Nadu	105040	87039	103004	315.97	583.61
12	Uttarakhand	142028	97219	97583	350.06	751.44
13	Chhattisgarh	193312	84677	87171	303.17	512.52
14	Telangana	86897	55596	71367	204.90	331.81
15	Jammu and Kashmir	86287	39415	39568	141.16	299.30
16	Karnataka	56257	23185	35683	94.68	165.18
17	Bihar	90328	24774	25416	89.64	163.09
18	Punjab	26904	17487	17496	78.18	112.62
19	NCT of Delhi	53987	10748	15729	47.59	72.48
20	Himachal Pradesh	17352	11992	12025	41.11	87.00
21	Meghalaya	1008	61	9307	0.19	0.33
22	Puducherry	6532	4873	4950	17.38	31.57
23	Goa	4567	3386	4627	27.90	22.76
24	Tripura	7922	4519	4531	15.50	32.79
25	West Bengal	44524	3403	3818	11.37	9.93
26	Jharkhand	10376	3331	3561	14.05	21.62
27	Ladakh	2647	2050	2050	6.78	15.21
28	Manipur	3307	1571	1571	6.07	11.48
29	Chandigarh	1632	1386	1386	5.71	8.39
30	Mizoram	1509	1367	1370	5.53	10.64
31	Lakshadweep	1394	1199	1199	4.01	9.88
32	DNH & DD	3422	1156	1156	3.02	5.58
33	Nagaland	889	449	449	1.51	2.96
34	A&N Islands	677	415	435	1.36	2.66
35	Sikkim	158	59	59	0.19	0.38
36	Arunachal Pradesh	77	1	1	0.00	0.01
	Total	**76,81,382**	**41,19,791**	**49,62,050**	**14,653.23**	**27,855.99**

WAQF (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2025

2765. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps after the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 to improve digitisation, income reporting and transparent management of Waqf properties across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the number of Waqf properties registered, digitised and updated on the Central Waqf portal, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether State Waqf Boards report the annual income generated from Waqf properties and the utilisation of such income for education, scholarships, hostels, healthcare and other charitable purposes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any assessment has been made of Waqf properties that can be developed for educational and social welfare purposes including schools, colleges, skill centres, hostels and healthcare facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Central Waqf Council to ensure that income from Waqf properties is used for the benefit of intended beneficiaries?

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

(a): The Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development (UMEED) Act, 1995 as amended by Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025, has come into force w.e.f. 08.04.2026. As per Section 3(ka) of the UMEED Act, 1995, UMEED Central Portal-2025 has been developed and launched on 06.06.2025 for uploading details of waqf, registration of new waqf, and for facilitating the overall management and governance of waqf properties in a transparent manner.

(b): As on 31.07.2026, State/UT wise number of waqf properties uploaded on the UMEED Central Portal-2025 across the country is at **Statement.**

(c): As per Section 3-B of the UMEED Act, 1995, the details of waqf which are to be uploaded on the Portal including, *inter alia*, details of annual income and expenses of the waqf properties, details of amount set apart for religious, charitable and other purposes etc.

(d) and (e): As per Section 32 of the UMEED Act, 1995, the general superintendence of all auqaf in a State vests in the Waqf Board established or the State and it is the duty of the Waqf Board to exercise its powers under this Act to ensure that the auqaf under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled and administered and the income thereof is duly applied to the objects and for the purposes for which the auqaf were created or intended.

Central Waqf Council is a statutory body under the Central Government for the purpose of advising the Central Government, State Governments and the Waqf Boards on matters concerning the working of the Waqf Boards and the due administration of auqaf. The Waqf Boards have to furnish information to the Council on the performance of Waqf Boards in a State, particularly on their financial performance, survey, maintenance of waqf deeds, revenue records, encroachment of waqf properties, annual reports and audit reports.

In accordance with provisions of Section 3-B(1) of the UMEED Act, 1995, the process of uploading, verification and validation of waqf property details on the UMEED Central Portal-2025 is ongoing. Accordingly, information regarding annual income from waqf properties, and its utilisation for the intended purposes can be ascertained once the process of completion of data uploading and validation is completed.

STATEMENT

WAQF PROGRESS REPORT AS ON 31.07.2026							
Sr. No.	State Waqf Board	No of Waqf Properties Initiated for entry by Maker	No of Waqf Properties Submitted By Maker (Pending with Checker)	No. of Waqf Properties Submitted By Checker (Pending with Approver)	No of Waqf Properties Approved by Approver	Total No of Waqf Properties Initiated / Completed Till Date	Total No of Waqf Properties Rejected By Checker / Approver (Pending with Maker)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(A + B + C + D + E)	(E)

1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	58	0	1	147	213	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	318	429	63	14698	15584	76
3	Assam	74	411	32	188	734	29
4	Bihar Shia	245	28	5	5955	6312	79
5	Bihar Sunni	1358	1715	58	6700	11420	1589
6	Chandigarh	1	0	0	22	23	0
7	Chhattisgarh	133	24	0	2089	2445	199
8	Delhi	273	1901	150	200	3182	658
9	Gujarat	2846	19	9	24508	30796	3414
10	Haryana	408	0	0	12919	13447	120
11	Himachal Pradesh	58	16	0	837	915	4
12	Jammu and Kashmir	221	33	3	25248	25567	62
13	Jharkhand	221	750	3	135	1109	0
14	Karnataka	4114	55	2	53509	58845	1165
15	Kerala	3903	8020	21	63086	79951	4921
16	Lakshadweep	131	37	0	298	479	13
17	Madhya Pradesh	1939	6076	566	22362	32375	1432
18	Maharashtra	4486	10388	52	46961	71936	10049
19	Manipur	17	55	91	374	542	5
20	Meghalaya	0	0	0	13	13	0
21	Odisha	470	115	301	4050	6626	1690
22	Puducherry	24	62	4	507	624	27
23	Punjab	735	7	1	25374	26339	222
24	Rajasthan	2376	756	379	17034	32616	12071
25	Tamil Nadu	2187	991	2	8014	15120	3926
26	Telangana	3798	1	7	54605	63984	5573
27	Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	1	1	0	0	2	0
28	Tripura	23	0	0	2710	2778	45
29	Uttarakhand	281	63	147	1599	2386	296

30	Uttar Pradesh Shia	1005	328	26	4758	8176	2059
31	Uttar Pradesh Sunni	13877	5717	198	103184	152713	29737
32	West Bengal	3680	1503	12	115551	131845	11099
Total		**49261**	**39501**	**2133**	**617635**	**799097**	**90567**

COMMON SERVICE CENTRE NETWORK IN BIHAR

2766. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI ATUL GARG:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

(a) the total number of Common Service Centres (CSCs) operationalized at the Gram Panchayat level during the year 2025-26 across the country, State-wise including the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total volume and value of digital transactions including utility bill payments and banking services, processed through the CSC network, State-wise

including Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the last one year;

(c) the number of rural Village-Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) specifically women and marginalized individuals, operating these centres, State-wise including Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has received reports of VLEs overcharging citizens for basic digital services and certificate generation and if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise particularly Jamui, Khagaria and Samastipur of Bihar, Rajahmundry of Andhra Pradesh, Ghaziabad of Uttar Pradesh and Sagar of Madhya Pradesh Lok Sabha Constituencies; and

(e) the specific monitoring and penal mechanisms being implemented by the Government to ensure strict adherence to the prescribed service tariffs across all CSCs, State-wise including Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya 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): As on 30.06.2026, 4,07,122 CSCs were functional at the Gram Panchayat level (rural) across the country. These CSCs are operated/run by Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) which includes women VLEs. A total number of 70,069 CSCs are run by women across the country. The State/UT-wise details

of these CSCs/VLEs, women VLEs including the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, are as follows:

State/UT	Total no. of CSCs/Total No. of VLEs	No. of rural CSCs/No. of VLEs (rural)	No. of women VLEs
Andhra Pradesh	10,709	7,021	2,893
Arunachal Pradesh	221	160	38
Assam	15,652	14,373	2,976
Bihar	62,561	55,597	3,548
Chhattisgarh	20,944	17,035	2,671
Goa	220	162	113
Gujarat	16,097	11,535	2,052
Haryana	16,970	11,819	1,932
Himachal Pradesh	5,895	5,164	1,021
Jharkhand	21,289	18,707	2,374
Karnataka	15,526	11,689	7,923
Kerala	7,899	6,146	3,871
Madhya Pradesh	38,293	28,421	4,172
Maharashtra	52,952	39,851	9,705
Manipur	875	709	30
Meghalaya	1,013	915	322
Mizoram	572	438	92
Nagaland	527	363	139
Odisha	19,450	17,017	2,034
Punjab	10,265	7,146	1,529
Rajasthan	17,379	13,540	2,834
Sikkim	237	206	29
Tamil Nadu	18,240	12,112	3,642
Telangana	6,729	4,413	1,357
Tripura	1,900	1,531	297
Uttar Pradesh	1,10,183	86,817	8,413
Uttarakhand	8,839	6,435	940

West Bengal	23,845	21,598	1,989
Andaman and Nicobar	108	73	22
Chandigarh	104	0	20
Dadra & Nh, D&D	118	77	16
Delhi	3,884	0	395
Jammu And Kashmir	6,939	5,836	582
Ladakh	46	37	6
Lakshadweep	16	16	4
Puducherry	290	163	88
Total	**5,16,787**	**4,07,122**	**70,069**

A wide range of citizen centric e-services including Government-to-Citizen (G2C), Business-to-Citizen (B2C), financial and banking, financial services, utility bill payments, insurance, pension, are provided to citizens through the network of CSCs. The State/UT-wise total volume and value of digital transactions including Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in last one year (i.e. FY 2025-26) are as follows:

State/UT	**No. of transactions (in Lakh)**	**Value of transactions (in Rs. Crore)**
Andhra Pradesh	167.30	3599.93
Arunachal Pradesh	1.81	65.94
Assam	118.17	1985.56
Bihar	510.82	13238.83
Chhattisgarh	215.69	6008.67
Goa	1.31	14.45
Gujarat	125.13	3671.56
Haryana	146.17	4453.62
Himachal Pradesh	81.43	624.80

Jharkhand	181.13	3477.15
Karnataka	124.89	1666.00
Kerala	47.31	684.35
Madhya Pradesh	223.24	5705.35
Maharashtra	340.53	10296.77
Manipur	3.12	74.49
Meghalaya	10.57	123.90
Mizoram	3.97	175.72
Nagaland	2.33	51.34
Odisha	245.82	4149.63
Punjab	54.13	2919.39
Rajasthan	413.32	13681.52
Sikkim	0.66	16.75
Tamil Nadu	120.98	1897.54
Telangana	37.62	1985.46
Tripura	23.23	412.69
Uttar Pradesh	1177.55	25186.38
Uttarakhand	71.95	1317.07
West Bengal	341.11	7928.20
Andaman & Nicobar	1.39	15.32
Chandigarh	0.41	582.23
Dadra &NH, D&D	0.78	9.47
Delhi	21.55	1126.97
Jammu & Kashmir	35.76	547.19
Ladakh	0.10	1.44
Lakshadweep	0.07	0.63
Puducherry	2.69	49.69
Total	**4854.03**	**117745.99**

Complaints relating to overcharging by VLEs are received through the various grievance redressal mechanisms. Such complaints are examined and appropriate action, wherever warranted, is taken in accordance with the

prescribed guidelines. The number of complaints for overcharging in Jamui, Khagaria and Samastipur of Bihar, Rajahmundry of Andhra Pradesh, Ghaziabad of Uttar Pradesh and Sagar of Madhya Pradesh Lok Sabha Constituencies are as follows:

State	District	Total
Andhra Pradesh	East godavari	1
Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	1
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	1
Bihar	Jamui	4
Bihar	Khagaria	3
Bihar	Samastipur	9
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	4
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	9

State/UT-wise and district-wise no. of such complaints, received till date may be seen a https://workdrive.publicmgovcloud.in/external/d3492ea281cdb9a0d16a2669db37950c.

Complaint and grievance redressal mechanism has been implemented to address the issues of citizens as well as VLEs. Further, the prescribed rate list of the services has been made mandatory for all CSCs to display at every centre. To strengthen smooth service delivery and grievance mechanism, the following steps are taken:

- Monitoring the transactions carried out by CSCs on a regularly basis,
- Inspections of CSCs through the State and district teams,

- A dedicated toll-free number (14599) is operational for timely grievance redressal. Further a chatbot has also been developed.
- Appropriate disciplinary action, including warning, suspension or deactivation of CSC IDs, is taken in cases of violation.
- The complainant may take recourse to filing an FIR under the relevant provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), as an appropriate legal remedy.

उत्तर प्रदेश में आर्थिक और अवसंरचनात्मक विकास

2767. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और एटा तथा कासगंज जैसे कृषि प्रधान जिलों के आर्थिक और अवसंरचनात्मक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए किसी विशेष विकास पैकेज को तैयार करने का हैं;

(ख) क्या प्रधानमंत्री का गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के अंतर्गत विशेष रूप से जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रेल और सड़क अवसंरचना को जोड़कर एक एकीकृत औद्योगिक गलियारा विकसित करने तथा जवाहरपुर पावर प्लांट को रेलवे लाइनों से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार युवाओं के पलायन को रोकने तथा 'मेक इन इंडिया' योजना के अंतर्गत विशेष रूप से जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र तथा एटा और कासगंज जिलों में स्थानीय स्तर

पर रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने के उद्देश्य से कृषि- आधारित और अन्य प्रमुख उद्योगों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार विशेष रूप से जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र तथा एटा और कासगंज जिलों के समग्र और संतुलित विकास की नियमित समीक्षा के लिए नीति आयोग के माध्यम से, कोई विशेष निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): नीति आयोग द्वारा जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र तथा एटा और कासगंज के कृषक-प्रधान जिलों के लिए कोई विशेष विकास पैकेज प्रस्तावित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख): जवाहरपुर ताप विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी का कार्य उत्तर मध्य रेलवे के एटा स्टेशन से पूर्ण कर चालू किया जा चुका है। द्वितीय चरण में कोयले के परिवहन को सुगम बनाने हेतु पूर्वी समर्पित मालवाहक गलियारे (ईडीएफसी) से जवाहरपुर ताप विद्युत संयंत्र तक रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिस पर वर्तमान में कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ग): प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारीकरण (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को निम्नानुसार वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है-

(i) व्यक्तिगत / समूह श्रेणी के सूक्ष्म उद्यमों के लिए सहायता: पात्र परियोजना लागत का 35% ऋण-संबद्ध पूंजीगत अनुदान, जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा ₹10 लाख प्रति इकाई है;

(ii) स्वयं सहायता समूहों को प्रारंभिक पूंजी हेतु सहायता: खाद्य प्रसंस्करण में संलग्न प्रत्येक स्वयं सहायता समूह सदस्य को कार्यशील पूंजी तथा लघु उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए ₹40,000 प्रति सदस्य की प्रारंभिक प्रारंभिक पूंजी उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। यह सहायता प्रति स्वयं सहायता समूह महासंघ अधिकतम ₹4 लाख तक सीमित है।

(iii) साझा अवसंरचना के लिए सहायता: एफपीओ, स्वयं सहायता समूहों, सहकारी समितियों तथा किसी भी सरकारी एजेंसी को साझा अवसंरचना की स्थापना के लिए परियोजना लागत का 35% ऋण-संबद्ध पूंजीगत अनुदान, जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा ₹3 करोड़ है, प्रदान किया जाता है। यह साझा अवसंरचना अन्य इकाइयों तथा आम जनता के उपयोग हेतु किराये के आधार पर भी उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी, ताकि उपलब्ध क्षमता का पर्याप्त उपयोग सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(iv). ब्रांडिंग और विपणन सहायता: एफपीओ/एसएचजी/सहकारी समितियों के समूहों या सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों के एक विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन (एसपीवी) को ब्रांडिंग और विपणन के लिए 50% तक का अनुदान।

(v). क्षमता निर्माण: इस योजना में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग और उत्पाद विशिष्ट कौशल की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए संशोधित उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) के लिए प्रशिक्षण की परिकल्पना की गई है।

जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (जिला: जौनपुर), एटा और कासगंज जिलों में स्वीकृत ऋणों, अनुमोदित अनुदान और सृजित रोजगार की संख्या **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(घ): नीति आयोग आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) के तहत भारत के दूरस्थ और कम विकसित ब्लॉकों में नागरिकों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता और सेवा वितरण को बढ़ाने के लिए शासन में सुधार पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है। आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम के तहत जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और एटा और कासगंज जिलों सहित भारत के 27 राज्यों और 4 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 500 ब्लॉकों की पहचान की गई है। ब्लॉकों की निगरानी 39 प्रमुख संकेतकों पर की जाती है, जिनकी पहचान प्राथमिकता वाले विषयों अर्थात् स्वास्थ्य और पोषण, शिक्षा, कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाएं, बुनियादी ढांचा और सामाजिक

विकास के तहत की गई है । ब्लॉकों को समय के साथ इन संकेतकों पर उनकी प्रगति के आधार पर रैंक किया जाता है।

जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, एटा और कासगंज जिलों में आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) के तहत चिह्नित ब्लॉक **विवरण-II** में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण-I

जौनपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (जिला: जौनपुर), एटा और कासगंज जिलों में स्वीकृत ऋणों की संख्या, अनुमोदित सब्सिडी और सृजित रोजगार का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

जिला	स्वीकृत ऋणों की संख्या	अनुमोदित सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपये में)	सृजित रोजगार
जौनपुर	424	13.29	1,272
एटा	127	5.05	381
कासगंज	98	3.45	294

विवरण-II

जौनपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (जिला: जौनपुर), एटा और कासगंज जिलों में नीति आयोग के आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) के तहत चिह्नित ब्लॉक:

जिला	आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम (नीति आयोग) के तहत चिह्नित ब्लॉक
एटा	अवागढ़
	जैथरा
जौनपुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (जिला:जौनपुर)	मछली शहर
	रामपुर
कासगंज	अमानपुर
	गंज डुंडवारा

IMPLEMENTATION OF CYBER SECURITY POLICY

2768. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) the present status of the implementation of the Digital India programme;

(b) the manner in which the Cyber Security policy is being implemented in the country;

(c) the current status of the Data Protection law in the country;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase internet connectivity in rural areas; and

(e) the details of policy of the Government to promote the use of Artificial Intelligence?

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's vision to democratise technology and empower citizens, the Government of India had launched the Digital India programme in July, 2015. At its core, the programme promotes three interconnected goals: strengthening digital infrastructure, delivering government services digitally, and empowering citizens through digital literacy and employment.

The Government has implemented several initiatives and policy measures to strengthen digital infrastructure, enhance cyber security and data protection,

improve internet connectivity, and promote the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) across the country. Details of some of the key initiatives are as follows:

Internet connectivity : Digital India has contributed to the rapid expansion of internet access, through initiatives such as BharatNet, which aims to provide high-speed internet to rural and remote areas. As a result, there has been a substantial increase in internet accessibility and usage across the country, and internet penetration in India has grown in the last decade.

- **Telecom, Internet & Broadband penetration:** Total telephone connections in India grew from 93.3 crores in March 2014 to 133+ crores in March, 2026.
- Internet subscribers jumped from 25.15 crore in March 2014 to 109.27 crore in March, 2026.
- **BharatNet - Linking Villages to the Internet:** The infrastructure created under BharatNet project is a national asset, accessible on a non-discriminatory basis to the Service Providers, and the same can be utilized to provide broadband services, such as Wi-Fi Hotspots, Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections, leased lines, etc. As of June 2026, a total of 2.21 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made service-ready under the BharatNet Project across the country, with BharatNet's Point of Presence (PoPs) operational at 80,472 GPs.
- As on 30.06.2026, 24,784 Towers are commissioned across the country under Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) funded mobile scheme.

Services delivery through Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) : Affordable data, assisted digital access points, and interoperable public platforms are enabling citizens to access welfare schemes, make digital payments, pursue online education, and participate in governance. Data costs have plummeted from Rs. 269 per GB in 2014 to roughly Rs. 8-10 per GB in 2025-26, making India one of the world's cheapest data markets.

- **Aadhaar:** Aadhaar created a trusted biometric identity platform for secure and instant digital authentication. Over 1.44+ billion Aadhaar numbers have been generated.
- **Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT):** Through Aadhaar-linked DBT, cash benefits from various welfare schemes (318 Schemes of 56 Ministries) are directly transferred into beneficiaries' bank accounts. Over Rs. 52 lakh crore has been transferred through DBT nationwide.
- **Unified Payments Interface (UPI):**
  - UPI serves more than 55.49 crore individuals, 6.5 crore merchants, and connects 731 banks on one platform, making it the world’s largest digital payment system.
  - UPI powers 85% of India’s digital payments and nearly 50% of global real-time digital payments.
- **DigiLocker**. The platform has over 71.66 crore registered users, with more than 936.03 crore documents issued by 2,822 onboarded issuers.

- **Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG)**: The platform offers 2,575 services for individuals, including 48 services integrated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.
- **e-Sanjeevani** facilitates quick and easy access to doctors and medical specialists directly from your smartphone. The platform has served over 48 crore patients across the country.
- **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 May 2026, 5.01 lakh CSCs are functional across the country (in rural and urban areas), out of which 3.91 lakh CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat level (rural).

Building Digital Skills: India's digital transformation goes beyond mere access; it focuses on empowering people and institutions to use technology effectively, driving inclusive growth, strengthening digital governance, and enabling citizens across the nation.

- **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)** is one of the world's largest digital literacy initiatives with over 6.39 Crore persons getting trained nationwide (against the target of 6 Crore).
- **FutureSkills Prime** is a collaborative initiative of Government of India and NASSCOM. It provides skilling, reskilling, and upskilling in emerging

technologies. Under the programme, so far, more than 34+ lakh candidates have registered on the portal, out of which there have been 23+ lakh candidates enrolled/trained in various courses.

- **National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT)** provides digital literacy courses such as Awareness in Computer Concept (ACC), Course on Computer Concepts (CCC) etc. Currently, NIELIT operates 56 of its own Centres and a Nationwide network of 9000+ partner institutes for conducting skill development activities in IECT areas.

Indian IT/ ITeS industry : Our IT industry has been progressively contributing to the growth of exports and creation of employment opportunities. India's digital economy is creating large-scale employment opportunities. The IT and ITeS industry is estimated to have generated USD 283 billion in revenue in FY25, according to NASSCOM. India’s 2,100+ Global Capability Centres (GCCs) employ around 26 lakh professionals across engineering, analytics, cyber security, and AI-driven roles.

Digital Entrepreneurship : To strengthen the entrepreneurship ecosystem in the Electronics and ICT domain across Tier-II and Tier-III cities in India, MeitY has undertaken several initiatives to promote technology-driven startups and innovation ecosystem in the country. Some of these initiatives are:

- Government has set up 73 Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) centres of which 65 centres are located in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities.

- ‘Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups (GENESIS)’ Scheme envisages scaling up about 1,600 technology startups, to discover, nurture and grow technology startups. The scheme is being implemented through 65 incubation centres as Implementing Agencies

Cyber Security measures : The policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring an Open, Safe and Trusted and Accountable Internet for its users. Government has taken several legal, technical, and administrative policy measures for addressing cyber security challenges in the country which, inter alia, includes:

(i) National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC) under the National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) to ensure coordination amongst different agencies.

(ii) Under the provisions of section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is designated as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents.

(iii) National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) implemented by the CERT-In serves as the control room to scan the cyberspace in the country and detect cyber security threats. NCCC facilitates coordination among different agencies by sharing with them the metadata from cyberspace for taking actions to mitigate cyber security threats.

(iv) Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) is a citizen-centric service provided by CERT-In, which extends the vision of Swachh Bharat to the Cyber Space. Cyber Swachhta Kendra is the Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre and helps to detect malicious programs and provides free tools to remove the same, and also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations.

(v) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has created Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) to deal with cybercrimes in a coordinated and effective manner.

(vi) Under the provisions of section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, the Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country.

(vii) The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology conducts programmes to generate information security awareness. Awareness material in the form of handbooks, short videos, posters, brochures, cartoon stories for children, advisories, etc. on various aspects of cyber hygiene & cyber security including deepfakes are disseminated through portals such as www.staysafeonline.in,www.infosecawareness.in and www.csk.gov.in.

Data Protection : The Government has taken several steps to strengthen the framework for data protection in the country which, inter alia, includes:

- The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (“Act”) establishes a comprehensive framework governing the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognises both the right of individuals to protect their personal data and the need to process such personal data for lawful purposes.
- Under the Act, personal data may be processed only for a lawful purpose and either on the basis of the consent of the Data Principal or for certain legitimate uses. Consent is required to be free, specific, informed, unconditional and unambiguous, and must be accompanied or preceded by a notice describing the personal data to be collected and the purpose of its processing.
- The Act, and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 (“Rules”) notified on 13th November, 2025 provide a timeline for phased implementation of its provisions over an eighteen-month transition period, including the establishment of the Data Protection Board.

Through the enactment of the Act and the notification of the Rules, the Government has established a comprehensive and citizen-centric framework to ensure the protection of digital personal data and to promote responsible use of data in India’s digital ecosystem.

IndiaAI Mission : India's AI policy is based on Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of democratizing technology. It is aimed at creating economic opportunities and employment for youth, while addressing risks associated with it.

India's AI strategy builds on India's vibrant IT sector with annual revenue of 300 billion dollars and 60 Lakh strong workforce. The Government approved the IndiaAI Mission on 7th March 2024 with a total outlay of Rs. 10,371.92 crore over five years, operationalized through seven pillars, as under:

- **IndiaAI Compute Pillar:** To establish a high-end, scalable AI computing ecosystem to address the growing requirements of India's rapidly expanding AI startup and research communities.
- **Foundation Models:** To focus on the development of indigenous Large Language Models (LLMs), Multimodal Models, and domain-specific Small Language Models, ensuring sovereign AI capabilities and addressing India-specific use cases.
- **IndiaAI Application Development Initiative (IADI):** To support the development, scaling, and deployment of impactful AI solutions capable of driving large-scale socio-economic transformation across critical sectors.
- **IndiaAI FutureSkills**: To build a robust AI talent pipeline by establishing specialised Data and AI Labs in Tier 2 and 3 cities, providing student fellowships, and developing industry-aligned curricula to democratise AI education.

- **AIKosh (IndiaAI Datasets Platform):** To create a unified platform providing seamless access to high-quality datasets, models, and tools, integrating resources from government and non-government entities to foster open innovation.
- **Safe & Trusted AI:** To enable responsible AI development through indigenous governance frameworks and evaluation tools tailored to India's unique socio-economic and cultural landscape.
- **IndiaAI Startup Financing:** To provide risk capital and support throughout the startup lifecycle, bridging funding gaps from the initial prototyping stage through to commercialization.

ONBOARDING OF LEGISLATURES ONTO THE NEVA

2769. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

MS. BANSURI SWARAJ:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA *ALIAS* RAVI KISHAN:

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

(a) the current status regarding the onboarding of various States and Union Territory legislatures onto the National e-Vidhan Application to fulfill the "One Nation, One Application" mandate for digital governance;

(b) the total number of legislative bodies that have fully adopted "Digital House" operations and the specific quantum of Central financial support disbursed to facilitate this transition;

(c) the status of incorporation of AI-driven functionalities including real-time multilingual translation, automated transcription and indexed archives in NeVA; and

(d) the details of the robust protocols implemented to enhance cyber-security and network resilience for the protection of sensitive legislative information and to ensure uninterrupted nationwide access?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):

(a): 33 out of the 37 State/UT Legislatures have signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for the implementation of the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA). Out of these, 21 Legislative Houses have been transformed into digital Legislatures under the NeVA project.

(b) : The 21 Legislative Houses that have transitioned to Digital Houses under the NeVA project are: Punjab Legislative Assembly, Odisha Legislative Assembly, Bihar Legislative Assembly, Bihar Legislative Council, Nagaland Legislative Assembly, Manipur Legislative Assembly, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Sikkim Legislative Assembly, Tripura Legislative Assembly, Haryana Legislative Assembly, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Mizoram Legislative Assembly, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council, Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Puducherry Legislative Assembly, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly, Assam Legislative Assembly, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly and Delhi Legislative Assembly. Central financial assistance of ₹138.17 crore has been disbursed to these Legislative Houses to facilitate this transition.

(c): The NeVA public portals are equipped with AI-driven multilingual translation tools developed by BHASHINI, enabling content translation into the 22 Scheduled Indian Languages and English.

(d): Several safeguards have been incorporated into the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) software suite to provide State/UT Legislatures with a robust,

secure, and resilient digital environment for conducting legislative business. The key measures implemented are as follows:

I. NeVA software is hosted on the secure NIC Meghraj 2.0 cloud infrastructure.

II. A dedicated Disaster Recovery site ensures reliable recovery of data in case of an adverse event.

III. Regular security audits of the software is undertaken to identify and address vulnerabilities.

IV. Two-factor authentication for login restricts access to authorized users only and prevents misuse of sensitive legislative workflows.

SATELLITES UNDER NAVIC SYSTEM

2770. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

(a) the number of satellites under the Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC) system that have failed or gone out of service during the last five years, satellite-wise;

(b) the reasons identified for such failures including atomic clock malfunctions reported in earlier NavIC satellites and the steps taken by the Government to restore them;

(c) the status and timeline of launching replacement or second-generation NavIC satellites to restore full constellation capacity and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the details of the expected timeline for the restoration of the NavIC Constellation?

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

(a) to (d): Necessary corrective measures have been incorporated and successfully implemented and tested in CMS-03 satellite. Same will be followed in subsequent satellites including NavIC series of satellites carrying bi-propellant systems.

NVS-03 is ready for launch after incorporation of all corrective measures arising from the NVS-02 anomaly. It will be followed by the launch of NVS-04 and NVS-05. One more satellite is planned thereafter to complete the seven-satellite NavIC base layer constellation.

STORAGE CAPACITY IN EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

2771. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

(a) the details of procurement centres, storage capacity and Fair Price Shops functioning in the districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the quantity of wheat and paddy procured during the last three years, district-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilised for creation and modernisation of storage infrastructure in the region; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to augment scientific warehousing and improve procurement logistics in eastern Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a): Details of procurement centres for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2025–26 and Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2026–27, district-wise in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and details of Fair Price Shops functioning in the districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh are placed at **Statement-I**.

A total covered storage capacity of 65.74 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT), including owned and hired capacity, is available with Food Corporation of India

(FCI) in Uttar Pradesh. Out of which 8.75 LMT steel silos are functional at 18 locations in the state.

(b): The district-wise details of wheat and paddy procured in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years are at **Statement-II.**

(c) and (d): The Department of Food & Public Distribution (DFPD) under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution has taken following steps to augment and modernize scientific warehousing in the country including Uttar Pradesh.

Smart Warehouse Project : Under this project, traditional depots are converted into smart warehouses which are equipped with different sensors like smoke sensors, fire sensors & gate opening sensor etc. for monitoring key parameters such as CO_2, phosphine levels, fire hazards, humidity, unauthorized entry and temperature on real time basis.

Smart warehouse ensures real-time visibility, timely intervention, data-driven decision-making & standardized operations across all depots contributing to ensure safe, secure, and efficient food grain storage and distribution.

Depot Darpan Portal : Depot Darpan Portal is a digital platform launched by DFPD to enhance the monitoring, transparency and efficiency of foodgrain storage depots & warehouses under PDS.

Key features and purpose of Depot Darpan:

a. Depot/warehouse managers assess the infrastructure of their depots through uploading geo-tagged data regarding infrastructure and operations.
b. Portal uses a composite scoring system, assessing depots on two broad categories: infrastructure and operational parameters.
c. Based on the scores, depots are graded.
d. Validation of data is built into the process via 100% supervisory officer verification.
e. All the FCI's owned and hired warehouses are covered under Depot Darpan portal.

Silos-Scientific Storage of Foodgrains: Silo storage represents a highly mechanized and modern method of bulk foodgrains storage, ensuring superior preservation and enhanced shelf life. It requires only one-third of the land area compared to conventional storage methods, lowers transit and overhead costs such as those associated with gunny bags, reduces manpower requirements, and ensures consistent quality through scientific handling and storage practices.

The details of funds allocated and utilized for modernization of storage infrastructure in the region are at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

DETAILS OF PROCUREMENT CENTRES FOR KHARIF MARKETING SEASON (KMS) 2025–26 AND RABI MARKETING SEASON (RMS) 2026–27,

DISTRICT-WISE IN EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH AND DETAILS OF FAIR PRICE SHOPS FUNCTIONING IN THE DISTRICTS OF EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

S. No.	District	Number of PCs		Number of Shops
		KMS 2025-26	RMS 2026-27	
1.	Amethi	111	106	766
2.	Ambedkar Nagar	115	88	1122
3.	Ayodhya	77	65	977
4.	Barabanki	114	91	1382
5.	Sultanpur	109	109	1081
6.	Azamgarh	86	80	2150
7.	Ballia	82	89	1396
8.	Mau	50	62	1020
9.	Etawah	39	70	648
10.	Auraiya	31	57	608
11.	Kannauj	27	44	645
12.	Kanpur Dehat	57	57	789
13.	Kanpur Nagar	47	68	1383
14.	Farrukhabad	19	46	788
15.	Kushinagar	81	85	1440
16.	Gorakhpur	159	119	1857
17.	Deoria	111	106	1454
18.	Maharajganj	180	163	1024
19.	Chitrakoot	15	36	441
20.	Banda	34	64	716
21.	Mahoba	0	41	381
22.	Hamirpur	4	60	484
23.	Gonda	117	104	1399
24.	Balrampur	40	56	874
25.	Bahraich	154	174	1296
26.	Shrawasti	38	36	450
27.	Kaushambi	47	43	586
28.	Pratapgarh	80	71	1364

29.	Prayagraj	178	146	2158
30.	Fatehpur	85	69	1092
31.	Basti	73	77	1351
32.	Sant Kabir Nagar	55	63	853
33.	Siddharthnagar	62	76	1310
34.	Mirzapur	120	112	1031
35.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	37	33	723
36.	Sonbhadra	84	71	786
37.	Ghazipur	168	76	1604
38.	Chandauli	130	72	861
39.	Jaunpur	160	139	2076
40.	Varanasi	40	32	1298
41.	Unnao	39	87	1271
42.	Raebareli	122	104	1135
43.	Lucknow	32	43	1185
Total		**3409**	**3390**	**47255**

STATEMENT-II

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF WHEAT AND PADDY PROCURED IN UTTAR PRADESH DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

District-wise details of wheat procured				
S. No.	District	Total Procurement in Rabi Marketing Season (in Metric Tonnes)		
		2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
1.	Amethi	27257.45	11142.311	8331.38
2.	Ambedkar Nagar	31730.69	9346.89	8512.556
3.	Ayodhya	20742.22	7551.50385	2942.12368
4.	Barabanki	25070.87	10081.975	7737
5.	Sultanpur	23266.61	5500.082	4333.268
6.	Aligarh	41602.84	16337.27	21500.9395
7.	Etha	28442.83	12019.463	6532.548
8.	Kasganj	11464.93	5507.512	4208.218

9.	Hathras	16561.95	7316.7625	5214.0582
10.	Agra	16630.91	8849.077	3343.396
11.	Firozabad	18611.82	11641.942	7381.426
12.	Mathura	32934.22	14785.071	11477.4612
13.	Mainpuri	26788.13	17803.256	10442.025
14.	Azamgarh	36382.19	12267.536	15866.9942
15.	Ballia	34387.24	9864.4	14205.914
16.	Mau	20621.85	9175.928	14097.48
17.	Itawah	21078.99	11849.294	5946.359
18.	Auraiya	18533.44	11332.932	5195.454
19.	Kannauj	9291.12	5476.174	2569.97222
20.	Kanpur Dehat	28650.33	9142.439	3741.78
21.	Kanpur Nagar	20184.60	10480.237	4136.285
22.	Farrukhabad	11522.43	6722.299	5342.641
23.	Kushinagar	13901.88	5547.6406	3315.615
24.	Gorakhpur	24630.98	8127.621	7791.146
25.	Devaria	23328.91	6020.562	6845.2275
26.	MaharajGanj	37551.17	19858.5997	22590.11755
27.	Chitrakoot	18486.74	5713.874	4199.0621
28.	Baanda	33952.89	12330.83	12659.305
29.	Mahoba	36751.65	18869.8	14310.1
30.	Hameerpur	50985.15	31084.39	26639.11968
31.	Jalaun	56244.96	30437.4	31692.504
32.	Jhansi	82575.85	41628.46	25054.12
33.	Lalitpur	62987.55	16732.6	12831.15
34.	Gonda	28360.84	13043.945	8566.686
35.	Balrampur	21607.11	6956.794	4871.328
36.	Bahraich	44405.01	37361.3938	20440.7643
37.	Shravasti	18102.65	9123.215	8484.084
38.	Kaushambi	32293.83	8164.17	5356.17
39.	Pratapgarh	29161.07	4739.52	3866.09
40.	Prayagraj	77990.80	15483.715	8109.7
41.	Fatehpur	37420.48	12504.01	8276
42.	Pilibhit	35654.81	42000.6701	41363.48
43.	Badaun	40984.06	23999.8757	26065.561

44.	Bareilly	50835.78	29614.156	36345.584
45.	Shahjahanpur	70978.63	48568.192	70409.458
46.	Basti	20872.75	5646.096	7512.613
47.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	13374.22	3406.166	3610.862
48.	Siddharth Nagar	21861.56	9383.80575	7551.5225
49.	Gaziabad	1779.45	1078.55	1234.7
50.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	5764.34	2292.1655	2626.711
51.	Bulandshahar	15519.97	11856.1244	9078.742
52.	Bagpat	3051.37	1107.2	1475.22
53.	Meerut	6119.65	4391	5121.88
54.	Hapur	4219.21	1782.4	2636.435
55.	Amroha	10453.27	5608.968	4004.214
56.	Bijnaur	17380.66	10035.706	10926.01
57.	Moradabad	31133.98	21538.186	34436.9075
58.	Rampur	36747.03	31007.229	40851.0896
59.	Sambhal	36061.74	21369.0422	27908.0226
60.	Unnav	24343.42	5731.882	3772.851
61.	Kheri	68216.51	47541.3694	31549.839
62.	Raebareli	29745.06	9354.65	8349.3964
63.	Lucknow	7884.04	3253.824	1179.85
64.	Sitapur	50064.62	33567.9141	19037.829
65.	Hardoi	35340.10	19569.976	14721.705
66.	Gazipur	36632.38	8382.8632	6995.62
67.	Chandauli	29743.89	8396.64	9678.054
68.	Jaunpur	32216.02	10764.791	9120.6115
69.	Varanasi	8935.99	1910.765	1143.71
70.	Mirzapur	46620.48	20886.7802	20928.2
71.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	10277.35	3237.67	1980.35
72.	Sonbhadra	26983.97	9779	15715.688
73.	Mujjafarnagar	16637.10	8430.9	9908.05
74.	Shamli	13114.36	5799.2	5765.05
75.	Saharanpur	44375.25	28104.262	29052.806
Total		**2156420.18**	**1027320.91**	**931016.19**

District-wise details of paddy procured				
S. No.	District	Total Procurement in Kharif Marketing Season (in Metric Tonnes)		
		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1.	Aligarh	1065.86	1560.4	4499.97
2.	Etah	3615.43	6231.28	7999.55
3.	Kasganj	3148.33	7174.695	8999.64
4.	Hathras	829.94	1169.728	3020.72
5.	Agra	22.20	132.64	2.2
6.	Firozabad	513.28	471.24	3499.82
7.	Mathura	2415.52	3796.73	2048.85
8.	Mainpuri	1001.85	1336.535	3458.32
9.	Jalaun	0.00	68.08	726.91
10.	Jhansi	1328.36	1964.08	1915.96
11.	Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Pilibhit	213211.48	239868.19	252666.04
13.	Budaun	26213.40	35529.04	44723.16
14.	Bareilly	117758.31	125245.701	176999.96
15.	Shahjahanpur	292222.45	303649.897	329999.37
16.	Ghaziabad	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.00	0.00	158.32
18.	Bulandshahr	86.08	73.08	182.44
19.	Baghpat	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Meerut	91.08	4	22.48
21.	Hapur	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Amroha	8453.70	13230.475	13919.04
23.	Bijnor	48404.79	48730.42	63645.11
24.	Moradabad	94998.65	100001.748	105595.62
25.	Rampur	254770.63	203438.447	184269.46
26.	Sambhal	54441.46	63073.5661	69920.89
27.	Kheri	189412.55	131686.1545	205028.17
28.	Sitapur	142844.72	111903.004	163994.51
29.	Hardoi	214831.86	234745.863	200590.1
30.	Muzaffarnagar	1049.48	1713.48	3735.93

31.	Shamli	54.44	30.9	83.92
32.	Saharanpur	4417.40	4544.033	7298.8
33.	Amethi	126174.28	139561.961	153419.91
34.	Ambedkar Nagar	135572.04	156403.8301	162647.23
35.	Ayodhya	66439.14	60339.902	67962.75
36.	Barabanki	137003.37	161957.594	211773.28
37.	Sultanpur	113421.11	119704.168	124958.03
38.	Azamgarh	54549.59	63036.0194	67911.07
39.	Ballia	107194.77	121740.8122	117847.28
40.	Mau	50999.10	62183.102	61464.15
41.	Etawah	14593.66	17304.29	22416.76
42.	Auraiya	24316.87	32326.408	33009.78
43.	Kannauj	25062.01	29833.913	32990.86
44.	Kanpur Dehat	50560.58	69143.27	68770.3
45.	Kanpur Nagar	56759.23	66335.6458	59253.91
46.	Farrukhabad	10370.15	11678.078	14092.02
47.	Kushinagar	72141.72	95082.4475	107575.46
48.	Gorakhpur	141489.53	162080.2322	190413.4
49.	Deoria	104143.46	129827.0701	101803.57
50.	Maharajganj	193885.52	229535.9121	232424.43
51.	Chitrakoot	6679.48	6986.946	12687.83
52.	Banda	33662.33	29055.53	43764.97
53.	Mahoba	0.00	0.00	0.00
54.	Hamirpur	1989.18	1812.84	6057.04
55.	Gonda	101446.00	117284.574	120513.64
56.	Balrampur	28370.87	39684.149	41114.17
57.	Bahraich	169218.71	196798.5879	213515.73
58.	Shrawasti	39472.45	43311.125	38180.78
59.	Kaushambi	56779.14	43204.945	62635.01
60.	Pratapgarh	83924.77	94069.618	106605.26
61.	Prayagraj	222032.96	271815.9382	290336.39
62.	Fatehpur	90774.70	100953.9962	109803.68
63.	Basti	94272.67	68560.3412	66516.27
64.	Sant Kabir Nagar	76906.03	70600.94722	52320.46
65.	Siddharthnagar	119590.89	86388.9093	72594.45

66.	Mirzapur	133284.70	188507.781	211603.28
67.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	33257.00	19887.308	28840.55
68.	Sonbhadra	101571.32	119816.6952	125837.34
69.	Unnao	29460.55	32390.35	26910.66
70.	Raebareli	156237.74	170807.8732	180187.26
71.	Lucknow	20750.33	17565.235	21013.77
72.	Ghazipur	211477.79	253081.0674	266615.96
73.	Chandauli	227838.23	239075.1212	239487.02
74.	Jaunpur	146703.27	154030.846	163702.16
75.	Varanasi	32452.38	35532.3052	40152.53
Total		**5380032.82**	**5770671.09**	**6230735.64**

STATEMENT-III

THE DETAILS OF FUNDS ALLOCATED AND UTILIZED FOR MODERNIZATION OF STORAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

FY	Budget Allotted (in lacs)			Expenditure incurred (in lacs)		
	ARMO	MCW (Equity)	MCW (Internal Source)	ARMO	MCW (Equity)	MCW (Internal Source)
2023-24	600.00	4267.00	0	595.13	4266.23	0
2024-25	585.00	4991.68	650.00	584.89	4991.61	650.00
2025-26	1540.00	5680	112.70	1539.92	5679.68	111.70
Total	2725.00	14938.68	762.70	2719.94	14937.52	761.70

GIRDAWARI SURVEY

2772. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

(a) the details of girdawari surveys completed and pending during the last five years in the country particularly in Maharashtra, State/UT, year and district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for delays or incomplete girdawari in major agricultural States like Maharashtra and the impact thereof on crop production estimates, crop insurance claims and agricultural planning and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether discrepancies have been reported between ground-level cropping patterns and official agricultural data due to outdated land records, village maps and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken or proposed to ensure timely digitisation of girdawari processes, updating of village maps and strengthening of agricultural data systems for evidence-based policymaking?

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

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

(a) to (d): Girdawari, i.e. field-level enumeration of crop area, is carried out by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations through their field functionaries. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) does not maintain an administrative database of Girdawari surveys completed and pending, State/UT- and district-wise, for the last five years.

However, MoSPI implements 'Improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme (ICS)' and assists State governments in identifying deficiencies in their system of collection of area data and yield rate estimates of various crops. Under ICS Scheme, sample check on the area enumeration work done by State primary workers and sample supervision of crop cutting experiments conducted by primary workers for estimating yield rate is conducted with a view to identifying the deficiencies in the system. The deficiencies observed during such checks are compiled and brought to the notice of the concerned State Agricultural Statistics Authorities for remedial action.

The Government through Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoAFW) has approved the Digital Agriculture Mission in September 2024. The Mission envisages the creation of a Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Agriculture, such as AgriStack, Krishi Decision Support System, a Comprehensive Soil Fertility & Profile Map and other IT initiatives undertaken by the Central

Government/State Government to enable a robust digital agriculture ecosystem in the country. The AgriStack DPI consists of three foundational registries or databases associated with the agriculture sector, i.e., Geo-Reference Village Maps, Crop Sown Registry, and the Farmers Registry, all created and maintained by the State Governments/ Union Territories.

MODES OF COMPLAINT REGISTRATION ON NCH

2773. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

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

(a) the details of the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) as an alternative dispute redressal mechanism including the number of Consumer grievances received and resolved, languages supported and modes of complaint registration with specific reference to State of Maharashtra;

(b) the details of complaints received and disposed of through the National Consumer Helpline from Maharashtra during the last three years and the

current year, category-wise, including complaints from Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur;

(c) the details of the technological advancements incorporated in the Centralized Consumer Grievance Redressal System to improve efficiency, transparency and responsiveness;

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to create greater awareness and accessibility of the National Consumer Helpline in Maharashtra; and

(e) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure timely redressal of Consumer complaints and the average disposal time for complaints received from Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (e): The 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. 1,853 companies, who have voluntarily partnered with NCH, as part of the 'Convergence' programme directly respond to these grievances according to their redressal process and revert by providing a feedback to the complainant on the portal. Complaints against those companies, who have not partnered with National Consumer Helpline, are forwarded to the company for redressal.

with specific reference to the State of Maharashtra, the calls received on toll-free number 1915 of NCH in Marathi language during the last three financial years have shown a consistent and sharp increase, from 31,207 calls in 2023-24 to 52,696 calls in 2024-25 and further to 1,03,577 calls in 2025-26, reflecting growing consumer awareness in the State and increasing reliance on NCH as an accessible and language-inclusive platform for grievance redressal.

The details of total number of complaints received and disposed of by the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) from the State of Maharashtra including complaints from Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur during the last three Financial Years are given at **Statement**. The increase in the number of complaints reflects the

growing awareness, accessibility and consumer confidence in NCH as an effective grievance redressal mechanism driven by sustained outreach and multi-channel digital initiatives undertaken by the Department.

The technological transformation of the NCH has significantly boosted its call-handling capacity. The number of calls received by NCH has grown from 67,333 calls in June 2019 to 3,11,100 calls in June 2026. This growth reflects the rising confidence of consumers in the helpline. Similarly, the average number of complaints registered per month has surged from 37,062 in 2017 to over 1,97,000 in 2026 (January 2026 to June 2026). Additionally, grievance registration via WhatsApp has gained momentum, with the percentage of complaints filed through the platform increasing from 12% in December 2023 to 21% in December 2025 demonstrating a growing preference for digital communication channels. In absolute terms, WhatsApp grievances rose from 2.48 lakh in 2024 to 3.98 lakh in 2025. Between January 2026 and June 2026 alone, over 2.2 lakh complaints were received through this channel.

The website of the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has been upgraded to serve as the central point of access for consumers across India seeking grievance redressal at pre-litigation stage. This website includes enhanced functionality, modern features, and improved navigation with a user-centric design. It incorporates advanced features, offering faster grievance resolution and a more efficient user experience.

The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has successfully facilitated refunds amounting to over ₹91 crore to consumers between 25th April 2025 and 30th June 2026 by effectively addressing over 1,47,000 consumer grievances related to refund claims at the pre-litigation stage.

The Government is undertaking extensive consumer awareness initiatives on pan-India basis under the flagship "Jago Grahak Jago" campaign to educate consumers about their rights and protect them from fraud, deceptive marketing practices and substandard products. Consumer awareness messages are disseminated through multimedia platforms, including Prasar Bharati, NFDC, CBC, IRCTC, MyGov and official social media handles. The Department also conducts IVRS and SMS campaigns in English, Hindi and nine regional languages, with focused outreach in North-Eastern States and SC/ST-dominated areas, besides providing grant-in-aid to States/UTs for localized awareness programmes. During the last 5 years, an amount of ₹ 1 crore has been released as grant-in-aid to Maharashtra for consumer awareness. Further, the Department regularly disseminates information through digital creative, audio-visual content and public awareness campaigns on consumer rights, safe consumer practices, hallmarking, ISI certification, packaged commodities, misleading advertisements and grievance redressal mechanisms. Grassroots awareness is being strengthened through weekly capacity-building sessions with Panchayati Raj Institutions across all States/UTs, with a recent session held in Maharashtra on

5th June, 2026. Participation in public events, cinema campaigns, AIR broadcasts and collaboration with MyGov has further expanded outreach, enabling consumers to make informed choices and seek timely redressal of grievances.

NCH has put in place a mechanism to address all the grievances received on the helpline portal. The average disposal time for grievances received from the State of Maharashtra during the last three Financial Years is as under:

State	Financial Year	Average disposal time (in days)
Maharashtra	2023-24	59
	2024-25	73
	2025-26	34

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND DISPOSED OF BY THE NATIONAL CONSUMER HELPLINE (NCH) FROM THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA INCLUDING COMPLAINTS FROM MUMBAI, PUNE AND NAGPUR DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS.

State	Financial Year	Received	Disposed
Maharashtra	2025-2026	233954	233954
	2024-2025	145176	145176
	2023-2024	134139	134139

MUMBAI

Financial Year	Received
2023-2024	47162
2024-2025	50050
2025-2026	80436

PUNE

Financial Year	Received
2023-2024	31398
2024-2025	34976
2025-2026	54331

NAGPUR

Financial Year	Received
2023-2024	6207
2024-2025	7073
2025-2026	10552

पीडीएस और ओएनओआरसी

2774. श्री आशीष दुबे:

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

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

(क) 'एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड' (ओएनओआरसी) योजना के कार्यान्वयन और आधार आधारित बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण सहित डिजिटल पहलों के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) को मजबूत करने में पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के अंतर्गत खाद्यान्न के वितरण में पारदर्शिता, पोर्टेबेलिटी और दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ग) सम्पूर्ण कंप्यूटरीकरण, स्मार्ट उचित दर की दुकानों और खाद्यान्न की आवाजाही की डिजिटल ट्रैकिंग को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या पहल की गई हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन पहलों के माध्यम से चोरी को रोकने, लाभों की पोर्टेबिलिटी सुनिश्चित

करने तथा देशभर में राजसहायता प्राप्त खाद्यान्न तक पहुंच में सुधार करने के लिए प्रभावी उपाय किए गए हैं और इसके क्या परिणाम रहे हैं; और

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

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

(क): 'एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड' (ओएनओआरसी) को सभी 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू किया जा चुका है, जिससे प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के 100% लाभार्थियों को कवर किया गया है। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, लगभग 39.34 करोड़ पोर्टेबिलिटी लेन-देन दर्ज किए गए। कुल मिलाकर, अब तक 221 करोड़ से अधिक पोर्टेबिलिटी लेन-देन दर्ज किए जा चुके हैं, जिससे लाभार्थियों को देश में कहीं भी अपनी खाद्यान्न पात्रता निर्बाध रूप से प्राप्त करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध हुई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में आधार-आधारित प्रमाणीकरण को अपनाया गया है, आधार प्रमाणीकरण के माध्यम से 98.5 प्रतिशत से अधिक खाद्यान्न का वितरण किया जा रहा है, जिससे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के तहत वास्तविक लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्न की पारदर्शी प्रदायगी सुनिश्चित हो रही है।

(ख) से (ङ): राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के अंतर्गत खाद्यान्न वितरण में पारदर्शिता, पोर्टेबिलिटी तथा संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया के कंप्यूटरीकरण को सुदृढ़ बनाने और दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

i. **डिजिटलीकरण और आधार सीडिंग**: सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राशन कार्ड/लाभार्थी डाटाबेस 100% डिजिटल हो गया है; 99.7% राशन कार्ड आधार से जोड़ दिए गए हैं, जिससे फ़र्ज़ी/डुप्लिकेट राशन कार्डों को हटाया गया है।

ii. **पारदर्शिता और शिकायत निवारण:** सभी राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पारदर्शिता पोर्टल और ऑनलाइन शिकायत निवारण/टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन संचालित हैं।

iii. **ऑनलाइन आबंटन और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला का कंप्यूटरीकरण:** सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में ऑनलाइन आबंटन लागू किया गया; 31 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आपूर्ति श्रृंखला का कंप्यूटरीकरण किया गया (चंडीगढ़, पुद्दुचेरी तथा शहरी दादरा और नगर हवेली को छोड़कर, जिन्होंने डीबीटी नकद अंतरण अपनाया है)।

iv. **उचित दर दुकानों के स्तर पर ईपीओएस-आधारित आधार प्रमाणीकरण:** 5.51 लाख उचित दर दुकानों में से 5.50 लाख (99.8%) दुकानों को ईपीओएस डिवाइस से स्वचालित किया गया है, जिससे वितरण के समय लाभार्थियों का बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण सुनिश्चित होता है और राशन की हेराफेरी पर रोक लगती है।

v. **एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी):** सभी 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में देशव्यापी पोर्टेबिलिटी लागू की गई, जिसमें पीएमजीकेएवाई के सभी लाभार्थी शामिल हैं; अब तक 221 करोड़ से ज़्यादा पोर्टेबिलिटी लेन-देन दर्ज किए गए हैं, जिससे लाभार्थियों के छूटने और डुप्लिकेट दावे करने की समस्या कम हुई है।

vi. **वास्तविक पात्र लाभार्थियों को लक्षित करना:** आधार/पीडीएस डाटा विश्लेषण का इस्तेमाल करके लाभार्थियों की डुप्लीकेट एंट्री हटाने और लाभार्थी सत्यापन की कार्यवाही के परिणामस्वरूप अपात्र/डुप्लीकेट लाभार्थियों की पहचान करके उन्हें हटाया गया; इसमें 5.95 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को चिह्नित किया गया (ज़मीन के मालिकाना हक वाले मामलों को छोड़कर) और 2.35 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को हटाया गया।

vii. **स्मार्ट-पीडीएस सुधार पहल:** इसे राशन कार्ड प्रबंधन, वितरण, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और शिकायत निवारण के मॉड्यूल के साथ लागू किया जा रहा है, ताकि राज्य-स्तर पर टीपीडीएस के प्रचालन को और अधिक मानकीकृत तथा डिजिटल रूप से एकीकृत किया जा सके।

viii. **निर्मल और सक्षम:** सार्थक-पीडीएस व्यापक योजना (2026–31) के तहत नई पहलें, जिनका उद्देश्य डाटा वास्तुकला/विश्लेषिकी (निर्मल) को सुदृढ़ करना और खाद्यान्न की खरीद से लेकर लाभार्थियों तक वितरण की संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया (सक्षम) में वास्तविक समय डाटा एकीकरण (वीएलटीएस सहित) सुनिश्चित करना है।

OVERTIME ALLOWANCE UNDER THE CODE ON WAGES, 2019

2775. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

(a) whether the overtime allowance paid to non-gazetted Central Government employees is computed as per the rate prescribed under Section 14 of the Code on Wages, 2019 namely not less than twice the normal rate of wages since implemented on 21 November 2025, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of existing formula and rates at which such overtime allowance is paid and the date since which these rates have remained unrevised; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration to extend payment of overtime allowance to Gazetted Central Government employees who are presently

excluded from such payment, 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): Over Time Allowance (OTA) to eligible Non-Gazetted Central Government Employees is regulated as per the recommendation(s) of respective Pay Commissions. The recent OM No. A- 27016/ 03/ 2017-Estt. (AL) dated 19.06.2018 was issued, as per the decision taken by the Department of Expenditure on the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission which provides for discontinuation of OTA to all categories of employees except Operational & Industrial employees governed by statutory provisions.

(b): This Department, vide O.M. No. 15012/3/86-Estt. (Allowance) dated 19.03.1991, prescribed the hourly rates of OTA payable to eligible Central Govt employees. As per the decision taken by the Department of Expenditure on the recommendations of Pay Commissions, the rates have not been revised.

(c): Any decision on allowances, including OTA is taken by Department of Expenditure, on the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

पीएमजीकेएवाई का विस्तार

2776. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान देशभर में प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के विस्तार का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप लाभार्थी परिवारों के खाद्यान्न पर होने वाले व्यय में कमी आई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो खाद्य पदार्थ के उपभोग की विविधता और कैलोरी लेने में हुए सुधार का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) मुद्रास्फीति के समय घरेलू खाद्य सुरक्षा बनाए रखने में इस योजना द्वारा क्या भूमिका निभाई गई है; और

(ड.) दादरा और नगर हवेली के इस संबंध में जिला और श्रेणी-वार संकेतक क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ) : केंद्र सरकार ने गरीब लाभार्थियों के वित्तीय भार को दूर करने और गरीबों के समर्थन के लिए राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) के राष्ट्रव्यापी एकरूपता और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत 1 जनवरी 2023 से एक वर्ष के लिए अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) परिवारों और प्राथमिकता परिवारों (पीएचएच) लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरित किया। निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरण की अवधि 1 जनवरी 2024 से पांच वर्षों के लिए बढ़ा दी गई है, जिसका अनुमानित वित्तीय व्यय 11.80 लाख करोड़ रुपये है और यह

पूरी राशि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाएगी। पीएमजीकेएवाई सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। पीएमजीकेएवाई का उद्देश्य 75% तक ग्रामीण आबादी और 50% तक शहरी आबादी की खाद्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है, जो 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 81.35 करोड़ व्यक्ति हैं।

पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत, चिह्नित लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्न वितरित किए जाते हैं, जिसमें "खाद्यान्न" शब्द को चावल, गेहूं या मोटे अनाज या इनमें से किसी भी संयोजन के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है, जो केंद्र सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी आदेश के माध्यम से निर्धारित गुणवत्ता मानदंडों के अनुरूप हो।

पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत, चिह्नित लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरित किया जाता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न की मद में राशन कार्ड धारकों को मासिक आधार पर काफी बचत होती है।

दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के शहरी क्षेत्रों में पीएमजीकेएवाई को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण (डीबीटी) मोड के तहत लागू किया जा रहा है, जिसके तहत सब्सिडी के समतुल्य नकद राशि सीधे पात्र परिवारों के बैंक खातों में अंतरित की जा रही है ताकि वे खुले बाजार से खाद्यान्न खरीद सकें।

FOODGRAIN GODOWNS

2777. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to study the cost effectiveness of hiring godowns versus constructing them through warehousing corporations for the storage of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details of the Composition and terms of reference of the said Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the key findings, recommendations of the Committee and the subsequent action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a): The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (2024-25) had recommended conducting a survey/study to assess the expenditure on rental liabilities of hired storage facilities vis-à-vis the costs involved in maintaining owned storage capacity across all States and Union Territories.

Accordingly, a committee of three officers of FCI was constituted for Study on “Comparative Analysis of Expenditure on Rent vis Construction of Godowns by Food Corporation of India”. However, later on, it was decided to entrust the reputed institution for the study. After examination of quotations, Delhi Technological University, Delhi was awarded for conducting said study.

(b) : Terms of Reference is attached as **Statement.**

(c) : No.

(d) : Does not arise.

STATEMENT

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR STUDY ON "COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON RENT VIS A VIS CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWNS BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA"

1. Background

As per the suggestion of eight report on DFG (2025-26) of Standing Committee on Consumer affairs, Food and Public Distribution it has been proposed to conduct study/survey to assess the expenditure on rental liabilities associated with the hired storage facilities as compared to the costs of maintain owned storage capacity by FCI. According to the statistics of year 2024-25, as on 31.03.25 FCI has an owned storage capacity of 147.00 Lakh Metric Tons (LMT) compared to a significantly higher hired storage capacity of 261.09 LMT.

The standing committee has been informed that the reason for FCI's reliance on hired storage is that hiring or constructing godowns through warehousing corporations and private investors is more cost-effective than building and maintaining FCI-owned storage facilities. Despite the substantial disparity between owned and hired storage capacities, there has been no comprehensive assessment or evaluation regarding the total expenditure incurred

on rental liabilities compared to the cost of maintaining owned storage capacities across various States and Union Territories (UTs).

This lack of a systematic analysis makes it difficult to fully assess whether the current approach of relying heavily on hired storage is indeed more cost-efficient in the long run, or not. It is therefore proposed that a detailed survey or study be conducted to assess the expenditure on rental liabilities associated with hired storage facilities as compared to the costs of maintaining owned storage capacity in all States and UTs. The study will provide valuable insights into the true cost-effectiveness of FCI's storage strategy and enable informed decision-making regarding future investments in storage infrastructure.

2. Objective and Scope of the Study

The main objective of the study shall be of analysing whether it would be prurient for FCI to establish its own and maintain storage facilities.

The study will assess

- Expenditure incurred on rented (hired) storage facilities.
- Cost of construction/acquisition/or maintaining and operating owned storage facilities.

In order to undertake the said study, following scope of work is proposed:

Data Collection and Analysis

- Undertake the comprehensive analysis of the storage capacity held with FCI owned including Silos and hired by FCI including different agencies

such as State Govt, CWC, SWC, PEG Scheme, PWS 2010 and private parties.

- Assess regions based on utilised storage capacity.
- Study the peak and lean season related to the storage and average utilisation.
- Conduct field visits to major depots/region (North and Northeast Region primarily) to interact with key stakeholders (government bodies, warehouse operators etc.)

Assessment of Financial Implications

- Estimation of the total cost paid by FCI in form of rental to different agencies for last 10 years.
- Compare cost trends of hired vs. owned storage on Per unit (per MT) basis.
- Review the financials implications in terms of rental liabilities paid by FCI over last 10 years viz a viz the cost of construction/acquisition/or maintaining the same storage capacity.
- Identification of storage capacity and the expenditure incurred by FCI for storing of strategic reserves round the year and compare it with suitable model of rental versus owned capacity.

Analysis and Recommendation

- Suggest models for future procurement or investment (e.g., acquire,

construction, lease etc.)

3. **Expected Outcomes:**

- Evidence base recommendations for optimizing storage cost.
- Guidelines for future infrastructure strategy (Construction vs Rental).
- Identification of areas where owned infrastructure is more viable.

4. **Review Committee:**

A review Committee constituted by FCI shall periodically review the progress and provide necessary inputs during course of the study.

5. **Deliverables, Timelines and Payment Schedule**

The entire study shall be completed in a span of 04 months as per following schedule:

S.No	Deliverable	Timeline	Payment %
1.	Inception Report	T+ 21 days	10%
2.	Interim Finding Report	T+ 60 days	35%
3.	Draft Final Report	T+ 90 days	45%
4.	Final Report (based on deliberations with FCI)	T+ 120 days	10%

जलविद्युत नीति, 2008

2778. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या जलविद्युत नीति, 2008 के अंतर्गत जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं से उत्पादित बिजली का 13 प्रतिशत भाग संबंधित होम/होस्ट राज्य को निःशुल्क आपूर्ति करने का प्रावधान है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अंतर-राज्यीय पवन और सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की मेजबानी करने वाले राज्यों को ऐसी बिजली का 15 प्रतिशत या कोई अन्य उपयुक्त प्रतिशत निःशुल्क प्रदान करने की संभावना पर विचार किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस संबंध में की-गई कार्रवाई, गठित समिति, विचाराधीन प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव को कब तक लागू किए जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का होस्ट राज्यों द्वारा भूमि, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और अवसंरचना के उपयोग को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई नई नीति बनाने का विचार है; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक तैयार किए जाने की संभावना 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) : बड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी जल विद्युत नीति, 2008 के अनुसार, जल विद्युत परियोजना से संबंधित राज्य सरकार को 12% बिजली मुफ़्त दी जानी होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त 1% मुफ्त बिजली भी दी जाती है, जो आय सृजन और कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए नियमित राजस्व प्रवाह प्रदान करने, अतिरिक्त अवसंरचना और सामान्य सुविधाओं के निर्माण आदि के लिए स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास निधि (एलएडीएफ) के लिए निर्धारित होती है।

(ख) और (ग) : वर्तमान में, अंतर-राज्यीय (इंटर-स्टेट) पवन और सौर विद्युत संयंत्रों से उत्पन्न होने वाली विद्युत का 15% हिस्सा उन राज्यों को मुफ़्त में देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है जहाँ ये संयंत्र स्थित होते हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): वर्तमान में, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

PROPOSAL FOR CONNECTING SAMBHAL WITH GAJRAULA

2779. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the need for increasing the number of General Class coaches in long-distance trains and improving rail connectivity to underserved districts of Uttar Pradesh particularly in Sambhal and if so, the details thereof , district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey/prepared any proposal for connecting Sambhal with the existing railway network through a new railway line from Gajraula; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the proposal?

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

(a) to (c): Sambhal Hatim Sarai is presently served by 2 pairs of trains connecting it to Moradabad, which is further connected to Gajraula by 14 pairs of trains

including 13065/13066 Howrah-Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express. The trains serving Sambhal Hatim Sarai-Moradabad sector and those serving Moradabad-Gajraula sector are listed below:

TRAIN SERVING SAMBHAL HATIM SARAI-MORADABAD SECTOR:

S.No.	Train No. and Name
1	74301/74302 Sambhal Hatim Sarai-Moradabad DMU
2	74303/74304 Sambhal Hatim Sarai-Moradabad DMU

TRAIN SERVING MORADABAD-GAJRAULA SECTOR:

S.No.	Train No. and Name
1	13065/13066 Howrah-Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
2	12035/12036 Tanakpur-Delhi Jan Shatabdi Express
3	14241/14242 Prayagraj Sangam-Saharanpur Express
4	14311/14312 Bareilly-Bhuj Express
5	14321/14322 Bareilly-Bhuj Express
6	15011/15012 Lucknow-Chandigarh Express
7	15127/15128 Banaras-New Delhi Express
8	15273/15274 Raxaul-Anand Vihar (T) Express
9	15303/15304 Kasganj-New Delhi Express
10	54075/54076 Bareilly-Delhi Passenger
11	54307/54308 Moradabad -Delhi Passenger
12	54391/54392 Aligarh-Gajraula Passenger
13	54395/54396 Moradabad -Najibabad Passenger
14	64553/64554 Moradabad -Ghaziabad MEMU

GENERAL COACHES:

With a view to meet the demand of passengers travelling in unreserved coaches Indian Railways (IR) have significantly increased the facilities for

passengers demanding general class travel. During the financial year 2024-25 alone, 1250 general coaches have been utilised in various long-distance trains to have at least 4 general class coaches. Similarly, during the year 2025-26 about 870 Coaches including 160 General Class 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 Indian Railways, the percentage of non-AC coaches is about 70%, while the percentage of non-AC seats is around 78% as compared to AC seats which is around 22%. The details are as under:

DISTRIBUTION OF COACHES:

Type of Coaches	No. of Coaches	Percentage
Non-AC coaches (general and sleeper)	~62,000	~70%
AC coaches	~27,000	~30%
Total coaches	~89,000	100%

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS:

Type of Seats	Number of Seats	Percentage
Non-AC Seats	~54 lakhs	~78%

AC Seats	~15 lakhs	~22%
Total Seats	~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.

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.

Amrit Bharat service:

To provide affordable means of transportation to the low and middle income families, Indian Railways have introduced Amrit Bharat services which 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.

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.
- 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.

AS ON 31.07.2026, THE FOLLOWING 36 PAIRS AMRIT BHARAT EXPRESS SERVICES ARE BEING OPERATED ON THE INDIAN RAILWAYS NETWORK:

S.No.	Train No. and Name
1	11015/11016 Lokmanya Tilak (T) - Saharsa Amrit Bharat Express
2	13697/13698 Gaya - Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
3	15293/15294 Muzaffarpur - Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
4	15557/15558 Darbhanga - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
5	15561/15562 Darbhanga - Gomtinagar Amrit Bharat Express
6	15567/15568 Bapudham Motihari - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
7	22361/22362 Rajendranagar (T) - New Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
8	13433/13434 SMVT Bengaluru - Malda Town Amrit Bharat Express
9	13435/13436 Malda Town - Gomtinagar Amrit Bharat Express
10	15133/15134 Chhapra - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
11	14047/14048 Sitamarhi - Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
12	14627/14628 Saharsa - Chheharta Amrit Bharat Express
13	19623/19624 Madar - Darbhanga Amrit Bharat Express
14	16601/16602 Erode - Jogbani Amrit Bharat Express
15	19021/19022 Udhna - Brahmapur Amrit Bharat Express
16	15671/15672 Kamakhya - Rohtak Amrit Bharat Express
17	20609/20610 New Jalpaiguri - Tiruchchirappalli Amrit Bharat Express
18	16597/16598 SMVT Bengaluru - Alipurduar Amrit Bharat Express
19	11031/11032 Panvel - Alipurduar Amrit Bharat Express
20	16107/16108 Tambaram - Santragachi Amrit Bharat Express
21	13065/13066 Howrah - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
22	22587/22588 Sealdah - Banaras Amrit Bharat Express
23	20603/20604 New Jalpaiguri - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express
24	15949/15950 Dibrugarh - Gomti Nagar Amrit Bharat Express

25	16121/16122 Tambaram - Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express
26	16329/16330 Nagercoil - Mangaluru Amrit Bharat Express
27	17041/17042 Charlapalli - Thiruvananthapuram North Amrit Bharat Express
28	16619/16620 Podanur-Dhanbad Amrit Bharat Express
29	16357/16358 Nagercoil-Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
30	15673/15674 Charlapalli - Kamakhya Amrit Bharat Express
31	17065/17066 Charlapalli - Shalimar Amrit Bharat Express
32	22589/22590 Banaras- Hadapsar Amrit Bharat Express
33	22111/22112 Lokmanya Tilak(T)- Ayodhya Amrit Bharat Express
34	14663/14664 Amritsar- New Jalpaiguri Amrit Bharat Express
35	19725/19726 Khatipura- Darbhanga Amrit Bharat Express
36	11431/11432 Pune - Danapur Amrit Bharat Express

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. of trips
2023-24	~40,500
2024-25	~85,400
2025-26	~80,500

Rail connectivity for sambhal

Sambhal Hatimsarai and Gajraula are already connected via Moradabad on Indian Railway Network. For direct connectivity a survey for Sambhal Hatimsarai – Gajraula new line (43 Km) was carried out. However, the project has low traffic projections and not taken forward.

To improve connectivity in Sambhal district following surveys have been sanctioned:

S.No.	Name of Survey	Status
1.	Moradabad – Chandausi Doubling (44 km)	FLS sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).
2.	Chandausi –Bareilly doubling (70 Km)	FLS sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

After preparation of DPR, project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. As consultation with stake-holders is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines cannot be fixed.

Uttar pradesh

Railway budget:

budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the state of uttar pradesh is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹1,109 crore/year

2026-27	₹20,012 crore (More than 18 times)

track construction:

the details of constructing new tracks falling fully/partly in the state of uttar pradesh are as under:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	996 Km	199 Km per year
2014-26	5,499 Km	458 Km per year (More than 2 times)

projects sanctioned:

as on 01.04.2026, 49 projects (09 new line, 01 gauge conversion and 39 doubling) of 3,691 km length, costing ₹62,417 crore falling fully/partly in the state of uttar pradesh are sanctioned. the summary is as under:-

Category	No of Projects	Total Length (Km)	Length Commissioned (Km)	Exp upto Mar'26 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	09	1,200	365	11,885
Gauge Conversion	01	11	0	27
Doubling/ Multitracking	39	2,480	985	21,631
Total	49	3,691	1,350	33,543

recently completed projects:

details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in the state of uttar pradesh including jaunpur are as under:

S.No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Doubling (55 Km)	430
2	Bahraich -Nepal Ganj Gauge Conversion (56 Km)	342
3	Ballia-Ghazipur city Doubling (65 Km)	650
4	Ghazipur city-Tarighat New Line (17 Km)	1,766
5	Gonda-Gorakhpur Loop Gauge Conversion (260 Km)	863
6	Gonda-Bahraich Gauge Conversion (60 Km)	318
7	Barabanki-Akbarpur Doubling (161 Km)	1,700
8	Kaptanganj- Chhapra Gauge Conversion (234 Km)	819
9	Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur Gauge Conversion (83 Km)	589
10	Indara-Dohrighat Gauge Conversion (34 Km)	213
11	Lucknow-Pilibhit Gauge Conversion (263 Km)	1,634
12	Bhadoi-Janghai Doubling (31 Km)	168
13	Lahota-Bhadoi Doubling (39 Km)	184
14	Etawah-Mainpuri New Line (58 Km)	313
15	Phaphamau-Prayagraj Doubling (14 Km)	212
16	Muzaffarnagar–Tapri Doubling (52 Km)	525
17	Utretia-Raibareilly Doubling (66 Km)	662
18	Raibareilly-Amethi Doubling (60 Km)	668
19	Alamnagar-Utretia Doubling (20 Km)	358
20	Bhimsen—Jhansi Doubling (206 Km)	2,620
21	Domingarh-Kusumhi - 3rd Line and Gorakhpur-Nakaha Jungle Doubling (21 Km)	508
22	Malhaur-Daliganj Doubling (13 Km)	183

S.No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
23	Ruma Chakeri- Chandari 3rd Line (13 Km)	177
24	Bareilly- Tanakpur Gauge Conversion (102 Km)	313
25	Rosa- Burhwal Doubling (181 Km)	2,094
26	Jaunpur- Akbarpur Doubling (77 Km)	676
27	Ramna- Singrauli Doubling (160 Km)	2,436
28	Janghai- Phaphamau Doubling (47 Km)	414
29	Varanasi- Prayagraj Doubling (120 Km)	2,018
30	Karaila Road- Shaktinagar Doubling (32 Km)	763
31	Deoband -Roorkee (27 Km)	1,289
32	Agra-Etawah New Line(110 Km)	427
33	Phephna-Indara, Mau-Shahganj Doubling (150 Km)	1,778
34	Janghai-Pratapgarh- Amethi Doubling (87 km)	1,429
35	Burhwal-Gonda 3rd Line (62 Km)	1,308

ongoing projects:

some of the projects falling fully/partly in the state of uttar pradesh including jaunpur which have been taken up are as under:

SN	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Barabanki-Burhwal 3rd Line (27 Km)	426
2	Burhwal- Gonda Kacheri 4th line (56 Km)	796
3	Bahraich- Khalilabad New Line (240 Km)	4,940

4	Katra-Ayodhya Dham Doubling (10 Km)	466
5	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya- Prayagraj 3rd Line (150 Km)	2,649
6	Billi-Chunar Doubling (102 Km)	1,424
7	Chhapra-Ballia Doubling (65 km)	1,046
8	Etah-Kasganj New Line (29 Km)	389
9	Gorakhpur- Valmikinagar Doubling (96 Km)	1,121
10	Varanasi-Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya 3rd and 4th Line (15 Km)	2,464
11	Jhansi- Manikpur & Khairar-Bhimsen Doubling (431 Km)	4,330
12	Sahjanwa-Dohrighat New Line (81 Km)	1,320
13	Prayagraj (Iradatganj)-Manikpur 3rd Line (84 km)	1,508
14	Bhatni - Aurnihar Doubling (117 km)	2,529
15	Mathura-Jhansi 3rd line (274 km)	5,961
16	Agra Fort -Bandikui Doubling (150 km)	988
17	Barabanki-Malhaur - 3rd & 4th Line (33 km)	450
18	Phaphamau-Unchahar Doubling (72 km)	899
19	Aunrihar - Varanasi City 3rd Line (31 Km)	497
20	Ghaziabad-Sitapur 3rd & 4th line (403 Km)	14,926
21	Nagda-Mathura 3rd & 4th line (568 Km)	16,403
22	Burhwal-Sitapur City 3rd & 4th line (103 Km)	2,276
23	Muazzampur Narain bye-pass (3 Km)	96

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

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN SOLAPUR

2780. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) the details of ongoing and upcoming railway infrastructure projects in Maharashtra particularly in Solapur district including new lines, doubling, electrification, and station redevelopment works;

(b) the details of the current status and timelines for completion of these projects, project-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposals for introduction of new train services or restoration of services discontinued during the COVID-19 period in Solapur and adjoining regions and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken to improve passenger amenities and connectivity in Solapur railway division including provision of lifts, escalators, and last-mile connectivity?

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

(a) to (d): To improve connectivity in the Solapur District, following Projects/Surveys have been taken up:-

S.No.	Name of the Project	Status
1.	Solapur - Tuljapur - Dharasive New Line (84 Km)	The project has been sanctioned at a cost ₹3,296 crore. An expenditure of ₹1,140 crore has been incurred upto March, 2026 and an Outlay of ₹152 crore has been provided for the year 2026-27. Land acquisition has been completed for the project. 6 out of 16 Major Bridges have been completed. 6 out of 16 Road Over Bridge (ROB) have been completed.
2.	Pune - Solapur - Wadi 3rd & 4th Line (393 Km)	Detailed Project Report (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 depend upon appraisals and approvals by various stakeholders.

train services

Indian Railways (IR) constantly endeavours to improve connectivity for the travelling passengers and accordingly to facilitate the passengers of Solapur, Indian Railways have decided to introduce the following services by regularising special services:

S.No.	Train No. and Name
1.	11303/11304 Solapur-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
2.	11313/11314 Solapur-Anakapalle Express
3.	71433/71434 Solapur-Daund DEMU
4.	71435/71436 Solapur-Kalaburagi DEMU

The above train services are in addition to the 112 train services presently catering to the needs of passengers of Solapur station. The existing services, which also includes 22225/22226 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Solapur Vande Bharat Express, are providing connectivity to important destinations like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad, Varanasi, Hyderabad, Pune, Madurai, Bhubaneswar, etc. The list of trains presently serving Solapur station is as under:

S.No.	Train No. and Name
1	22225 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Solapur Vande Bharat Express
2	22226 Solapur-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Vande Bharat Express
3	11013 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Coimbatore Express

4	11014 Coimbatore-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
5	11017 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Karaikal Express
6	11018 Karaikal-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
7	11019 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Bhubaneswar New Express
8	11020 Bhubaneswar New-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
9	11139 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Hosapete Express
10	11140 Hosapete-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
11	11301 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-KSR Bengaluru Express
12	11302 KSR Bengaluru-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
13	11311 Solapur-Hassan Express
14	11312 Hassan-Solapur Express
15	11415 Solapur-Hosapete Express
16	11416 Hosapete-Solapur Express
17	11417 Pune-Solapur Express
18	11418 Solapur-Pune Express
19	11421 Hadapsar-Solapur Express
20	11422 Solapur-Pune Express
21	12025 Pune-Hyderabad Shatabdi Express
22	12026 Hyderabad-Pune Shatabdi Express
23	12115 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Solapur Express
24	12116 Solapur-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
25	12157 Pune-Solapur Express
26	12158 Solapur-Pune Express
27	12163 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-MGR Chennai Central Express
28	12164 MGR Chennai Central-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
29	12169 Pune-Solapur Express

30	12170 Solapur-Pune Express
31	12219 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Secunderabad Duronto Express
32	12220 Secunderabad-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Duronto Express
33	12627 KSR Bengaluru-New Delhi Express
34	12628 New Delhi-KSR Bengaluru Express
35	12701 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Hyderabad Express
36	12702 Hyderabad-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
37	12755 Kakinada Port-Bhavnagar Express
38	12756 Bhavnagar-Kakinada Port Express
39	14805 Yesvantpur-Barmer Express
40	14806 Barmer-Yesvantpur Express
41	16217 Mysore-Sainagar Shirdi Express
42	16218 Sainagar Shirdi-Mysore Express
43	16331 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
44	16332 Thiruvananthapuram Central-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
45	16339 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Nagercoil Express
46	16340 Nagercoil-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
47	16351 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Nagercoil Express
48	16352 Nagercoil-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
49	16381 Pune-Kanniyakumari Express
50	16382 Kanniyakumari-Pune Express
51	16535 Mysore-Pandharpur Express
52	16536 Pandharpur-Mysore Express
53	16587 Yesvantpur-Bikaner Express
54	16588 Bikaner-Yesvantpur Express
55	16613 Rajkot-Coimbatore Express

56	16614 Coimbatore-Rajkot Express
57	17029 Vijayapura-Hyderabad Express
58	17030 Hyderabad-Vijayapura Express
59	17221 Kakinada Port-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
60	17222 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Kakinada Port Express
61	17307 Mysore-Bagalkot Express
62	17308 Bagalkot-Mysore Express
63	17323 SSS Hubballi-Banaras Express
64	17324 Banaras-SSS Hubballi Express
65	18519 Visakhapatnam-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
66	18520 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Visakhapatnam Express
67	19567 Tuticorin-Okha Express
68	19568 Okha-Tuticorin Express
69	20657 SSS Hubballi-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
70	20658 Hazrat Nizamuddin-SSS Hubballi Express
71	20667 Yesvantpur-Khatipura Express
72	20668 Khatipura-Yesvantpur Express
73	20915 Charlapalli-Indore Express
74	20916 Indore-Charlapalli Express
75	20919 MGR Chennai Central-Ekta Nagar Express
76	20920 Ekta Nagar-MGR Chennai Central Express
77	20953 MGR Chennai Central-Ahmedabad Express
78	20954 Ahmedabad-MGR Chennai Central Express
79	20967 Secunderabad-Porbandar Express
80	20968 Porbandar-Secunderabad Express
81	22101 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Madurai Express

82	22102 Madurai-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
83	22155 Kalaburagi-SCSM(T) Kolhapur Express
84	22156 SCSM(T) Kolhapur-Kalaburagi Express
85	22157 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Chennai Egmore Express
86	22158 Chennai Egmore-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
87	22159 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-MGR Chennai Central Express
88	22160 MGR Chennai Central-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
89	22179 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-MGR Chennai Central Express
90	22180 MGR Chennai Central-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
91	22601 MGR Chennai Central-Sainagar Shirdi Express
92	22602 Sainagar Shirdi-MGR Chennai Central Express
93	22687 Mysore-Varanasi Express
94	22688 Varanasi-Mysore Express
95	22689 Ahmedabad-Yesvantpur Express
96	22690 Yesvantpur-Ahmedabad Express
97	22717 Rajkot-Secunderabad Express
98	22718 Secunderabad-Rajkot Express
99	22731 Hyderabad-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
100	22732 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Hyderabad Express
101	22881 Pune-Bhubaneswar Express
102	22882 Bhubaneswar-Pune Express
103	22919 MGR Chennai Central-Ahmedabad Express
104	22920 Ahmedabad-MGR Chennai Central Express
105	56903 Solapur-Dharwad Passenger
106	56904 Dharwad-Solapur Passenger
107	56905 Solapur-SSS Hubballi Passenger

108	56906 SSS Hubballi-Solapur Passenger
109	57661 Raichur-Vijayapura Passenger
110	57662 Vijayapura-Raichur Passenger
111	71451 Solapur-Wadi DMU
112	71452 Wadi-Solapur DMU

Besides, introduction of train services on any route/section is an on-going process, 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
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section

The activities for development at Stations of Solapur district in Maharashtra:

- **Solapur station:** The works of new ramp for existing foot over bridge, new toilet block, new booking office at second entry, improvement of station building, toilet, improvement of circulating area, parking at main and second entry, and boundary wall have been completed. The work of 6 m wide foot over bridge has been taken up.

- **Jeur station:** The works of new platform shelter, improvement of waiting hall, installation of Coach Indicator Board and Train Indicator Board have been completed. The works of new 6 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area, parking and Pay & Use toilet have been taken up. The work of lift has been sanctioned.
- **Pandharpur station:** The work of extension of platform no. 2/3 has been completed. The works of new waiting hall, new booking office, new toilet block, entry/exit gate, 12 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area, parking and installation of Coach Indicator Board have been taken up. The works of lifts and escalators have been sanctioned.
- **Kurduwadi Junction station:** The works of new station building, 6 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area, parking, new platform shelter, improvement of toilet and lifts have been taken up.
- **Dudhani station:** The works of improvement of station building, installation of Coach Indication Board and Train Indication Board have been completed. The works of new 6 m wide foot over bridge, toilet block, improvement of circulating area, parking, platform shelter and improvement of platform surface have been taken up. The work of lift has been sanctioned.

- **Akalkot Road station:** The work for redevelopment of Akalkot Road station has been sanctioned and the tendering process has been taken up.

Other stations of Solapur division, Central Railway in Maharashtra:

- **Dharashiv station:** The works of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area, parking, improvement of platform surface and platform shelter have been completed. The works of 6 m wide foot over bridge and toilet block have been taken up.
- **Latur Station:** The works of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area, parking, improvement of approach road, drainage, boundary wall and improvement of platform surface have been completed. The works of new entry gate, escalators and ramp for existing foot over bridge have been taken up. The work of lift has been sanctioned.

Maharashtra

Railway budget:

budget allocation in recent years has increased significantly. budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the state of maharashtra including solapur district, is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹1,171 crore/year
2026-27	₹23,926 crore (More than 20 times)

Track Construction:

The details of constructing new track falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra including Solapur district during 2009-14 and 2014-26 is as under:

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	292 Km	58.4 Km/year
2014-26	2,585 Km	215.4 Km/year (Nearly 4 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

as on 01.04.2026, 52 projects (13 new lines, 02 gauge conversion and 37 doubling), of a total length of 5,956 km, costing ₹1,42,635 crore, falling fully/partly in maharashtra including solapur district, are sanctioned. the summary is as under:-

Category	No. of sanctioned Projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned Upto Mar'26 (in Km)	Exp. upto Mar'26 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	13	1,399	266	13,065
Gauge Conversion	02	609	334	5,013
Doubling/ Multitracking	37	3,948	998	16,704
Total	**52**	**5,956**	**1,598**	**34,782**

Recently Completed Projects:

details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in maharashtra including solapur district, are as under:

S.No.	Project	Cost (₹ in crore)
1	Pune-Miraj-Londa Doubling (467 Km)	6,463
2	Hotgi-Kudgi-Gadag Doubling (284 Km)	2,459
3	Manmad-Jalgaon 3rd Line (160 Km)	1,677
4	Jabalpur-Gondia Gauge Conversion (300 Km)	2,005
5	Chhindwara-Nagpur Gauge Conversion (150 Km)	1,512
6	Panvel-Pen Doubling (35 Km)	263
7	Pen-Roha Doubling (40 Km)	330
8	Udhna-Jalgaon Doubling (307 Km)	2,448
9	Mudkhed-Parbhani Doubling (81 Km)	673
10	Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd Line (24 Km)	325
11	Jalgaon-Bhusawal 4th Line (24 Km)	261
12	Daund-Gulbarga Doubling (225 Km)	3,182
13	Daund-Manmad Doubling (236 Km)	3,426

Ongoing Projects:

to further improve the railway infrastructure in the state of maharashtra including solapur district, following works have been taken up:-

S.No.	Name of the project	Cost (₹ In crore)
1	Ahilyanagar-Parli Vaijnath New Line (261 Km)	5,800
2	Baramati-Lonand New Line (64 Km)	1,844
3	Wardha-Nanded New Line (284 Km)	5,248
4	Indore-Manmad New Line (360 Km)	18,529

5	Wadsa-Gadchiroli New Line (52 Km)	1,886
6	Jalna-Jalgaon New Line (174 Km)	5,804
7	Wardha-Nagpur 3rd Line (76 Km)	917
8	Wardha-Ballarshah 3rd Line (132 Km)	1,755
9	Itarsi-Nagpur 3rd Line (280 Km)	2,607
10	Rajnandgaon-Nagpur 3rd Line (228 Km)	3,545
11	Wardha-Nagpur 4th Line (79 Km)	1,215
12	Jalgaon-Manmad 4th Line (160 Km)	2,574
13	Bhusawal-Khandwa 3rd & 4th Line (131 Km)	3,285
14	Solapur-Tuljapur-Osmanabad New Line (84 Km)	3,296
15	Panvel-Chowk Double Line (17 Km)	491
16	Wardha-Balharshah 4th Line (135 Km)	2,226
17	Itarsi-Nagpur 4th Line (297 Km)	5,010
18	Wardha-Bhusawal 3rd & 4th Line (314 Km)	9,197
19	Gondia-Dongargarh 4th Line (84 Km)	2,223
20	Gondia-Balharshah Doubling (240 Km)	4,819
21	Kalyan-Kasara 3rd Line (68 Km)	1,433
22	Naigaon-Juichendra Double Chord Line (5 Km)	176
23	Nilje-Kopar Double Chord Line (5 Km)	338
24	Badlapur-Karjat 3rd & 4th Line (32 Km)	1,324
25	Asangaon-Kasara 4th Line (35 Km)	794
26	Kasara-Manmad 3rd & 4th Line (131 Km)	10,154
27	Gondia-Jabalpur Doubling (231 Km)	5,236
28	Chalisgaon Rail Over Rail Flyover (11 Km)	264
29	Chord line between Chikhli and Somtane (4 Km)	172
30	Puntamba-Sainagar Shirdi Doubling (17 Km)	227

Further, during the last three years i.e. 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 and the current financial year 2026-27, 60 surveys (21 New Line and 39 Doubling) of total length 6,872 Km falling fully/ partly in the State of Maharashtra including Solapur district, have been sanctioned.

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.

Various steps taken by the Government for effective and speedy implementation of rail projects include:

- Substantial increase in allocation of funds.
- Delegation of powers at field level.
- Close monitoring of progress of project at various levels.
- Regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects.

Capacity Augmentation works for Mumbai Suburban area

Presently, about 120 Mail/Express trains and 3200 sub urban trains are handled daily in Mumbai area.

to increase train handling capacity at various stations in mumbai area, following works have been completed/taken up/planned at various stations:

S.No.	Location	Details
1	Bandra Terminus	3 Pit Lines have been completed
2	Mumbai Central	Platform extension for 24 LHB coaches
3	Jogeshwari	5 additional Platforms, 2 pit lines
4	Dadar	1 additional platform
5	Panvel-Kalamboli	5 platforms, 4 pit lines and 2 sick lines
6	Kalyan	6 platforms and 4 pit lines

7	LTT	4 platforms and 2 pit lines
8	Parel	6 platforms, 5 pit lines, 6 stabling lines
9	Vasai - Virar Area	Vasai road: 6 Platforms, 3 pit lines and 5 stabling lines Naigaon- 30 stabling Lines Virar- 2 stabling Lines
10	Dahanu Area	Dahanu: 5 stabling Lines New Vangaon: 30 stabling Lines

In addition to above, Platform extension work at 34 stations to accommodate 15 car EMUs have been taken up.

New projects for increasing capacity:

to improve the connectivity and capacity of rail network in mumbai suburban areas, mumbai urban transport project (mutp)-i costing ₹4,502 cr., mutp-ii costing ₹8,087 cr., mutp-iii costing ₹10,947 cr. & mutp-iiia costing ₹33,690 cr have been sanctioned. the progress of works is as below:

SN	Name of the project	Cost (₹ in crore)	Status of work
1	Virar-Dahanu Road 3rd & 4th line (64 km)	3,578	• Entire 39 Ha. Land acquired. • Entire 3 lac cum. earthwork completed. • 13 out of 16 major bridges completed. • 53 out of 68 minor bridges completed. • All 4 RUBs completed. • 60 out of 181 Station/Service buildings completed. • 31 km out of 128 km track laying completed.
2	Borivali-Virar 5th	2,184	• 16 Ha. out of 17 Ha. land acquired.

	& 6th line (26 km)		• Forest clearance obtained from MoEFCC. • Permission for Mangroves felling obtained from Hon'ble High Court. • 3.3 lac cum. earthwork out of 6.7 lac cum. completed. • 5 out of 23 FOB Extn. completed. • 2 out of 12 minor Bridges completed. • Work in progress in 3 major bridges. Work in progress in Station buildings and other items.
3	Naigaon-Juichandra double chord line (6 km)	176	• Land acquisition has been taken up.
4	Extension of Harbour line from Goregaon-Borivali (7 km)	826	• Land acquisition has been taken up.
5	Mumbai Central-Borivali 6th line (30 km)	919	• **Phase-I** (Borivali-Khar Road, 17 km): Commissioned. • **Phase-II** (Khar Road - Mumbai Central): Land acquisition has been taken up.
6	4th line Asangaon-Kasara (34.97 km)	794	• Design & drawings have been taken up.
7	Kalyan-Asangaon 4th line (32 km)	1,759	• 8 out of 92 minor bridges completed. • Land Acquisition of 17 Ha out of 28 Ha completed. • Work in progress in 7 major bridges.
8	Kalyan-Kasara 3rd Line (68 km)	1,433	• Land acquisition of 48 Ha. out of 54 Ha. completed.

			• 4 out of 9 major bridges completed. • All 5 Station buildings completed. • 23 km out of 68 km track laying completed.
9	Kalyan-Badlapur 3rd & 4th line (14 km)	1,510	• 1 out of 2 major bridges completed. • 2 out of 4 ROBs completed. • 30 out of 40 minor bridges completed.
10	3rd and 4th line Badlapur - Karjat (32.46 km)	1,324	• Design & drawings have been taken up.
11	Panvel-Karjat Suburban Corridor (29.6 km)	2,782	• All 3 tunnels (3 km) completed. • 5 ROBs, 16 RUBs completed. • 9 major bridges, 35 minor bridges completed. • 67 km out of 70 km track laying completed.
12	Airoli-Kalwa (elevated) Suburban Corridor link (3.3 km)	476	• **Phase-I** (Halt station at Digha): Commissioned. • **Phase-II** (Airoli-Kalwa elevated track, 3.3 km): Land acquisition and R&R has been taken up.
13	Nilje-Kopar double chord line (5 km)	338	• Land acquisition has been taken up. • 6 out of 15 minor bridges completed. • 0.85 lac cum. earthwork out of 1 lac cum. completed
14	CSMT-Kurla 5th & 6th line (17.5 km)	891	**Phase-I** (Kurla-Parel, 10.1 km): • 1 out of 12 minor bridges completed. • 2 out of 4 station buildings completed. • Rebuilding of Sion ROB is in progress. **Phase-II** (Parel-CSMT, 7.4 km): • Land acquisition has been taken up.

New generation trains:

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.

Bullet Train project:

Presently, the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 km) is under execution. 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 the 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:

Item	Progress
Piers	452 kms.
Girder	356 kms.
Track Bed	209 kms.
OHE Masts	190 kms.

THE PROGRESS OF STATIONS IS GIVEN BELOW:-

S. No.	Station	Status
1	Sabarmati	Foundation works completed, Platform slab & roof structural works and finishing works are in progress
2	Ahmedabad	Structural works completed and finishing works have been taken up.
3	Anand/Nadiad	
4	Vadodara	Foundation work completed, structural works and finishing works have been taken up.
5	Bharuch	Structural works completed and finishing works have been taken up.
6	Surat	
7	Bilimora	
8	Vapi	
9	Boisar	Foundation works have been taken up and in an advanced stage. Structural works have been taken up.
10	Virar	
11	Thane	
12	BKC (Mumbai)	This is an underground station. Foundation works almost completed and Base Slab has been taken up.

THE PROGRESS ON THE RIVER BRIDGES IS AS UNDER:-

S. No.	River Name	Status
1	Sabarmati River (480m)	Sub-Structure work completed, Superstructure work has been taken up.
2	Meshwa River (120m)	Bridge construction completed.
3	Vatrak River (280m)	
4	Mohar (Shedhi) River (160m)	
5	Mahi River (720m)	11 out of 12 wells completed; 5 spans launched
6	Vishwamitri River (80m)	Bridge construction completed.
7	Dhadhar River (120m)	
8	Narmada River (1366m)	21 out of 25 wells completed; 4 spans launched
9	Kim River (120m)	Bridge construction completed.
10	Tapi River (720m)	Foundation work has been taken up, 10 out of 12 wells completed

11	Mindhola River (240m)	Bridge construction completed.
12	Purna River (360m)	
13	Ambika River (200m)	
14	Venganiya River (200m)	
15	Kaveri River (120m)	
16	Kharera River (120m)	
17	Auranga River (320m)	
18	Par River (320m)	
19	Kolak River (160m)	
20	Daman Ganga River (360m)	
21	Darotha River (80m)	
22	Jagani River (360m)	Foundation works have been completed
23	Vaitarna River (2320m)	12 Pile Cap and 11 Pier (out of 58) completed.
24	Ulhas River Branch (120m)	Temporary Access Bridge (TAB) completed to start the foundation work.
25	Desai Khadi River Bridge (400m)	Geo-technical Investigation (GTI) has been completed and Design work has been taken up.

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.

On the Surat-Vapi section (97 km) entire civil works including river bridge construction, have been completed and 87% of the track bed has been laid.

However, Bullet train project is a very complex and technology intensive project. Exact timelines for the completion of the entire project can be reasonably

ascertained after the completion of all associated works of Civil Structures, Track, Electrical, Signaling & Telecommunication and supply of Trainsets.

Further, to strengthen national transport infrastructure, provide a fillip to regional connectivity, economic growth, tourism, investment and employment generation, and encourage modal shift from road and air transport to rail, the Government has announced the development of the following seven new High-Speed Rail (HSR) corridors in the Union Budget 2026-27:-

(i) Mumbai-Pune

(ii) Pune-Hyderabad

(iii) Hyderabad-Bengaluru

(iv) Hyderabad-Chennai

(v) Chennai-Bengaluru

(vi) Delhi-Varanasi

(vii) Varanasi-Siliguri

Being highly capital intensive, the decision to sanction any HSR Corridor/Project depends on many factors such as outcome of DPR, techno-economic feasibility studies and availability of resources such as financing options etc.

Dedicated freight corridor:

Ministry of Railways has taken 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).

The work on EDFC & WDFC has been completed and commissioned. On an average more than 443 trains are operated per day on DFCs. The fully commissioned sections of the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors (EDFC & WDFC) have demonstrated robust operational performance. Freight volumes have steadily increased, with higher average speeds, faster turnarounds, and enhanced reliability. The corridors are witnessing consistent growth in container, coal, and bulk cargo movement, contributing significantly to capacity augmentation in freight transportation.

DFC has contributed to creating additional paths on the conventional network by diverting freight traffic to EDFC and WDFC. As a result, Railways have been able to run additional goods and coaching services over its network. The DFCs have enabled faster transit times, higher throughput, and double-stack container operations (especially on the Western DFC). These improvements have contributed to lowering overall logistics costs, improving supply chain efficiency, and enhancing competitiveness of Indian industries.

A new Dedicated Freight Corridor connecting Dankuni in East to Surat in West, has been announced in the Union Budget 2026. The work of preparation/ updation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this corridor has been taken up.

Railway Electrification

Electrification of railway network on Indian Railways has been taken up in mission mode. So far, about 99.6% of Broad Gauge (BG) network has been electrified. The electrification in remaining network has been taken up. Electrification carried out during 2014-26 and before 2014 is as under:-

Period	Route Kilometre
Before 2014 (about 60 years)	21,801
2014-26	48,072

In Maharashtra, entire existing BG network has been electrified. Further, all new line/ Multitracking projects are being sanctioned and constructed with electrification.

Station Redevelopment in Maharashtra including Solapur

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 of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like ‘One Station One Product’
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1340 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 132 stations, including Akalkot Road, Dudhani, Jeur, Kurduwadi Junction, Pandharpur and Solapur stations of Solapur district, 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	Names 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

Completed Stations:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Maharashtra have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in Maharashtra are as under:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Maharashtra	20	Amgaon, Baramati, Byculla, Chanda Fort, Chinchpokli, Devlali, Dhule, Himayatnagar, Kedgaon, Lasalgaon, Lonand Junction, Malkapur, Matunga, Murtizapur Junction, Nandura, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Parel, Savda, Shahad, Vadala Road

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

Other stations of Maharashtra:

- **Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar station:** The works of new post office building and parcel office, new Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police building at North side have been completed. The works of new arrival and departure building at South side, new waiting hall, toilet, air concourse, 6 m wide foot over bridge, roof , new underground tanks at North and South sides, new sewage treatment plant at North and South side, and new electrical substation building have been taken up.
- **Nagpur Junction station:** The works of relocation of passenger reservation system building and booking offices, and improvement of

parking at main entry have been completed. The works of new administrative building, departure building and basement parking at main entry, departure building and unified basement at second entry, new air concourse, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 8 and new platform shelters have been taken up.

- **Ajni station:** The works of new station building at main entry, station building at second entry, 10 m wide foot over bridges, 18 m wide foot over bridge, air concourse, platform shelters and improvement of platform surface have been taken up.

- **Jalna station:** The works of new arrival building and departure building at South side, new arrival building at North side, new departure building at North side, platform shelter, air concourse, 6 m wide foot over bridge, through roof , new underground tank at North and South side, new sewage treatment plant at North and South side, new post office and parcel office building, new Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police building and electrical sub-station have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways including provision of passenger amenities like lift, escalator 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 a complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as tree cutting, heritage, fire clearance, airport clearance etc. These stations are in operation since long, so brownfield work challenges are being faced, such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipelines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of the tracks and near to high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the progress of work and completion time.

IMPLEMENTATION OF E-JAGRITI PLATFORM

2781. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI ANOOP PRADHAN VALMIKI:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of date on which the e-Jagriti platform was launched along with the total number of Consumer complaints registered, disposed of and pending since its launch, year and Statewise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made in implementation of the e- Jagriti platform across the District, State and National Consumer Commissions and if so, the details thereof especially Balasore district and States of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh including Bhadohi, Madhya Pradesh including Shahdol district;

(c) whether the Government maintains State and district-wise data on Consumer Commissions integrated with the e-Jagriti platform in the country, if so, the details thereof including Andhra Pradesh especially Palnadu district, Maharashtra especially Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) whether the Government has introduced digital features such as e-filing, virtual hearings, digital case management, online notices, delivery of Consumer justice, certified digital orders especially in tribal and rural areas like Shahdol, Anuppur and Umaria and real-time case tracking under the e-Jagriti platform and if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether the Government has integrated e-Jagriti with other digital governance systems for end-to-end online consumer dispute resolution and timely disposal of cases and if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) whether the Government has assessed the impact of e-Jagriti on reducing pendency, improving transparency, improving disposal time and enhancing access to consumer justice in the country and if so, the details thereof , State-wise including Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra particularly in Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency and the target set for its nationwide implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (f): To modernize and digitally transform consumer dispute filing and management processes, the Department of Consumer Affairs launched the e-Jagriti portal on 1st January, 2025. The portal leverages Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) and incorporates features such as 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. 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).

In addition to the benefits offered to consumers, the portal provides dedicated modules for Advocates and Presidents/Members of Consumer Commissions, enabling a more streamlined and efficient case management process. Advocates can monitor the status of their cases, receive timely hearing notifications, upload documents through personalized dashboards and participate

in hybrid or virtual hearings. These features significantly reduce paperwork and the need for physical appearances, resulting in a more seamless and efficient legal practice.

For Presidents and Members, the portal offers secure, centralized access to comprehensive digital case records, along with a smart court calendar, automated cause lists, analytics dashboards and virtual courtroom capabilities. These features facilitate effective workload management, scheduling and case monitoring while standardizing judicial processes, minimizing delays, improving case disposal rates and enabling more efficient utilization of resources.

e-Jagriti has reduced reliance on physical proceedings and has accelerated justice delivery. e-Jagriti transformed consumer justice delivery - earning it the Silver Award under Category-I at the National Awards for e-Governance 2026 amid 341 nominations.

The details of the consumer cases filed and disposed by the consumer commissions since the launch of e-jagriti portal, year and State-wise are at **Statement-I.** In 2025, 1,62,896 cases were filed and 1,50,581 disposed of, that outperformed the disposal rate of the year 2024. Further, 1,021 Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) registered their complaints using e-Jagriti portal from abroad till 17th July, 2026.

At present, e-Jagriti portal is operational and has been accessible to the National, State, Circuit Bench and District Consumer Disputes Redressal

Commissions across the country including the Baleshwar (Balasore) district of Odisha; Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi) district of Uttar Pradesh; Shahdol, Anuppur and Umaria districts of Madhya Pradesh and Jalgaon district of Maharashtra since 1st January, 2025.

The Department of Consumer Affairs regularly reviews the progress of the implementation of the e-Jagriti platform across the NCDRC, SCDRCs and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (DCDRCs) through periodic meetings chaired by senior officers of the Department with the State and District Consumer Commissions and representatives of the Bar. These reviews focus on the implementation status, operational issues and effective utilization of the e-Jagriti platform.

Help documents, animated tutorial videos and FAQs have been made available on the portal to facilitate assisted filing by consumers and guide them through the process of filing consumer cases. To complement this, the Department has also initiated the Jansunwai platform—weekly live video sessions every Friday at 4:00 PM since August 2025, chaired by senior officers from the Department of Consumer Affairs, NCDRC, NIC and the National Consumer Helpline. These interactive sessions of fer instant technical support, resolve doubts, incorporate user feedback and build lasting trust. Hundreds of Consumers and advocates have participated, leading to rapid platform improvements.

Further, to facilitate assisted filing for consumers with limited digital access, the Department has instructed the National Informatics Centre (NIC) to ensure that the Technical Support Personnel (TSPs) and District Management Associates (DMAs) deployed under the "Consumer Protection" Scheme across the State and District Consumer Commissions provide proactive and prompt assistance to consumers in filing complaints through the e-Jagriti portal.

The details of the consumer cases filed and disposed by the DCDRC of Baleshwar (Balasore) district of Odisha; Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi) district of Uttar Pradesh; Shahdol, Anuppur and Umaria districts of Madhya Pradesh and Jalgaon district of Maharashtra, since the launch of e-jagriti portal are at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Consumer cases filed and disposed by the Consumer Commissions

Sl. No.	Year	2025		2026 (till June, 2026)	
	Commission Name	Number of Cases		Number of Cases	
		Filed	Disposed (also includes the cases disposed which were filed in the previous years)	Filed	Disposed (also includes the cases disposed which were filed in the previous years)
1.	National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)	3402	4908	1445	1707
State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (SCDRCs)					

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	2	9	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3563	2618	2005	1357
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	26	17	11
4.	Assam	513	408	292	218
5.	Bihar	3268	3153	1901	1640
6.	Chandigarh	1406	1810	810	773
7.	Chhattisgarh	2791	4032	1498	1697
8.	D&N Haveli and D&D	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	5574	5204	3455	3090
10.	Goa	288	213	149	93
11.	Gujarat	18280	12553	8614	6703
12.	Haryana	12385	9676	6127	4307
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2280	1845	983	730
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	317	84	217	143
15.	Jharkhand	1261	880	670	463
16.	Karnataka	10630	10923	5875	5464
17.	Kerala	12018	8130	5973	3930
18.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	2	0	1	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10548	13800	5495	5493
21.	Maharashtra	16434	14937	7543	6360
22.	Manipur	127	91	44	32
23.	Meghalaya	56	60	23	28
24.	Mizoram	125	55	48	27
25.	Nagaland	23	14	13	0
26.	Odisha	5631	3948	2807	1555
27.	Puducherry	172	174	85	88
28.	Punjab	6206	7280	3055	3293
29.	Rajasthan	11975	12473	6022	6931
30.	Sikkim	20	1	18	13
31.	Tamil Nadu	8356	7359	3800	3616
32.	Telangana	3605	3300	2261	1852
33.	Tripura	286	122	141	107

34.	Uttarakhand	939	1807	607	745
35.	Uttar Pradesh	16550	15751	8103	6373
36.	West Bengal	3828	2944	2006	1337
Total		**162896**	**150581**	**82112**	**70176**

STATEMENT-II

Consumer cases filed and disposed by the DCDRC

S No.	Name of the DCDRC	State	Number of Cases filed	Number of cases disposed (also includes the cases disposed which were filed in the previous years)
1.	Baleshwar (Balasore)	Odisha	129	82
2.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	Uttar Pradesh	169	204
3.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	130	195
4.	Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	82	71
5.	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	44	39
6.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	917	370

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY

2782. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI RAHUL SINGH LODHI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

(a) the objectives and structural details of the inaugural National Household Income Survey scheduled for 2026-27 to track comprehensive domestic income data;

(b) whether the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency in the State of Odisha has been covered under the said survey and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the projected utility of the survey findings in promoting evidence-based governance and refining the precision of beneficiary targeting for social welfare programmes and assessing household income and socio-economic conditions in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) whether the methodological framework has undergone rigorous pre-testing and expert validation to guarantee high statistical accuracy and national representativeness particularly in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the protocols put in place to protect the privacy of individual respondents while facilitating transparent dissemination of the aggregate findings for the public; and

(f) whether aggregated findings relating to Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency would also be made public and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is conducting the first full-fledged National Household Income Survey (NHIS) during April 2026-March 2027. The objective of NHIS survey is to provide information on people's living conditions, income patterns and income distribution across different segments of the population as well as ~~also~~ across different geographies. Estimates of income generated from NHIS aim to allow analysis of sources and patterns of income generation. In NHIS, ~~survey~~ information on income earned by one or more members of the household from different sources like (i) Regular wage/salary, (ii) Casual work, (iii) Self-employment in agriculture/non-agriculture, (iv) Transfer receipts and (v) Income from Assets are collected. NHIS is conducted across all States/UTs of the Indian Union including Odisha except some villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

(c): The data generated from NHIS aims to provide benchmark estimates of

average per household or average per capita income segregated by different income classes, sector, employment type (salaried, casual, self-employed), source of income, region, etc. These can be used for evidence-based policy formulation and also for measurement of the success or failure of policy interventions. Further, information collected in NHIS can be used for identification of localized pockets of distress and structural income bottlenecks, enabling to deploy area-based interventions like introduction of targeted programmes or infrastructure grants.

(d): A Technical Expert Group (TEG) comprising various domain experts has been constituted by MoSPI to oversee the core framework of the National Household Income Survey (NHIS). The TEG is responsible for finalizing the survey concepts and definitions; identifying data gaps and validation requirements; providing guidance on survey schedules/questionnaires, survey instruments, sampling design, sample size, estimation procedures, data validation; conducting pilot surveys/pre-testing, etc. Before the launch of the survey, a pre-testing exercise was conducted to assess their clarity, comprehension, interpretability and acceptability.

(e): MoSPI safeguards the privacy of respondents by treating all unit-level information as confidential, suppressing personal identifiers before any disclosure, etc. Further, unit-level data released for research purposes are anonymized. At the same time, the Ministry promotes transparency by disseminating aggregate-level survey findings following established data dissemination protocols that enable public access to statistical information while protecting respondent confidentiality.

(f): The reports of all surveys conducted by MoSPI are made available in public domain. Constituency-wise estimates are not released separately.

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM

2783. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the total number of proposals received by the Government under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals and projects that have been approved during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the number of projects that have been approved during the last five years in the State of Andhra Pradesh along with the amount of funds sanctioned, released and utilised;

(d) the details of eligible districts in Andhra Pradesh as per 25% minority population in 15 Km criteria;

(e) whether all the eligible districts have submitted the proposal and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the scheme is likely to be extended after FY 2025-26 and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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 and one of the flagship programmes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The Scheme aims to create community infrastructure and strengthen basic civic amenities in identified Minority Concentration Areas across the country. The projects undertaken under the Scheme cover sectors such as education, health, skill development, women-centric facilities, drinking water and sanitation, sports, renewable energy, and other community infrastructure.

The State-wise details of proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the projects approved under PMJVK during the last five years are provided in **Statement**.

(c) to (f): The scheme is implemented across all districts of the country. Under the scheme, projects can be proposed in areas having a minority population of more than 25% within a 15 km radius, subject to the provisions of the PMJVK Guidelines. Such proposals are recommended by the State Level Committee (SLC), chaired by the Chief Secretary of the respective State/Union Territory, based on the demand for infrastructure development in the eligible areas.

The scheme does not notify or maintain a district-wise list of eligible districts. Eligibility is determined at the area level, based on the criterion of more than 25% minority population within a 15 km radius, in accordance with the PMJVK Guidelines

During the last five years, no new project and no funds have been sanctioned for any new projects under PMJVK in the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, an amount of Rs. 8.76 crore has been released to the State for the implementation of ongoing PMJVK projects during the said period.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted 7 projects comprising 26 units, with a total project cost of Rs. 101.88 crore, for consideration under the PMJVK in 2025-26.

The PMJVK scheme is however, presently approved up to 31st March 2026.

STATEMENT

STATE- WISE DETAILS OF PROJECT RECEIVED AND PROJECTS APPROVED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS UNDER PMJVK

Name OF STATE/UT	Project Proposals Received					Project Proposals Approved				
	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	11	-	448	853	50	6	-	-	12	56
Assam	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar			-	-	16	-	-	-	-	8
Delhi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	19	54	76	-	-	10	1	12
Chattisgarh	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	861	11	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-		262	5	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	5	-	38	21	25	-	-	12	15	-
Kerala	19	-		6	42	19	-	-	-	
Ladakh	-	-	7	4	1	-	-	2	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	3	4	-	63	2	3	-	-	2	2
Manipur	-	-	-	16	100	-	-	-	-	-

Meghalaya	1	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	7	-	1	400	30	7	-	-	-	8
Nagaland	-	-	66	39	57	-	-	4	12	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	587	-	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	2		3	2	54	2	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	6	348	329	793	245	6	-	7	-	31
Sikkim	20	-	857	24	42	20	-	24	1	
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	62	1	-	210	374	62	-	-	-	
Tripura	5	-	-	1	57	5	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	15	10	25	285		15		25	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	21	-	13	-	-	7	-	-
West Bengal	7	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-

RAIL TECH POLICY

2784. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

(a) the key features of the proposed Rail Tech Policy that aims to give a major thrust to indigenisation of next-generation railway technology and equipment;

(b) whether the policy envisages partial funding support, technical assistance, access to testing facilities and other incentives for domestic firms to innovate

and develop rail tech solutions and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of measures proposed to cut dependence on foreign suppliers including China and promote Make-in-India production for rolling stock, signalling systems and other critical railway technologies;

(d) the details of the expected timeline for formal notification of the Rail Tech Policy and its anticipated impact on competitiveness of Indian manufacturers in the global railway equipment market; and

(e) whether any assessment has been conducted regarding the expected increase in domestic investment, technology transfers, employment generation and export potential for Indian railway tech products as a result of this policy 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): The Rail Tech Policy has been adopted on 26.02.2026 by Indian Railways and a portal (https://railtech.indianrailways.gov.in) has been launched to facilitate participation of innovators and startups with the following key features:

(i) Single-stage detailed submission of proposals by the Innovator.

(ii) Provision for submission of proposals for self-initiated challenges by the Innovator on the Rail Tech Portal.

(iii) Provision for funding on 50:50 cost-sharing basis between Indian Railways and the Innovator, with the maximum grant up to ₹ 3 Cr for prototype development and trials.

(iv) Grant offered for extended trials or scale-up shall be upto five times the initial grant subject to a maximum of ₹ 10 crore.

(v) Special provision for institutions of national repute such as IITs, NITs, Central and State Universities, under which the requirement of 50:50 cost-sharing has been waived-of.

The above proposed Policy will facilitate early adoption of new technologies in Indian Railways.

In addition to financial support, the Policy provides the following technical assistance and requisite handholding for development and demonstration of innovative technologies.

(i) Provision for technical support to the Innovator includes datasets, telemetry logs, simulator access and GPU compute, wherever required.

(ii) For execution of Proof of Concept (PoC) and field trials, the Rail Tech Policy has the provision for nomination of an appropriate Railway Division/Production Unit/Workshop/CRIS/IRCTC/RDSO or other field unit, preferably near the innovator's location, for conducting Proof of Concept (PoC) and field trials.

The Policy is intended to provide a structured framework for greater participation of innovators, startups, industry and research institutions in development of technologies for Indian Railways. As implementation of the Policy progresses and more projects are undertaken, it is expected to facilitate development of innovative and scalable technological solutions and strengthen the railway innovation ecosystem.

Indian Railways is continuously exploring the possibilities to develop the indigenous sources for the imported items along with industrial partners. Some of the measures taken are as under:

(i) Vendor meets are conducted in association with Industry bodies to apprise them of Railways requirements and know about the possible domestic sources for imported items.

(ii) For the items being imported, Developmental Orders are placed on domestic vendors. The vendors are handheld by Railway units in this effort.

(iii) Procurements under Ministry of Railways are done in accordance with the Make-in-India policy. As per Make-in-India Policy, Items for which sufficient competition and capacity is available in the country, Ministry of Railways has reserved such items for procurement only from Class-I local suppliers.

(iv) In order to reduce dependency on imports of wheels, an offtake agreement has been signed between Ministry of Railways and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited. The plant was commissioned in September 2021.

(v) Major track components such as rails, PSC sleepers, rail fastenings (ERCs, liners, rail pads etc.), and turnout components including Thick Web Switches, WCMS crossings and SEJs are manufactured indigenously by Indian industries.

(vi) 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.

(vii) The initiatives taken by Indian Railways for ensuring safe, reliable, comfortable & quality rail travel include development & manufacturing of new age rolling stock such as Vande Bharat, Amrit Bharat and Namo Bharat trains etc. These modern rolling stock variants are planned for manufacturing as a part of Make in India initiative in the different Production Units of Indian Railways.

(viii) Locomotives on Indian Railway are being manufactured indigenously.

(ix) 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). Within a short

period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 2,633 Route Kilometres as on 31.07.26, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes.

OVER UTILISATION OF ROHA-MADGAON SECTION

2785. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Roha-Madgaon section of the Konkan Railway is operating at an acute capacity utilization of approximately 168 per cent causing severe year- round waitlists and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Central Railway has received representations regarding the immediate coach augmentation of major passenger trains on this route to their maximum permissible limit (potentially adding 45 coaches and 3691 seats daily) and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the specific time-bound action plan to address this heavy demand-supply mismatch and implement these cost-effective infrastructure solutions initiated by the Railway Board in coordination with Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL)?

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

(a) to (c): Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) was established in 1990 with five shareholders, namely, Ministry of Railways, Government of Maharashtra, Government of Goa, Government of Karnataka and Government of Kerala. The Konkan Railway line extends from Roha in Maharashtra to Thokur in Karnataka.

The average line capacity utilization of Roha–Madgaon section of the Konkan Railway route is about 145 %. On Indian Railways, demand pattern is not uniform throughout the year, and it varies over lean and peak periods. During peak rush periods, the occupancy of the trains especially on popular routes remains full whereas during lean period and on less popular routes, there is sub-optimal utilization.

To increase the line capacity of Konkan railway route, 08 crossing stations viz. Sape-Wamane, Kalambani, Kadvai, Veravali, Kharepatan, Achirne, Indapur & Goregaon Road & 12 additional loop lines viz Vinhere, Anjani, Savarda, Adavali, Rajapur Road, Vaibhavwadi Road, Kankavali, Sawantvadi Road (2), Karanjadi, Madgaon and Chiplun have also been constructed over Konkan Railway route between Roha to Madgaon during the last 10 years.

Out of the 739-route km of Konkan Railway jurisdiction, doubling of about 55 km between Roha- Veer and Madgaon-Majorda sections has

already been completed. The work of preparation of feasibility survey for doubling of identified sections (263 km) to increase the capacity of route has been sanctioned.

Presently there are 57 pairs of Mail/Express/Passenger trains operating over Konkan Railway. Most of mail/express trains are running with full load. The details of trains operating over Konkan Railway are as under:

SN	Train No. & Train Name
1	10103/10104 Mandovi Express
2	10105/10106 Diva – Sawantwadi Express
3	10107/10108 Madgaon – Mangaluru MEMU Express
4	10109/10110 Madgaon – Karwar Express
5	10115/10116 Bandra (T) – Madgaon Express
6	10215/10216 Madgaon – Ernakulam SF Express
7	11003/11004 Tutari Express
8	11097/11098 Poorna Express
9	11099/11100 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Madgaon Express
10	11203/11204 Nagpur – Madgaon Express
11	12051/12052 Jan Shatabdi Express
12	12133/12134 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) – Mangaluru Jn Express
13	12201/12202 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Kochuveli Garib Rath Express
14	12217/12218 Kerala Sampark Kranti Express
15	12223/12224 Ernakulam Jn – Lokmanya Tilak (T) Duronto Express
16	12283/12284 Hazrat Nizamuddin – Ernakulam Jn Duronto Express
17	12431/12432 Thiruvananthapuram Central – Hazrat Nizamuddin Rajdhani Express
18	12449/12450 Goa Sampark Kranti Express
19	12483/12484 Kochuveli – Amritsar SF Express
20	12617/12618 Mangala Lakshadweep Express
21	12619/12620 Matsyagandha Express
22	12741/12742 Vasco de Gama – Patna SF Express
23	12789/12790 Kacheguda – Kumta SF Express
24	12977/12978 Marusagar SF Express

25	16311/16312 Shri Ganganagar – Thiruvananthapuram North Express
26	16333/16334 Veraval – Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
27	16335/16336 Gandhidham – Nagercoil Express
28	16337/16338 Okha – Ernakulam Express
29	16345/16346 Netravati Express
30	16515/16516 Karwar – Yesvantpur Express
31	16585/16586 SMVT Bengaluru – MurdeshwarExpress
32	16595/16596 Panchaganga SF Express
33	19057/19058 Surat – Mangaluru Jn Express
34	19259/19260 Bhavnagar (T) – Thiruvananthapuram North Express
35	19577/19578 Tirunelveli – Jamnagar Express
36	20111/20112 Konkankanya Express
37	20645/20646 Madgaon – Mangaluru Central Vande Bharat
38	20909/20910 Thiruvananthapuram North – Porbandar SF Express
39	20923/20924 Gandhidham – Tirunelveli Humsafar Express
40	20931/20932 Thiruvananthapuram North- Indore SF Express
41	22113/22114 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Thiruvananthapuram North SF Express
42	22115/22116 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Karmali SF Express
43	22119/22120 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) – Madgaon Tejas Express
44	22149/22150 Ernakulam – Pune SF Express
45	22229/22230 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) – Madgaon Vande Bharat Express
46	22413/22414 Madgaon – Hazrat Nizamuddin Rajdhani Express
47	22475/22476 Hisar – Coimbatore SF Express
48	22629/22630 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Tirunelveli SF Express
49	22633/22634 Thiruvananthapuram Central – Hazrat Nizamuddin SF Express
50	22653/22654 Thiruvananthapuram Central – Hazrat Nizamuddin SF Express
51	22655/22656 Ernakulam – Hazrat Nizamuddin SF Express
52	22659/22660 Thiruvananthapuram North – Yog Nagari Rishikesh SF Express
53	22907/22908 Madgaon – Hapa SF Express
54	50103/50104 Diva – Ratnagiri Passenger
55	50107/50108 Sawantwadi – Madgaon Passenger
56	70101/70102 Madgaon – Karwar Passenger (MEMU)
57	56615/56616 Madgaon – Mangaluru Passenger

In addition to this, during various festivals, summer vacation and long weekends, 381 Ganpati, 249 Summer, 148 Winter & 1366 other Specials were run during 2025-26 to clear the extra rush of passengers on Konkan Railway.

Non AC coaches on IR (General and Sleeper)

Indian Railways (IR), continuously monitor the demand pattern and makes consistent efforts to cater to the needs of travelling passengers by introducing new trains, extending and increasing the frequencies of existing trains. Loads of existing trains are also augmented, both on temporary and permanent basis, to enhance the accommodation available for passengers.

With a view to meet the demand of passengers travelling in unreserved coaches, Indian Railways (IR) have significantly increased the facilities for passengers demanding general class travel.

During the financial year 2024-25 alone, 1250 general coaches have been utilised in various long-distance trains to have at least 4 general class coaches. Similarly, during the year 2025-26 about 870 Coaches including 160 General Class have been utilised for permanent augmentation. This includes trains operated on Konkan railway line also.

To cater to the travel demand of the low and middle income families, Indian Railways (IR) have taken up manufacturing of 17,000 non-AC coaches (general/sleeper).

On Indian Railways, the percentage of non-AC coaches is about 70%, while the percentage of non-AC seats is around 78% as compared to AC seats which is around 22%. The details are as under:

DISTRIBUTION OF COACHES:

Type of Coaches	No. of Coaches	Percentage
Non-AC coaches (general and sleeper)	~62,000	~70%
AC coaches	~27,000	~30%
Total coaches	~89,000	100%

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS:

Type of Seats	Number of Seats	Percentage
Non-AC Seats	~54 lakhs	~78%
AC Seats	~15 lakhs	~22%
Total Seats	~69 lakhs	100%

Waiting list pattern is monitored on regular basis. To cater to additional demand, various steps are taken such as running special trains, introduction of new trains, increase in frequency/extension of existing trains, augmentation of loads of existing trains on permanent basis etc. subject to operational feasibility. Further, waiting list limits have also been rationalised linking it to the extent of accommodation of that class available in that train.

Proposals/ requests/ suggestions/ representations, both formal and informal inter alia for augmentation 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. The receipt of such proposals/ requests/ suggestions is a continuous and dynamic process. These are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time, which is an on-going process.

FUNDS FOR MODERNISATION OF NIZAMSAGAR POWER HOUSE

2786. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether the Government of Telangana has sent any proposal to the Union Government for Renovation and Modernization of Nizamsagar Power House (2x5 MW) under the financial support from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy scheme 50 percent of the Repair and Maintenance (R&M) expenditure to be funded by MNRE in the form of grant and 50 percent from Telangana Power Generation Corporation Limited (TGGENCO) funds – release of 90 percent payment for civil Repair and Maintenance (R&M) works and Electrical and Mechanical (E&M) works as CFA (Central Financial Assistance);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, spent in this regard?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) accorded In Principle Approval to Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Limited (TSGENCO), now known as Telangana Power Generation Corporation Limited (TGGENCO) on 07.07.2017 with total Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of Rs. 5.38 Crore for Renovation & Modernization (R&M) of Nizamsagar Power House, considering total estimated cost of Rs. 10.76 Crore. Extension of the project duration for completion of the R&M project has been granted up to 10.11.2027. As on date no funds have been released to TGGENCO for R&M of Nizamsagar Power House.

रॉबर्ट्सगंज में संस्थापित किए गए मोबाइल टावर

2787. श्री छोटेलालः

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

(क) क्या सोनभद्र जिले के राबर्ट्सगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कई ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल टावर संस्थापित नहीं किए गए हैं जिससे आधुनिक युग में स्थानीय लोगों को काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) उक्त लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल टावरों को कब तक पूरी तरह से संस्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख): जी हाँ, सरकार ने डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र जिले सहित देश भर के चिन्हित सेवा से वंचित गांवों/स्थानों में 4जी मोबाइल सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कई परियोजनाएं शुरू की हैं।

डीबीएन द्वारा वित्तपोषित मोबाइल परियोजनाओं के तहत दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक **उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र जिले** में 113 मोबाइल टावरों की संस्थापना के माध्यम से 147 गांवों/स्थानों को 4जी मोबाइल सेवाओं से कवर किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, दिनांक **30.06.2026** तक, **भारत के महापंजीयक** (आरजीआई) की ग्राम सूची के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के रॉबर्ट्सगंज लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गांवों की मोबाइल कवरेज स्थिति नीचे दी गई है।

राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का नाम	जिले का नाम	गाँवों की कुल संख्या	मोबाइल नेटवर्क से कवर गाँवों की संख्या	मोबाइल नेटवर्क से वंचित (अनकवर्ड) गाँवों की संख्या	2जी कवरेज वाले गाँव	3Gजी कवरेज वाले गाँव	4जी कवरेज वाले गाँव	5जी सेवाओं के अंतर्गत लाए गए गाँव
उत्तर प्रदेश	रोबर्ट्सगंज लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	चंदौली	1635	1634	1	1624	583	1621	1158
		सोनभद्र	1429	1420	9	1396	101	1390	836

NCH AND INGRAM

2788. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the details of budgetary allocation, funds released and expenditure incurred for the National Consumer Helpline during each of the last three financial years, year-wise;

(b) the total number of complaints registered with the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) and Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM) during the last three Financial Years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the number of complaints resolved and the average time taken for resolution of a complaint registered on the NCH and INGRAM portal;

(d) the details of the type of complaint is most common among the registered consumer complaints;

(e) the total amount of refunds facilitated for consumers through NCH intervention;

(f) the names of companies against which the maximum number of complaints were registered on NCH and INGRAM; and

(g) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to increase awareness about consumer grievance complaints particularly in rural and tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (g): The details of Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) of the Integrated Consumer Grievance Redressal System (ICGRS) sub-scheme which is operated through the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) during each of the last three financial years, year-wise, are as under:

(In ₹ Cr.)

Financial Year (FY)	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
BE	6.45	6.25	7.28
RE	6.45	8.74	7.28
AE	6.37	8.49	6.72

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 omnichannel 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.

The details of total number of complaints received and disposed of by the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) during the last three Financial Years, State-wise are given at **Statement-I.**

The details of grievances received and grievances disposed of during FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 along with the average disposal time are as under:

Financial Year (FY)	Received	Disposed	Average disposal time (In Days)
2023-24	1235710	1235710	63
2024-25	1315664	1315664	53
2025-26	2048747	2048747	28

The sector-wise details on the total number of complaints received through the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) during the last three Financial Years are given at **Statement-II.**

The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has successfully facilitated refunds amounting to over ₹91 crore to consumers between 25th April 2025 and 30th June 2026 by effectively addressing over 1,47,000 consumer grievances related to refund claims at the pre-litigation stage.

The name-wise details of top ten companies against which the maximum number of complaints were registered on NCH during the last three Financial Years are given at **Statement-III.**

The Government is undertaking extensive consumer awareness initiatives under the flagship "Jago Grahak Jago" campaign on pan-India basis to educate

consumers about their rights and protect them from fraud, deceptive marketing practices and substandard products. Consumer awareness messages are disseminated through multimedia platforms, including Prasar Bharati, NFDC, CBC, IRCTC, MyGov and official social media handles. The Department also conducts IVRS and SMS campaigns in English, Hindi and nine regional languages, with focused outreach in North-Eastern States and SC/ST-dominated areas, besides providing grant-in-aid to States/UTs for localized awareness programmes. During the last 5 years, an amount of Rs 5.55 cr approx. has been released as grant-in-aid to NER states. The Department has been participating in prominent fairs, festivals and other major public congregations held in different parts of the country wherein large and diverse groups of people gather at a common venue. Further, the Department regularly disseminates information through digital creative, audio-visual content and public awareness campaigns on consumer rights, safe consumer practices, hallmarking, ISI certification, packaged commodities, misleading advertisements and grievance redressal mechanisms. Grassroots awareness is being strengthened through weekly capacity-building sessions with Panchayati Raj Institutions across all States/UTs including the North-eastern states, while participation in public events, cinema campaigns, AIR broadcasts and collaboration with MyGov has further expanded outreach, enabling consumers to make informed choices and seek timely redressal of grievances.

STATEMENT-I

DETAILS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND DISPOSED OF BY THE NATIONAL CONSUMER HELPLINE (NCH) DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS, STATE-WISE.

S. No.	State/UT	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	936	936	894	894	905	905
2.	Andhra Pradesh	41113	41113	42010	42010	56133	56133
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3734	3734	15400	15400	10607	10607
4.	Assam	13808	13808	15834	15834	21287	21287
5	Bihar	70069	70069	71783	71783	105865	105865
6.	Chandigarh	3700	3700	3891	3891	5740	5740
7.	Chhattisgarh	13734	13734	14271	14271	20231	20231
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	682	682	678	678	999	999
9.	Delhi	96709	96709	105940	105940	169851	169851
10.	Goa	3161	3161	3356	3356	5187	5187
11.	Gujarat	63997	63997	65787	65787	103206	103206
12.	Haryana	54056	54056	57167	57167	95581	95581
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6658	6658	6842	6842	11062	11062
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	8443	8443	9074	9074	15031	15031
15.	Jharkhand	21061	21061	21007	21007	31003	31003
16.	Karnataka	76867	76867	89862	89862	149812	149812
17.	Kerala	33635	33635	39712	39712	63328	63328
18.	Ladakh	145	145	222	222	270	270
19.	Lakshadweep	266	266	151	151	250	250
20.	Madhya Pradesh	65396	65396	66247	66247	97032	97032
21.	Maharashtra	134133	134133	145176	145176	233954	233954

22.	Manipur	368	368	472	472	795	795
23.	Meghalaya	711	711	723	723	1164	1164
24.	Mizoram	130	130	174	174	330	330
25.	Nagaland	322	322	350	350	648	648
26.	Odisha	27220	27220	27774	27774	40093	40093
27.	Puducherry	962	962	1181	1181	2223	2223
28.	Punjab	24984	24984	25721	25721	50187	50187
29.	Rajasthan	81532	81532	77190	77190	111389	111389
30.	Sikkim	531	531	576	576	991	991
31.	Tamil Nadu	49939	49939	53965	53965	106816	106816
32.	Telangana	53432	53432	58231	58231	89334	89334
33.	Tripura	2233	2233	2476	2476	3105	3105
34.	Uttar Pradesh	186576	186576	183716	183716	311663	311663
35.	Uttarakhand	14611	14611	14487	14487	23719	23719
36.	West Bengal	79856	79856	93324	93324	108956	108956

STATEMENT-II

SECTOR-WISE DETAILS ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED THROUGH THE NATIONAL CONSUMER HELPLINE (NCH) DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS

Sector Wise: 2023-24

S.No	Sector	Received
1	E- Commerce	445960
2	Banking	70576
3	Electronics Products	68134
4	Telecom	63017
5	Consumer Durables	53342
6	Automobiles	35446
7	Digital Payment Modes	32536
8	Retail Outlets	32165
9	Broadband & Internet	29211
10	Agency Services	26873
11	Others	378450

Sector Wise: 2024-25

S.No	Sector	Received
1	E- Commerce	423936
2	Consumer Durables	79081
3	Electronics Products	72445
4	Banking	68326
5	Telecom	68134
6	Food	54938
7	Automobiles	45155
8	Broadband & Internet	43678
9	Agency Services	42190
10	Retail Outlets	36354
11	Others	381427

Sector Wise: 2025-26

S.No	Sector	Received
1	E- Commerce	577748
2	Food	104218
3	Consumer Durables	93733
4	Electronics Products	89787
5	Telecom	84429
6	NBFCs	71226
7	Automobiles	70816
8	Agency Services	69477
9	Banking	64320
10	Travel & Tourism	62698
11	Others	760295

Note- NCH has put in place a mechanism to address all the grievances received on the helpline portal. All these grievances during 2023-24 to 2025-26 have been disposed.

STATEMENT-III

TOP TEN COMPANIES AGAINST WHICH THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS WERE REGISTERED ON NCH DURING 2023-24

S.No	Company Name	Received
1	Flipkart.com	149498
2	Amazon.in	54047
3	Jio (All Reliance Brand)	33013
4	AIRTEL	27721
5	Meesho.com	20593
6	Myntra	20102
7	Flipkart Internet Private Limited	11361
8	State Bank of India	9990
9	Paytm.com	9777
10	Swiggy	9776

TOP TEN COMPANIES AGAINST WHICH THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS WERE REGISTERED ON NCH DURING 2024-25

S.No	Company Name	Received
1	Flipkart.com	127214
2	Amazon.in	78792
3	Jio (All Reliance Brand)	46411
4	AIRTEL	39061
5	Myntra	24527
6	Netmeds.com	22473
7	Meesho.com	21013
8	Ola Cabs	17053
9	Swiggy	16970
10	Samsung	14703

TOP TEN COMPANIES AGAINST WHICH THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS WERE REGISTERED ON NCH DURING 2025-26

S.No	Company Name	Received
1	Flipkart.com	144929
2	Amazon.in	96912
3	Jio (All Reliance Brand)	59386
4	AIRTEL	44689
5	Swiggy	36349
6	Netmeds.com	32104
7	Meesho.com	31151
8	Myntra	30083
9	Ola Cabs	26531
10	Zomato	18266

Note- NCH has put in place a mechanism to address all the grievances received on the helpline portal. All these grievances during 2023-24 to 2025-26 have been disposed.

STAR RATING POLICY FOR COAL AND LIGNITE MINES

2789. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI RAHUL SINGH LODHI:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

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

(a) the progress made in implementation of the Star Rating Policy for coal and lignite mines including the distribution of mines across different star ratings;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the self- evaluation and validation process under the policy;

(c) the impact of the policy on improving safety, environmental performance and sustainable mining practices;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to encourage higher compliance and adoption of best practices among coal and lignite mines; and

(e) the current status of self-evaluation and star rating of coal and lignite mines during the latest assessment cycle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a): Star Rating Policy has been implemented for coal and lignite mines with effect from Financial Year (FY) 2018-19. During the first year (FY 2018-19) of implementation of the policy, 357 mines participated while 382 mines participated during the last assessment year, i.e. FY 2024-25. The result of Star Rating since its inception is enclosed at Statement.

(b): To ensure transparency and accuracy in self-evaluation and subsequent validation by Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO), a dedicated web portal has been put in place for evaluation of Star Rating for each type of mine i.e. underground (UG), opencast (OC) and mixed mines.

The Star Rating process proceeds through three distinct stages of evaluation, all managed through the web portal. At the first stage, the respective mine chooses eligible marks against each evaluation parameter in the web portal. During the second stage (review by reviewers), 10% of the highest scoring mines, in each category (OC mines, UG mines and mixed mines), are validated through physical inspection by a validation Committee constituted by CCO, HQ, having four members. Remaining 90% of mines are validated online by CCO officers from cross-regional offices based on the documents uploaded by the mines against each evaluation parameter. In the third and final stage of review, Controller review is done at CCO, HQ. Based on the assessment in Controller review at CCO, HQ, the result of Star Rating is declared by the Ministry of Coal.

(c): The Star Rating Policy evaluates coal and lignite mines across seven key parameters, namely Mining Operations, Environment-related parameters, Adoption of Technologies, Best Mining Practices, Economic Performance, Rehabilitation & Resettlement, and Worker-related Compliance and Safety & Security. The policy has encouraged a competitive approach and motivated continuous improvement in operational efficiency, safety standards, environmental management, technological adoption and responsible mining practices among participating mines. The fact that Star Rating Policy has contributed towards improving safety standards, environmental performance and sustainable mining practices in coal and lignite mines, is evident from the results of 5-star-rated mines, which were 8 in 2018-19 and 50 in 2024-25. Year-wise details of declared star-rated mines are in the **Statement**.

(d): To promote healthy competition and encourage mines to enhance their compliance standards, the Ministry of Coal organises the Star Rating Award Ceremony during each review period, recognising all five-star rated mines. For the financial year 2023–24, the Award Ceremony was held in Mumbai on 4th September 2025.

(e): The Star Rating process for the financial year 2025–26 was initiated on 14th July 2026. The final date for submission of self-evaluation reports by mine owners is 15th August 2026.

STATEMENT

Details of declared star-rated mines

Assessment Year	Five Star			Four Star			Three Star			Two Star			One Star			No Star			Total			
	OC	UG	Mix	OC	UG	Mix	OC	UG	Mix	OC	UG	Mix	OC	UG	Mix	OC	UG	Mix	OC	UG	Mix	All
2018-19	04	04	0	28	36	02	62	74	03	50	36	06	24	22	05	01	0	0	169	172	16	357
2019-20	11	05	0	19	20	02	59	74	01	51	40	09	38	17	06	04	02	0	182	158	18	358
2020-21	15	05	0	46	24	0	72	73	02	51	37	11	15	12	05	0	02	0	199	153	18	370
2021-22	18	06	0	41	36	0	69	66	03	53	37	08	21	06	05	04	0	0	206	151	16	373
2022-23	33	10	0	52	44	04	69	50	04	36	33	03	21	13	03	05	0	0	216	150	14	380
2023-24	31	11	0	70	30	01	63	69	05	35	30	04	21	04	01	08	0	0	228	144	11	383
2024-25	35	15	0	57	60	03	59	50	03	33	06	03	17	0	0	31	09	01	232	140	10	382

DAILY SERVICE OF SILAMBU SUPERFAST EXPRESS

2790. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined my representations 24/141/GOI/TN/001220250571 seeking the conversion of Train No. 20681/20682, Silambu Superfast Express, into a daily service;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on the said representations;

(c) whether the Ministry has assessed the passenger demand and operational feasibility for converting the train into a daily service; and

(d) if so, the proposed timeline for making Train No. 20681/20682 a daily service, 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): The issue pertaining to the increase in frequency of tri-weekly service of 20681/20682 Tambaram–Sengottai Silambu Express has been examined.

At present, Tambaram - Sengottai sector is served by the 4 pairs of train services as under:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	12661/12662 Chennai Egmore - Sengottai Express (daily)
2	16101/16102 Tambaram - Kollam Express (daily)

3	20681/20682 Tambaram - Sengottai Silambu Express (Tri-weekly)
4	20683/20684 Tambaram - Sengottai Express (Tri-weekly)

These also include the daily services of 12661/12662 Chennai Egmore - Sengottai Express and 16101/16102 Tambaram - Kollam Express which are catering to the needs of passengers of the said sector.

Further, from the Tambaram end, 20681 Tambaram–Sengottai Silambu Express (via Villupuram - Vriddhachalam - Tiruchchirappalli - Karaikkudi) and 20683 Tambaram–Sengottai Express (via Villupuram - Mayiladuturai - Thiruvarur - Karaikkudi) are together providing services on 6 days of a week on end-to end basis.

Similarly, in the return direction i.e. from the Sengottai end, 20682 Sengottai-Tambaram Silambu Express (via Villupuram - Vriddhachalam - Tiruchchirappalli - Karaikkudi) and 20684 Sengottai-Tambaram Express (via Villupuram - Mayiladuturai - Thiruvarur - Karaikkudi) are together providing services on 6 days of a week on end-to end basis, as under:

Train no. and Name	**Days of operation from Tambaram**
20681 Tambaram–Sengottai Express	Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays
20683 Tambaram–Sengottai Express	Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays

Train no. and Name	**Days of operation from Sengottai**

20682 Sengottai-Tambaram Express	Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays
20684 Sengottai-Tambaram Express	Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays

Besides, increase in frequency of train services, which is an on-going process, depends on various factors which include-

- Capacity of that section.
- Availability of path.
- Availability of required rolling stock.
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock.
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets.
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section.

NESIDS AND PM-DEVINE FOR FLOOD CONTROL

2791. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to strengthen flood management, erosion control and riverbank protection measures in the State of Assam in view of the recurring floods and large-scale loss of land, livelihoods and public infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details of projects sanctioned under various DoNER schemes including NESIDS and PM-DevINE for flood control and riverbank protection;

(c) the quantum of funds sanctioned and released to the said State Government or implementing agencies for these projects; and

(d) the current status of implementation including projects completed, ongoing and delayed along with the reasons for delay?

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): As per Ministry of Jal Shakti, flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas.

Union Government is implementing a centrally sponsored "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP)" for providing assistance to States including those of North Eastern Region (NER) for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc.

A total central assistance of Rs. 342.63 crore has been released to the Government of Assam for flood management and anti-erosion projects in Assam during the last five years.

Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has supported a project named "Protection of Majuli Island from Flood and Erosion of River Brahmaputra" and the work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 207 crore.

Under the Schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC), 6 more projects related to flood management, erosion control, and riverbank protection measures in Assam have been funded with an estimated cost of Rs. 33.40 crore. List is at **Statement.**

As per Ministry of Home Affairs, restoration and rejuvenation of wetlands to enhance their water retention and to mitigate the risks of flooding and erosion, has been taken up in Assam over around 5,900 sq. km of wetlands identified by NESAC and over 3,500 documented by the Assam Remote Sensing Application Center.

STATEMENT

PROJECTS RELATED TO FLOOD MANAGEMENT, EROSION CONTROL AND RIVER BANK PROTECTION MEASURES IN ASSAM SUPPORTED UNDER THE SCHEMES OF NEC

S. No.	Name of the project	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Controlling of Jiadhal river in Dhemaji district in Assam, Phase-I	14.94
2.	Protection of Raimona Village and its adjoining area from the erosion of River Janali, Assam	3.74
3.	Anti-Erosion Measures to protect Ranipur and its adjoining area from the erosion of river Pekua, Kokrajhar dist.	3.43
4.	Anti-Erosion Measures at different reaches on both bank of	

	river Pomra (Assam), Baska District	2.28
5.	Anti-Erosion measure to protect villages of Uma Nagar upstream and its Adjoining area from the erosion of river Gangia Kokrajhar , Assam	4.05
6.	Anti-Erosion measures to protect BB of river Darranga at different reaches, Baksa District, Assam	4.96
	Total	**33.40**

अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों की शैक्षणिक उन्नति

2792. श्री चंदन चौहान:

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

(क) देश भर में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजनौर जिले में, जहाँ अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की एक बड़ी आबादी निवास करती है, अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों की शैक्षणिक उन्नति के लिए चल रही योजनाओं का योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान लाभार्थियों और हुए खर्च का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने शिक्षा, छात्रवृत्ति, स्कूली अवसंरचना, डिजिटल संसाधनों, कौशल विकास और उच्च शिक्षा में प्रवेश सहित शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों के सामने आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रगति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में शिक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजनौर जिले में छात्रों की शैक्षणिक उपलब्धियों और उच्च शिक्षा में उनकी भागीदारी को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए या उठाए जाने वाले विशेष कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):

(क) से (ग): अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा छह अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के छात्रों के लिए शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2021-22 तक राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (NSP) के माध्यम से छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन किया गया था। पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान बिजनौर सहित लाभार्थियों की संख्या तथा व्यय का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय PM VIKAS योजना का भी कार्यान्वयन करता है, जिसके अंतर्गत स्कूल ड्रापआउट अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों को राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विद्यालयी शिक्षा संस्थान (NIOS) के माध्यम से 8वीं, 10वीं एवं 12वीं कक्षा के परीक्षा के प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने हेतु नामांकन में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिससे वे उच्च शिक्षा अथवा कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने में सक्षम हो सकें। वर्तमान में उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजनौर जिले में PM VIKAS योजना के अंतर्गत कोई परियोजना संचालित नहीं की जा रही है।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के मेधावी छात्रों, जो व्यावसायिक एवं तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रमों में अध्ययन कर रहे हैं, को सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से मेरिट-सह-साधन छात्रवृत्ति योजना का भी कार्यान्वयन किया गया है।

साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास एवं वित्त निगम (NMDFC) उच्च एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे पात्र अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों को रियायती शर्तों पर शिक्षा ऋण उपलब्ध कराता है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय भी उच्च शिक्षा तक पहुंच, समानता तथा गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए अनेक योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन करता है, जिनमें उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों की स्थापना एवं विस्तार, छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता, डिजिटल शिक्षण पहल तथा शैक्षणिक सहायता कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं, जो अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के छात्रों सहित सभी पात्र छात्रों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं।

सरकार, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता तथा सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अध्यधीन, लक्षित कार्याकलापों, जागरूकता सृजन, वित्तीय सहायता तंत्रों तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय एवं अन्य मंत्रालयों की

योजनाओं के साथ अभिसरण के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के शैक्षिक सशक्तीकरण हेतु किए जा रहे उपायों की निरंतर समीक्षा एवं सुदृढ़ीकरण कर रही है।

विवरण

शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2021-22 एवं 2022-23 के लिए बिजनौर जिले के संबंध में छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं का ब्यौरा							
जिले का नाम	शैक्षणिक वर्ष	अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति		अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना (सीएस)		व्यावसायिक एवं तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रमों हेतु मेरिट-सह-साधन छात्रवृत्ति(सीएस)	
		स्वीकृत लाभार्थी	स्वीकृत राशि (रु.)	स्वीकृत लाभार्थी	स्वीकृत राशि (रु.)	स्वीकृत लाभार्थी	स्वीकृत राशि (रु.)
बिजनौर	2021-22	45221	184220670	5554	42008624	585	14670130
	2022-23*	1619	7595796	623	4678051	270	6752391

* शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए नवीनीकरण भुगतान।

लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टरों का परिनियोजन

2793. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टरों (एसएमआर) के विकास, परीक्षण और परिनियोजन के लिए कोई समग्र राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार स्वदेशी एसएमआर प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुसंधान और विकास, सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी, विनिर्माण क्षमताओं के विकास और विनियामक ढांचे के सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए कोई विशेष पहल कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान एसएमआर के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यकलापों, प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं, अनुमोदित निवेशों, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधि और प्रमुख प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, स्वच्छ ऊर्जा उत्पादन, औद्योगिक अनुप्रयोगों और विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए वर्ष 2030 तक एसएमआर आधारित परियोजनाओं के वाणिज्यिक परिनियोजन के लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्य योजना लागू करने 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) : केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में घोषित नाभिकीय ऊर्जा मिशन (एनईएम) का उद्देश्य वर्ष 2047 तक 100 गीगावाट नाभिकीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन क्षमता का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के साथ-साथ कम से कम पांच स्वदेशी एसएमआर को डिजाइन, विकसित और प्रचालित करना है। इस संबंध में भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केंद्र (बीएआरसी) ने 220 मेगावाट(वि) भारत लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर (बीएसएमआर-200), 55 मेगावाट(वि) लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर (एसएमआर-55) और हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन के लिए 5 मेगावाट(ता) तक की क्षमता वाले उच्च तापमान गैस शीतित रिएक्टर (एचटीजीसीआर) के डिजाइन, विकास और स्थापना का कार्य शुरू किया है। ये एसएमआर प्रदर्शन रिएक्टर होंगे। बीएसएमआर-200 के अनुभव के आधार पर बीएसएमआर-200 की क्षमता को 300 मेगावाट(वि) तक संवर्धित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

(ख) : बीएआरसी ने स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित दाबित भारी पानी रिएक्टरों (पीएचडब्ल्यूआर) के विकास, विनिर्माण और निर्माण से अर्जित अपनी क्षमता और विशेषज्ञता का लाभ उठाते हुए घरेलू

उद्योगों के साथ एसएमआर के स्वदेशी विकास का कार्य शुरू किया है। एसएमआर के विकास और स्थापन के लिए आवश्यक प्रौद्योगिकी देश में उपलब्ध है, और अधिकांश उपकरण भारतीय उद्योगों की विनिर्माण क्षमता के भीतर हैं, जिसके लिए बीएआरसी द्वारा तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और सहयोग प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

बीएसएमआर-200 और एसएमआर-55 की विशेष सामग्री उन्नत शुद्ध रिएक्टर वेसल मिश्र धातु (ApuRVA) और रिएक्टर प्रेशर वेसल्स के लिए फोर्जिंग हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी विकास भारतीय उद्योगों के सहयोग से स्वदेशी रूप से किया गया है। नियंत्रण छड़ चालन तंत्र भी आंतरिक रूप से विकसित किया गया है।

भारत के रूपांतरण के लिए नाभिकीय ऊर्जा का संधारणीय दोहन और अभिवर्धन (शांति) अधिनियम, 2025, का अधिनियमन कानून और न्याय मंत्रालय द्वारा किया गया है और दिनांक 21 दिसंबर 2025 को एकल, सुसंगत कानून के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है, जिसमें नाभिकीय ऊर्जा के शांतिपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग के लिए अनुसंधान और नवोन्मेष कार्य करने के लिए लाइसेंस और संरक्षा प्राधिकरण के तहत निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को सक्षम बनाने संबंधी प्रावधान दिए गए हैं। यह अधिनियम नाभिकीय क्षेत्र में संप्रभु नियंत्रण को बरकरार रखते हुए सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों सहित व्यापक भागीदारी का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। इसके अलावा, नियामक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा में, यह अधिनियम सख्त नियामक पर्यवेक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एईआरबी को वैधानिक दर्जा प्रदान करता है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौतों और प्रणालियों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए दायित्व व्यवस्था में भी सुधार किया गया है, साथ ही सुविधाओं की प्रकृति और रिएक्टर की क्षमता के आधार पर श्रेणीबद्ध दायित्व निर्धारण किया गया है, जिससे व्यापक भागीदारी का मार्ग प्रशस्त होता है।

नियामक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक परिषद (एईआरबी) ने साधारण जल रिएक्टर, दाबित भारी पानी रिएक्टर और सोडियम शीतित द्रुत रिएक्टरों पर आधारित नाभिकीय

विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए संरक्षा आवश्यकताओं को विनिर्दिष्ट किया है। इन आवश्यकताओं में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परमाणु ऊर्जा एजेंसी (आईएईए) के संरक्षा मानकों सहित वर्तमान अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानदण्डों (बेंचमार्क) को ध्यान में रखा गया है। एईआरबी ने नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान करने और संरक्षा पर्यवेक्षण के लिए नियामक प्रक्रियाएं स्थापित की हैं। ये प्रक्रियाएं आम तौर पर प्रौद्योगिकी तटस्थ होती हैं। समान नियामक ढांचे का उपयोग, एसएमआर सहित किसी भी प्रस्तावित प्रगत रिएक्टरों के लाइसेंसिंग और संरक्षा मूल्यांकन के लिए ऐसे प्रौद्योगिकी विशिष्ट पहलुओं को छोड़कर किया जा सकता है, जिनके लिए समीक्षा की आवश्यकता हो सकती है।

(ग) : एनईएम के अंतर्गत, लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टरों (एसएमआर) के अनुसंधान, विकास और तैनाती के लिए कुल 20,000 करोड़ रुपए का बजटीय प्रावधान आवंटित किया गया है। इन एसएमआर के संबंध में हुई प्रमुख प्रगति निम्नलिखित है:

बीएसएमआर-200: अभियांत्रिकी और निर्माण के लिए सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी प्राप्त हो गई है। प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय स्वीकृति पर प्रस्ताव परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग (एईसी) द्वारा मंजूरी कर दिया गया है और सशक्त प्रौद्योगिकी समूह (ईटीजी) की मंजूरी प्राप्त कर ली गई है। एईसी द्वारा तारापुर, महाराष्ट्र को स्थल के रूप में मंजूरी दी गई है।

एसएमआर-55: अभियांत्रिकी और निर्माण के लिए सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी प्राप्त हो गई है। एईसी द्वारा तारापुर, महाराष्ट्र को स्थल के रूप में मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

एचटीजीसीआर: अभियांत्रिकी और निर्माण के लिए सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी प्राप्त हो गई है। प्रस्तावित स्थल बीएआरसी, विज़ाग है और स्थल चयन सहमति प्राप्त हो गई है। पर्यावरण मंजूरी प्राप्त करने के लिए संदर्भ की शर्तें (टीओआर) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफ एंड सीसी) से प्राप्त कर ली हैं।

(घ) : इन प्रदर्शन एसएमआर के निर्माण का अनुमानित समय वित्तीय अनुमोदन प्राप्त होने से 60 से 72 माह है।

क्वार्ट्ज़ और फेल्डस्पार के खनन पट्टे

2794. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावतः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान सहित देश में क्वार्ट्ज और फेल्डस्पार खनिजों के खनन पट्टों को आवंटित करने के लिए नीलामी के लिए ब्लॉक तैयार करने के प्रयोजनार्थ अन्वेषण की मौजूदा दरों में छूट या सरलीकरण करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित संशोधनों, उनके प्रमुख उपबंधों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इन्हें कब तक लागू किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) राजस्थान में अन्वेषण की शर्त पूरी न होने के कारण वर्तमान में नीलामी/आवंटन के लिए लंबित क्वार्ट्ज और फेल्डस्पार के संभावित खनिज ब्लॉकों की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक खनिजों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने, निवेश को बढ़ावा देने और सिरेमिक, कांच और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स उद्योगों की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए ब्लॉकों की खोज और निर्माण से संबंधित उपबंधों में आवश्यक संशोधन करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): केंद्र सरकार ने सा.का.नि. 567(अ) दिनांक 03.07.2026 के माध्यम से खनिज (खनिज अंतर्वस्तु का साक्ष्य) नियम, 2015 में संशोधन किया है। उक्त संशोधन के माध्यम से क्वार्ट्ज,

फेल्डस्पार और अभ्रक के खनन पट्टे की नीलामी के लिए गवेषण मानदंडों को सरल बनाया गया है। संशोधित नियमों में क्वार्ट्ज, फेल्डस्पार और अभ्रक के लिए खनन पट्टे का जी3 स्तर पर के गवेषण पर नीलामी का प्रावधान है जो पॉकेट, लेंस, वेन्स और पेग्माटाइट में पाए जाते हैं और अधिनियम की पहली अनुसूची के भाग घ या अधिनियम की सातवीं अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट खनिजों या उच्च शुद्धता क्वार्ट्ज से संबंधित नहीं हैं।

(ग): उपरोक्त के मद्देनज़र प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ): खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन), अधिनियम, 1957 (एमएमडीआर अधिनियम) को एमएमडीआर संशोधन अधिनियम, 2023 के माध्यम से दिनांक 17.08.2023 से संशोधित किया गया था। उक्त संशोधन के माध्यम से, केंद्र सरकार को उक्त अधिनियम की पहली अनुसूची के भाग-घ में सूचीबद्ध 24 महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए खनन पट्टे और संयुक्त अनुज्ञप्ति की विशेष रूप से नीलामी करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। केंद्र सरकार ने महत्वपूर्ण और सामरिक खनिजों के रॉयल्टी दरों को भी युक्तिसंगत बनाया है।

इसके अलावा, एमएमडीआर अधिनियम में एमएमडीआर संशोधन अधिनियम, 2025 के माध्यम से संशोधन किया गया था, जो दिनांक 01.09.2025 से प्रभावी है, जिसके तहत एमएमडीआर अधिनियम की आठवीं अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट अतिरिक्त राशि का भुगतान करने पर खनन पट्टे में किसी भी नए खनिज को शामिल करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। खनन पट्टे में महत्वपूर्ण और सामरिक खनिजों और गहराई मे स्थित खनिजों को शामिल करने के लिए, कोई अतिरिक्त राशि लागू नहीं है।

यह महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक खनिजों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने, निवेश को बढ़ावा देने और डाउनस्ट्रीम उद्योगों की मांगों को पूरा करने में मदद करता है।

दुर्ग-रावघाट खंड में अवसंरचना और यात्री सेवाएं

2795. श्री विजय बघेल:

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

(क) अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना (एबीएसएस) के अंतर्गत निर्माण कार्यों की प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त कार्यों को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) दुर्ग जिले में डीडी-19, रिसामा रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट एक आवश्यक सड़क उपरि पुल (आरओबी) के निर्माण के लिए स्वीकृति/अनुमोदन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) उक्त स्टेशन पर रिसामा रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने वाले प्लेटफार्म तक पहुंच मार्ग को चौड़ा करने, पिछले प्लेटफार्म के लिए एक नई पहुंच सड़क का निर्माण, आरक्षण काउंटर की स्थापना और अन्य बुनियादी सुविधाओं के प्रावधान के संबंध में स्वीकृतियों की स्थिति क्या है;

(घ) दुर्ग से रावघाट तक रेल लाइन के दोहरीकरण के लिए स्वीकृति की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इस मार्ग पर वर्तमान में संचालित हो रही यात्री रेलगाड़ियों में कई घंटे की देरी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का प्रतिदिन यात्रियों की बढ़ती भीड़ को ध्यान में रखते हुए दुर्ग-रावघाट खंड पर चलने वाली सप्ताह में तीन यात्री रेलगाड़ियों संख्या 78826 (दल्ली राजहरा-दुर्ग) और 78827 (दुर्ग-दल्ली राजहरा) के दैनिक परिचालन को स्वीकृति प्रदान करने का विचार 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) : रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में भारतीय रेल के रेलवे स्टेशनों में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर योजना तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए मास्टर योजना में निम्नलिखित 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 अधिक चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल/सबवे की व्यवस्था
- लिफ्ट/स्वचालित सीढ़ियों/रैंप की व्यवस्था
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह का सुधार/प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर की व्यवस्था
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क की व्यवस्था
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र का विकास
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- एयर कॉनकोर्स, एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज, मल्टी मोडाल एकीकरण, भूसुदर्शनीकरण आदि का प्रावधान

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध और व्यवहार्य रूप से दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत अब तक 1340 स्टेशनों को विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है जिसमें से भिलाई, भिलाई नगर, भिलाई पावर हाउस, दुर्ग और मारौदा सहित 32 स्टेशन छत्तीसगढ़ में स्थित हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की सं.	स्टेशनों के नाम
छत्तीसगढ़	32	अकलतरा, अंबिकापुर, बैकुंठपुर रोड, बालोद, बाराद्वार, बेल्हा, भानुप्रतापपुर, भाटापारा, भिलाई, भिलाई नगर, भिलाई पावर हाउस, बिलासपुर, चांपा, दल्लीराझरा, डोंगरगढ़, दुर्ग, हथबंध, जगदलपुर, जांजगीर नैला, कोरबा, महासमुंद, मंदिर हसौद, मारौदा, निपानिया, पेंड्रा रोड, रायगढ़, रायपुर जंक्शन, राजनंदगांव, सारोना, तिल्दा-नेओरा, उरकुरा, उसलापुर

<u>छत्तीसगढ़ में पूरे किए गए स्टेशन:</u>

छत्तीसगढ़ में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तेज गति से किए जा रहे हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ में पूरे किए गए स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की सं.	स्टेशनों के नाम
छत्तीसगढ़	10	अंबिकापुर, बालोद, भानुप्रतापपुर, भिलाई, चाँपा, दल्लीराझरा डोंगरगढ़, राजनांदगांव, सरोना, उरकुरा

उपर्युक्त पूरे किए गए स्टेशनों में से बालोद, भानुप्रतापपुर और दल्लीराझरा स्टेशन दुर्ग-रोघाट खंड के स्टेशन हैं। अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी विकास की गतिविधियां तीव्र गति से शुरू की गई हैं और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

<u>छत्तीसगढ में दुर्ग जिले के स्टेशन:</u>

- भिलाई नगर स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, प्रवेश प्रांगण, दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर नया स्टेशन भवन, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, पार्किंग, पहुंच मार्ग, भूसुदर्शनीकरण, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह में सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टरों, प्रतीक्षालय, कलाकृति, नया शौचालय ब्लॉक, रेलगाड़ी संकेतक

बोर्ड, संकेतक और सीसीटीवी की संस्थापना के कार्य पूर्ण किए जा चुके हैं। फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- भिलाई पावर हाउस स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन के मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार का सुधार कार्य, दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर नया स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश प्रांगण, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, पार्किंग, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह का सुधार, 12 मीटर चौड़ा ऊपरी पैदल पुल, लिफ्ट, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्रवेश/निकास द्वार, पेयजल बूथ और नए शौचालय ब्लॉक का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। एस्केलेटर का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- दुर्ग स्टेशन: उत्तर की ओर नए स्टेशन भवन, सर्विस भवन, रेल सुरक्षा बल बैरक और रेल सुरक्षा बल पोस्ट, सबस्टेशन भवन, रेल कर्मचारी क्वार्टर, क्रू लॉबी भवन, ओवरहेड पानी की टंकी, भूमिगत पानी की टंकी और अस्थायी पार्किंग के विकास का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- मारौदा स्टेशन: परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टरों के सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म सतह के सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो गया है। स्टेशन भवन के विस्तार, नए शौचालय ब्लॉक, जल निकासी और प्रवेश/निकास द्वारों के सुधार का कार्य किया गया है।
- छत्तीसगढ़ में स्थित, दुर्ग जिले के रिसामा स्टेशन पर प्लेट फॉर्म शेल्टर, प्रतीक्षालय, पेयजल व्यवस्था, परिचलन क्षेत्र, बैठने की व्यवस्था, उच्च स्तरीय प्लेट फॉर्म आदि जैसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। रिसामा स्टेशन की मौजूदा इमारत की ओर जाने वाली स्टेशन पहुंच सड़क स्टेशन की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है। दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं का कार्य हाल के वर्षों में पूरा किया गया है। 3 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, नए शौचालय ब्लॉक और नए प्लेटफॉर्म का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में यात्री सुविधाओं जैसे पहुंच मार्ग बुकिंग काउंटर आदि की व्यवस्था सहित, स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में निर्माण कार्य परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन आवश्यकतानुसार शुरू किए जाते हैं। स्टेशन का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/ आधुनिकीकरण स्टेशन की कोटि/अवस्था/संभाले जाने वाले यातायात आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल स्वरूप का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा अंतर्ग्रस्त होती है और इसके लिए पेड़ों की कटाई, धरोहर, दमकल विभाग की स्वीकृति, विमानपत्तन संबंधी स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। ये स्टेशन काफी समय से परिचालित हैं, इसलिए जनोपयोगी सेवाओं (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) अतिलंघनों को स्थानांतरित करने, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों के परिचालन, रेलपथ एवं उच्च वोल्टेज बिजली लाइनों के नजदीक किए जाने वाले कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि जैसी ब्राउनफील्ड कार्य संबंधी चुनौतियां सामने आ रही हैं और ये कारक कार्य की प्रगति और कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

<u>ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल:</u>

भारतीय रेल में समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के कार्यों की स्वीकृति प्रदान करना सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों को गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा, गाड़ियों की गतिशीलता और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर इसके प्रभाव तथा व्यवहार्यता आदि के आधार पर प्राथमिकता निर्धारित करके शुरू किया जाता है।

वर्ष 2004-14 की तुलना में वर्ष 2014-26 (मई 2026 तक) की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेल में निर्मित किए गए ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों (आरओबी/आरयूबी) की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	**निर्मित आरओबी/आरयूबी**
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-26 (मई 2026 तक)	14,451 अदद (192 अदद छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में)

दिनांक 01.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल में लगभग 1,17,492 करोड़ रु. की लागत से 4,993 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण कार्यों को स्वीकृत किया गया है, जिनमें छत्तीगढ़ राज्य में लगभग 1,693 करोड़ रु. की लागत से 98 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण कार्य शामिल हैं, जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

कि.मी. 889/7-8 पर समपार सं. डीडी-19 (रिसामा समपार) के स्थान पर निचले सड़क पुल (आरयूबी) के निर्माण कार्य हेतु स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो चुकी है और कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

भारतीय रेल में जल भराव की समस्या की रोकथाम के लिए, कई सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं, जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

- नए निचले सड़क पुल/अंडरपास की योजना के अभिन्न अंग के रूप में पर्याप्त जल निकासी की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- मौजूदा निचले सड़क पुल/अंडरपास में व्यवहार्यता, उपयुक्तता और साइट की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, जल प्रवाह मोड़ जैसे उप-मार्गों/नालों/नालों के पास, पहुंच सड़कों पर कवर शेड की व्यवस्था, निचले सड़क पुलों में प्रवेश पर हंप की व्यवस्था, क्रॉस नालियों की व्यवस्था, जोड़ों को सील करना आदि जैसे उपचारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं।
- इसके अलावा, भारी वर्षा की स्थिति में पानी की तेजी से निकासी के लिए चिह्नित निचले सड़क पुलों के लिए पम्पिंग व्यवस्था भी की गई है और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं की सुरक्षा के

लिए असाधारण/असामान्य वर्षा की स्थिति में सड़क यातायात को रोकने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के कार्यों को पूरा करना और कमीशनिंग करना कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है जैसे समपार समाप्त करने के लिए सहमति देने में राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग, पहुंच मार्ग संरेखण का निर्धारण, सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख (जीएडी) की स्वीकृति, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाना, अतिलंघनकारी उपयोगिताओं को स्थानांतरित करना, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक मंजूरी, परियोजना/कार्य स्थलों के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों आदि के कारण किसी विशेष परियोजना/क्षेत्र के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य अनुकूल अवधि आदि। ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, रेलवे ने कार्यों की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख (जीएडी) को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले संबंधित राज्य सरकार/सड़क स्वामित्व प्राधिकरण के साथ संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण को पूरा किया गया है ताकि सुचारू निष्पादन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।
- ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के कार्यों से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए रेलवे और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की आवधिक बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।
- डिज़ाइन अनुमोदन के दौरान विलंब से बचने के लिए रेलवे के भाग के कार्यों पर सड़क के स्पैन, तिरछेपन और चौड़ाई के विभिन्न संयोजनों के लिए अधिसंरचना और उपसंरचना आरेखों का मानकीकरण किया गया है। इसे एक संकलन के रूप में जारी किया गया है, जिसे त्वरित योजना बनाने के लिए रेल लाइनों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण लिए प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अपनाया जा सके।

<u>आरक्षण कांउटर:</u>

गुण्डरदेही रेलवे स्टेशन पर रिसामा रेलवे स्टेशन से 07 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर रेलवे आरक्षण काउंटर सुविधा पहले से ही उपलब्ध है।

इसके अलावा, यह भी सूचित किया जाता है कि 88% से अधिक आरक्षित टिकटें ऑनलाइन जारी की जाती हैं जो कि कहीं से भी, किसी भी समय टिकट प्राप्त करने का एक विकल्प है। साथ ही, रेलवे ने 01.07.2025 को रेलवन ऐप भी लॉन्च किया है। यह ऐप यात्रियों को मोबाइल फोन पर आरक्षित और अनारक्षित टिकट बुक करने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। वस्तुतः इससे यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली की सुविधा यात्रियों की पहुँच में आ गई है।

<u>रेल संपर्कता:</u>

क्षेत्र में संपर्क को बेहतर बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्य/सर्वेक्षण शुरु किए गए हैं:

क्र.सं.	**कार्य/सर्वेक्षण का नाम**	**स्थिति**
1	दुर्ग- मरौदा फ्लाईओवर (17 कि.मी.)	सर्वेक्षण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
2	दल्लीराझरा-रोघाट नई लाइन परियोजना (95 कि.मी.)	हाल ही में परियोजना पूरी की गई है।
3	रोघाट – जगतलपुर नईलाइन परियोजना (140 कि.मी.)	• परियोजना के लिए कुल 818 हेक्टेयर भूमि में से 249 हेक्टेयर भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है। • जगदलपुर - पल्ली - कुरकानार (12 कि.मी.) खंड में भूमि अधिग्रहण पूरा हो चुका है और इस खंड में महत्वपूर्ण बड़े पुलों, ऊपरी सड़क पुल, भूमि संबंधी कार्य, छोटे पुलों आदि पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। • रोघाट - कुरकानार (128 कि.मी.) खंड में भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

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

- प्रत्याशित यातायात पूर्वानुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता

- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की गई पहली और अंतिम मील संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और अतिरिक्त मार्ग प्रदान करना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्द्धन
- राज्य सरकारों/केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/सार्वजनिक प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगें
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालन संबंधी आवश्यकताएँ
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

रेल बजट:

हाल ही के वर्षों में बजट आबंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की गई है। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-2014	₹311 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष
2026-2027	₹7,470 करोड़ (लगभग 24 गुना)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने के ब्यौरे निम्नानुसार हैं:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	32 कि.मी.	6.4 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष
2014-26	1,311 कि.मी.	109.29 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष (17 गुना)

स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनाएं:

दिनांक 01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 48,202 करोड़ रुपए लागत की 2,398 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 36 परियोजनाएं (8 नई लाइन और 28 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत की गई हैं। सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	**परियोजनाओं की संख्या**	**कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)**	**मार्च, 2026 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)**	**मार्च, 2026 तक किया गया कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)**
नई लाइन	8	887	262	7,535
दोहरीकरण	28	1,512	889	11,298
कुल	36	2,398	1,151	18,833

<u>हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:</u>

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**लागत (करोड़)**
1	खरसिया-कोरिछापर नई लाइन (43 कि.मी.)	851
2	बिलासपुर-उरकुरा तीसरी लाइन (110 कि.मी.)	365
3	सलका रोड-खोंगसरा दोहरीकरण (26 कि.मी.)	181
4	दुर्ग-राजनांदगांव दोहरीकरण (31 कि.मी.)	250
5	बिलासपुर में फ्लाईओवर सहित खोदरी-अनूपपुर दोहरीकरण (72 कि.मी.)	792
6	चंपा-झारसुगुड़ा तीसरी लाइन (152 कि.मी.)	1,227
7	पेंड्रा रोड-अनूपपुर तीसरी लाइन (50 कि.मी.)	394
8	रायपुर - टिटलागढ़ दोहरीकरण (203 कि.मी.)	1,171
9	दल्लीराझरा-रावघाट (95 कि.मी.)	1,628

<u>चालू परियोजनाएं:</u>

छत्तीसगढ़ में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली प्रमुख परियोजनाएँ, जो शुरू की गई हैं, इस प्रकार हैं:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़)
1	खरसिया-धरमजयगढ़ नई लाइन (122 किलोमीटर)	3,407
2	गेवरा रोड-पेंड्रा रोड नई लाइन (135 किलोमीटर)	3,724
3	धरमजयगढ़-कोरबा नई लाइन (63 किलोमीटर)	1,686
4	चिरमिरि-नागपुर हॉल्ट नई लाइन (17 किलोमीटर)	670
5	सरडेगा-भालुमुंडा नई लाइन (37 किलोमीटर)	1,282
6	खरसिया-परमालकसा 5वीं और 6वीं लाइन (278 किलोमीटर)	7,854
7	रावघाट-जगदलपुर नई लाइन (140 किलोमीटर)	3,513
8	किरंडुल-जदगलपुर दोहरीकरण (150 किलोमीटर)	1,780
9	जगदलपुर-कोरापुट दोहरीकरण (107 किलोमीटर)	1,547
10	झारसुगुड़ा-बिलासपुर - चौथी लाइन (206 किलोमीटर)	2,596
11	गेवरा रोड-पेंड्रा रोड दोहरीकरण (135 किलोमीटर)	3,475
12	राजनांदगांव-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (228 किलोमीटर)	3,545
13	रायपुर-धमतरी और अभनपुर-राजिम आमान परिवर्तन (67.20 कि.मी.)	3,250
14	बोरीडांड-अम्बिकापुर दोहरीकरण (80 किलोमीटर)	1,577
15	दुर्ग-राजनांदगांव के बीच चौथी लाइन (31 किलोमीटर)	464
16	गोंदिया-डोंगरगढ़ चौथी लाइन (84 किलोमीटर)	2,223
17	बैकुंठ- उरकुरा चौथी लाइन (26 किलोमीटर)	426
18	चंपा-कोरबा तीसरी लाइन (42 किलोमीटर)	755

किसी भी रेल परियोजना/ओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी स्वीकृति
- अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगिताओं का स्थानांतरण

- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि

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

वर्तमान में, दुर्ग-दल्लीराझरा रेलखंड पर 10 रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा सेवित है जिसमें 6 दैनिक गाड़ी सेवाएं और 02 गाड़ी सेवाएं जो सप्ताह में 6 दिनों में परिचालित होती हैं, शामिल हैं। ये निम्नानुसार सूचीबद्ध हैं:

क्र.सं.	**गाड़ी संख्या और नाम**
1	78815 रायपुर - अंतागढ़ डीएमयू (दैनिक)
2	78816 अंतागढ़ - रायपुर डीएमयू (दैनिक)
3	78817 दुर्ग – दल्लीराझरा डीएमयू (दैनिक)
4	78818 अंतागढ़ - दुर्ग डीएमयू (दैनिक)
5	78824 दुर्ग – दल्लीराझरा डीएमयू (दैनिक)
6	78825 दुर्ग – दल्लीराझरा डीएमयू (दैनिक)
7	68764 रायपुर - ताड़ोकी मेमू (6 दिन)
8	68765 ताड़ोकी - रायपुर मेमू (6 दिन)
9	78826 दल्लीराझरा - दुर्ग डीएमयू
10	78827 दुर्ग - दल्लीराझरा डीएमयू

भारतीय रेल में समयपालन को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और समय पर रेलगाड़ियां चलाने के लिए हरसंभव प्रयास किया जाता है। बहरहाल, भारतीय रेल पर समयपालन को कई कारक प्रभावित करते हैं जिनमें कोहरे का मौसम, पथ संबंधी तंगियां/संकुलन, परिसंपत्तियों का अनुरक्षण एवं अन्य मुद्दे, अलार्म चेन खींचना, आंदोलन, मवेशियों का कुचला जाना और अन्य अप्रत्याशित परिस्थितियां शामिल हैं।

रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं के समयपालन में सुधार लाने के लिए उठाए कदमों में शामिल हैं:

- रेलगाड़ियों के समयपालन की नियमित, सतत् और तत्समय निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकीय उपकरण और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी प्रणालियां संस्थापित हैं।
- रेलगाड़ी परिचालन की निगरानी के लिए एक एकीकृत डिजिटल प्लेटफार्म का उपयोग किया जा रहा है जिसमें एकीकृत कोच प्रबंधन प्रणाली (आईसीएमएस) और नियंत्रण कार्यालय अनुप्रयोग (सीओए) शामिल हैं जो राष्ट्रीय गाड़ी पूछताछ प्रणाली (एनटीईएस) के साथ एकीकृत हैं।
- जीपीएस उपकरणों से सुसज्जित रेलइंजनों {तत्समय रेलगाड़ी सूचना प्रणाली (आरटीआईएस) और इंजनों तथा गाड़ियों की दूरस्थ निगरानी और प्रबंधन (आरईएमएमएलओटी)} और स्टेशन सिगनल प्रणाली के साथ एकीकृत डाटा लॉगर्स के माध्यम से गाड़ियों के संचलन द्वारा ही समय को स्वतः ग्रहण करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर प्रगति की जा रही है।
- डेटा लॉगर स्टेशनों पर यात्री गाड़ियों के आगमन/प्रस्थान की तत्समय और वास्तविक रिपोर्टिंग सुनिश्चित करते हैं।
- भारतीय रेल पारंपरिक सवारी डिब्बों (सडिका सवारी डिब्बों) को अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी वाले आधुनिक हल्के भार वाले एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों से प्रतिस्थापित कर रही है। भारतीय रेल की उत्पादन इकाइयां अप्रैल 2018 से केवल एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का उत्पादन कर रही हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों के उत्पादन में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है और वर्ष 2014 के बाद से 50,000 से अधिक एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का विनिर्माण किया गया है। भारतीय रेल शीघ्र त्वरण और मंदन वाली वंदे भारत, नमो भारत रैपिड रेल और अमृत भारत गाड़ियों का भी प्रसार कर रही है।

- समयपालन में सुधार लाने के लिए, भारतीय रेल समय-सारणी को युक्तिसंगत बनाने का कार्य भी करती है। ऐसी ही एक प्रक्रिया, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से, आईआईटी-मुंबई की सहायता से उनके ट्रैफिक सिम्युलेटर का उपयोग करके शुरू की गई थी। इस प्रक्रिया का उद्देश्य रुकौनी को कम करने और समयपालन में सुधार लाने के लिए सभी खंडों पर निश्चित एकीकृत अनुरक्षण ब्लॉकों का प्रावधान करना भी था।

- गाड़ियों को उचित विद्युत शक्ति प्रदान करने के लिए नई पीढ़ी के उच्च क्षमता वाले रेलइंजनों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

- इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल द्वारा कोहरे के प्रभाव को कम और समाप्त करने तथा कोहरे के मौसम की स्थिति में लोको पायलटों को रेलगाड़ी चलाने में सहायता करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

  (i) जीपीएस आधारित फॉगसेफ डिवाइस - लोको पायलटों को ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम (जीपीएस) आधारित पोर्टेबल 'फॉगसेफ डिवाइस' (एफएसडी) प्रदान किया जा रहा है, जो कोहरे जैसी खराब दृश्यता वाली परिस्थितियों के दौरान सामने आने वाले महत्वपूर्ण पहचान चिह्नों जैसे सिगनल, समपार फाटकों, स्थायी गति प्रतिबंधों आदि की सूचना अग्रिम रूप से प्रदर्शित करता है। इस डिवाइस का उपयोग विशेष रूप से शीत ऋतु के दौरान सुरक्षित रेलगाड़ी परिचालन के लिए किया जाता है और खराब दृश्यता की परिस्थितियों में चालन के दौरान लोको पायलटों पर तनाव को कम करने में मदद करता है। 31.05.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल पर 33,624 फॉगसेफ डिवाइस उपलब्ध हैं।

  (ii) परिष्कृत सेमी-ऑटोमैटिक स्टॉप सिगनल (एमएएसएस) प्रणाली: दृश्यता में बाधक कोहरे और खराब मौसम जैसी असामान्य परिस्थितियों के दौरान स्वचालित सिगनल

वाले क्षेत्र में एमएएसएस प्रणाली शुरू की गई है। यह प्रणाली कोहरे के मौसम वाली परिस्थितियों के दौरान रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में होने वाली देरी को कम करने में सहायता करती है।

कोहरे और खराब दृश्यता की परिस्थितियों में रेलगाड़ी का परिचालन प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम का एक अनिवार्य घटक है तथा लोको पायलटों और सहायक लोको पायलटों के लिए निर्धारित प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के परिवहन मॉड्यूल और तकनीकी मॉड्यूल में पहले से ही शामिल है।

परिणाम/निष्कर्ष:

इन पहलों के कारण, भारतीय रेल ने 2025-26 के दौरान 77% से अधिक का कुल समयपालन दर्ज किया।

जोनों की संख्या	समयपालन प्रतिशत
03	90% से अधिक समयपालन
09	75% और 90% के बीच समयपालन
भारतीय रेल के सभी जोन	77%

नए इस्पात साइलो

2796. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का गुजरात में विशेषकर दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण के लिए नए इस्पात साइलो का निर्माण करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस प्रयोजनार्थ किन स्थानों की पहचान की गई है और प्रत्येक साइलो के लिए प्रस्तावित भंडारण क्षमता कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इन नए साइलो का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजनार्थ आवंटित और स्वीकृत कुल निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): गुजरात राज्य में, 05 स्थानों पर 2.00 लाख टन की कुल क्षमता वाले साइलो का निर्माण किया गया है। 2 स्थानों पर 1.00 लाख टन की क्षमता वाले साइलो निर्माणाधीन हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 7 स्थानों पर 3.625 लाख टन क्षमता के लिए निविदाएं आवंटित की जा चुकी हैं। स्थानवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

भंडारण की कमी, खपत की आवश्यकताओं और प्रचालन मापदंडों के आकलन के आधार पर साइलो निर्माण के लिए स्थानों का चयन किया गया है। वर्तमान में, दाहोद लोकसभा क्षेत्र में साइलो निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) : देश में साइलो परियोजनाएं पीपीपी (सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी) मोड में बनाई जाती हैं। साइलो के निर्माण के लिए निधियां निजी पक्षों द्वारा वहन की जाती है।

<u>विवरण</u>

साइलो का निर्माण

क्र. सं	**राज्य**	**स्थान**	**क्षमता (लाख टन में)**	**मोड वीजीएफ/ गैर-वीजीएफ**	**पूर्ण होने की तिथि**
1		अहमदाबाद (भंकोड़ा)	0.50	गैर-वीजीएफ	06.05.2021
2		बड़ौदा (कायवरोहरन)	0.50	गैर-वीजीएफ	10.05.2024
3		अमरेली (लिलिया)	0.50	गैर-वीजीएफ	13.10.2023
4		एफएसडी वधवन	0.25	स्पॉक	07.04.2026
5		एफएसडी वाकानेर	0.25	स्पॉक	07.04.2026

	गुजरात	**निर्माणाधीन**			
6		एफएसडी	0.375		अगस्त 2026
		गांधीधाम		हब	
7		बनासकांठा	62,500	स्पॉक	सितंबर 2026
		आवंटित निविदा			
8		मेहसाणा	50,000	स्पॉक	क्र.सं. 8 से 11 के लिए निविदा दिनांक 27.11.2025 को और क्र.सं. 12 से 14 के लिए दिनांक 17.11.2025 को आवंटित की गई थी। सामान्य परिस्थितियों में निर्माण कार्य पूरा करने के लिए 810 दिनों का निर्माण समय दिया जाता है।
9		भरूच	37,500	स्पॉक	
10		आणंद	75,000	स्पॉक	
11		नर्मदा	25,000	स्पॉक	
12		सूरत	1,00,000	स्पॉक	
13		वलसाड	37,500	स्पॉक	
14		नवसारी	37,500	स्पॉक	

HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT MISSION

2797. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) the present status of the Gaganyaan Mission;

(b) the progress made in crew training, test missions and human-rating of launch systems;

(c) the timeline fixed for the first human spaceflight mission;

(d) the progress made towards establishment of the Bharatiya Antariksh Station; and

(e) the measures taken to strengthen indigenous human spaceflight capabilities?

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 development activities of Gaganyaan mission validating human rating aspects include the following:

- **Human Rated Launch Vehicle (HLVM3):** Development and ground testing of all propulsion stages and structures completed.
- **Orbital Module:** Propulsion systems for Crew Module and Service Module developed, tested and qualified. Engineering model for Environmental Control & Life Support System (ECLSS) has been realized. Deceleration system, Crew Module Up-righting System, Thermal Protection System and end to end avionics have been developed and tested.
- **Crew Escape System (CES):** 5 types of motors developed and static tested. All the CES structures are realised and qualified.
- **Infrastructure established:** Orbital Module Preparation Facility, Gaganyaan Control Centre, Gaganyaan Control facility, Crew training facility, Second Launch pad modifications have been realised.

- **Test Missions:** First Test Vehicle mission (TV-D1) for inflight validation of Crew Escape System (CES) has been successfully completed. Integrated Air Drop Test- 01 (IADT-01) and Integrated Air Drop Test- 02 (IADT-02) with simulated Crew Module for validation of deceleration system have been completed successfully. Activities are in progress towards accomplishment of TV-D2 mission.
- **Flight Operations and Communication Network:** Ground network configuration finalized. IDRSS-1 feeder stations and terrestrial links established. MoUs have been signed with other space agencies for cross supports.
- **Crew Recovery Operations:** Recovery assets finalized. Recovery Plan worked out.

Parallelly, various ground qualification tests towards demonstrating new systems realized for Gaganyaan are progressing.

(b): Gaganyatris have completed generic training at Glavkosmos, Russia. Gaganyaan mission specific training is in progress at Astronaut Training facility, Bengaluru. The 1st test mission, TV-D1 is accomplished. Activities are in progress for 2nd test mission, TV-D2. Development and ground testing of all propulsion stages and structures completed for Human Rated Launch Vehicle (HLVM3).

(c): 1st crewed mission is targeted in 2027.

(d): Operationalisation of Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS) is targeted by 2035. ISRO has worked out overall configuration of Bharatiya Antariksh Station comprising of five modules. Government has approved the development and launch of 1st module of BAS-01. Overall system engineering of BAS-01 module and technology development activities of various subsystems is progressing in ISRO Centres/Units.

(e): Major critical technologies for human space programme have been identified including flight suit, view port, crew seat and docking technology. Govt of India has approved the indigenous development of these critical technologies. Design and development of proto hardware is in progress.

पुराने अपशिष्ट का निपटान

2798. श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

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

(क) विशेषकर राजस्थान में खनन कार्यों से उत्पन्न होने वाले पुराने अपशिष्ट के वाणिज्यिक निपटान के संबंध में सरकार की नीति की स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) घरेलू खनिज उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने और खानों की संरचनात्मक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने पर इस नीति का अनुमानित प्रभाव क्या है;

(ग) खनिज अपशिष्ट की पारदर्शी बिक्री को सुकर बनाने के लिए कौन-कौन से विशिष्ट विनियामक नवाचार और प्रक्रियाएं स्थापित की गई हैं; और

(घ) संबंधित राज्य सरकारों, विशेषकर राजस्थान राज्य के गैर-कर राजस्व में पुराने अपशिष्ट की बिक्री से होने वाले संभावित योगदान का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 [एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957] को एमएमडीआर संशोधन अधिनियम, 2025 के माध्यम से दिनांक 01.09.2025 से संशोधित किया गया है। उक्त संशोधन अधिनियम के माध्यम से, पट्टेदारों को एमएमडीआर अधिनियम की छठी अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट अतिरिक्त राशि का भुगतान करने पर कैप्टिव पट्टों में रखे गए लीगेसी डंप को बेचने की अनुमति दी गई है। यह संशोधन राजस्थान सहित देश की खानों पर लागू है। इस सुधार से खनिज उत्पादन में वृद्धि और बाजार में खनिजों की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाएगी, खनिज संसाधनों का इष्टतम खनन सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा, पर्यावरण संबंधी खतरों को कम किया जाएगा, खान कार्यों में सुरक्षा बढ़ाई जाएगी और राज्यों को अतिरिक्त राजस्व प्रदान किया जाएगा।

(ग): कैप्टिव खानों से लीगेसी डंप सहित खनिजों की बिक्री के लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान खनिज (परमाणु और हाइड्रोकार्बन ऊर्जा खनिज के अलावा) रियायत नियम, 2016 के नियम 12ख में प्रदान किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, उक्त नियमों के नियम 12(1)(ट) में सीमा मूल्य से नीचे के ओवरबर्डन या अपशिष्ट चट्टान या खनिज के निपटान के तरीके के लिए प्रावधान है।

(घ): रॉयल्टी और छठी अनुसूची प्रभारों के भुगतान सहित खनन कार्यों से प्राप्त राजस्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को प्राप्त होता है और उनकी वास्तविक मात्रा वास्तविक खनन कार्यकलापों पर आधारित होती है।

FDI IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM AND NATIONAL R&D INSTITUTIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2799. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into Research and Development (R&D) activities in Andhra Pradesh including Tirupati Lok Sabha Constituency during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of FDI received, sector-wise;

(c) whether any increase or decline has been observed and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to attract FDI in R&D in sectors such as electronics, semiconductors, biotechnology, space technology and advanced manufacturing and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of incentives, research infrastructure and institutional support provided;

(f) whether any proposals have been received for establishing foreign-funded R&D centres, Centres of Excellence or innovation hubs in Andhra Pradesh including Tirupati and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the Government proposes to establish any Government-funded R&D institution, Centre of Excellence or innovation programme in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Tirupati and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Research and Development (R&D) sector is not specifically listed under the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy. In the sectors/activities not listed in the para 5.2 (a) of FDI policy, FDI is permitted up to 100% under the automatic route, subject to applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities. Sector wise FDI equity inflow data reported in the state of Andhra Pradesh during April 2023 to March 2026; and financial year-wise FDI equity inflow data in the state of Andhra Pradesh during April 2020 to March 2026 are mentioned in the **Statement** here.

(d) and (e): The Government has taken several steps to attract FDI in R&D in sectors such as electronics, semiconductors, biotechnology, space technology and advanced manufacturing. The Government strives to attract larger FDI by bringing policy reforms, financial incentives, infrastructure development, removing regulatory barriers, streamlining processes, bettering logistics and improving the business environment by enhancing the ease of doing business. These include: Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes across multiple sectors including electronics, advanced manufacturing; Semicon India Programme offering substantial fiscal support for semiconductor fabrication plants (fabs), display fabs, packaging, and design; Propitious policy frameworks such as BioE3, National Manufacturing Policy; and Institutional support through Anusandhan National Research Foundation for bringing higher level of Science, Technology & Innovation; Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council for industry connect; Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre to facilitate private sector participation. Institution of Schemes and Missions like National Quantum Mission; National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems; Sophisticated Analytical & Technical Help Institutes, Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure, National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations etc. created a vibrant and enabling ecosystem to attract more FDI in the country.

(f): The Ministry of Science and Technology has not received any proposals for establishing foreign-funded R&D centres, Centres of Excellence or innovation hubs in Andhra Pradesh including Tirupati.

(g): In Andhra Pradesh, institutions such as IIT Tirupati, IISER Tirupati and other research and higher educational institutions have been receiving support under various national R&D and innovation programmes. At present, no separate proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Science and Technology for establishment of a new R&D institution, Centre of Excellence or innovation programme exclusively for Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT

FINANCIAL YEAR WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOW FROM April 2023 to March 2026 STATE: ANDHRA PRADESH

Sr. No.	Sector	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Cumulative FDI
		Amount (In USD Million)	Amount (In USD Million	Amount (In USD Million	Cumulative Amount (In USD Million)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1	METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES	0.10	11.79	250.67	262.56
2	INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	-	173.07	10.02	183.10

Sr. No.	Sector	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Cumulative FDI
		Amount (In USD Million)	Amount (In USD Million	Amount (In USD Million	Cumulative Amount (In USD Million)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
3	FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	3.65	1.64	107.30	112.59
4	CEMENT AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS	-	-	99.90	99.90
5	SERVICES SECTOR (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	29.13	0.06	59.96	89.15
6	AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY	12.24	8.88	11.08	32.19
7	CHEMICALS (OTHER THAN FERTILIZERS)	-	18.22	8.28	26.50
8	LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND PICKERS	14.48	-	6.88	21.36
9	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS	3.47	0.94	16.26	20.67
10	MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICAL & ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	0.43	0.22	15.26	15.91
11	CONSTRUCTION (INFRASTRUCTURE) ACTIVITIES	7.79	4.28	1.62	13.69

Sr. No.	Sector	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Cumulative FDI
		Amount (In USD Million)	Amount (In USD Million	Amount (In USD Million	Cumulative Amount (In USD Million)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
12	COMPUTER SOF TWARE & HARDWARE	2.27	3.44	3.94	9.65
13	CERAMICS	5.31	3.65	0.26	9.23
14	AGRICULTURE SERVICES	4.25	0.68	1.66	6.59
15	ELECTRONICS	0.0002	0.0008	5.89	5.89
16	DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS	5.08	0.47	0.01	5.56
17	MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES	0.69	0.66	2.58	3.94
18	TEXTILES (INCLUDING DYED,PRINTED)	0.99	0.97	0.96	2.92
19	HOSPITAL & DIAGNOSTIC CENTRES	1.55	0.74	-	2.29
20	NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY	-	0.001	1.79	1.79
21	PRIME MOVER (OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL GENERATORS)	0.18	-	1.36	1.54
22	MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES	0.02	1.46	0.01	1.49
23	FERMENTATION INDUSTRIES	-	-	1.18	1.18
24	PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS	-	0.99	0.007	1.00

Sr. No.	Sector	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Cumulative FDI
		Amount (In USD Million)	Amount (In USD Million	Amount (In USD Million	Cumulative Amount (In USD Million)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
25	HOTEL & TOURISM	0.49	0.35	0.04	0.88
26	TRADING	0.004	0.32	0.53	0.86
27	POWER	-	-	0.75	0.75
28	RETAIL TRADING	0.01	-	0.36	0.37
29	SEA TRANSPORT	-	0.18	-	0.18
30	CONSULTANCY SERVICES	0.001	0.10	-	0.10
31	TIMBER PRODUCTS	-	0.02	0.02	0.04
32	EDUCATION	-	-	0.009	0.009
33	CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction development projects	0.001	-	0.001	0.002
34	MINING	0.001	-	0.0006	0.002
35	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	-	0.001	-	0.001
	Total:	**92.13**	**233.14**	**608.59**	**933.86**

*Total FDI inflow includes equity inflow, equity capital of unincorporated bodies, re-invested earnings, and other capital. Sector/State/Country-wise details are maintained only for equity component of FDI inflow.

FINANCIAL YEAR WISE

FDI EQUITY INFLOW

FROM APRIL 2020 TO MARCH 2026

SECTOR: SERVICES SECTOR (FIN., BANKING, INSURANCE, NON-FIN/BUSINESS, OUTSOURCING, R&D, COURIER, TECH. TESTING AND ANALYSIS, OTHER)

SUB SECTOR: RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

STATE: ANDHRA PRADESH

Sr. No.	Financial Year	FDI Equity Inflow (In USD Million)
1	***2***	***3***
1	2020-21	0.43
2	2021-22	0.44
3	2022-23	0.82
4	2023-24	-
5	2024-25	-
6	2025-26	-
	Total	**1.69**

*Total FDI inflow includes equity inflow, equity capital of unincorporated bodies, re-invested earnings, and other capital. Sector/State/Country-wise details are maintained only for equity component of FDI inflow.

महाराष्ट्र में डिजिटल इंडिया प्रशिक्षुता योजना

2800. श्री वाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रेः

क्या **इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) महाराष्ट्र में डिजिटल इंडिया प्रशिक्षुता योजना के प्रारंभ से लेकर अब तक कितने छात्रों ने प्रशिक्षुता पूर्ण कर ली है;

(ख) उन विश्वविद्यालयों/महाविद्यालयों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां ये छात्र पढ़ रहे हैं और उनके पाठ्यक्रमों/कार्यक्रमों का वर्ष-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार नई दिल्ली के अलावा देश के अन्य शहरों में डिजिटल इंडिया प्रशिक्षुता योजना का विस्तार करके महाराष्ट्र सहित ग्रामीण और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों के छात्रों की पहुंच और भागीदारी बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है या कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे विस्तार का स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके कार्यान्वयन की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस योजना में महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामीण और वंचित जिलों के छात्रों की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ) : सरकार ने डिजिटल पहुंच, डिजिटल समावेशन, डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण के माध्यम से और डिजिटल विभाजन को पाटकर भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने की दृष्टि से डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। डिजिटल इंडिया इंटर्नशिप योजना छात्रों को डिजिटल इंडिया पहल के विभिन्न स्तंभों में व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्रदान

करती है और उनके कौशल और रोजगार क्षमता को बढ़ाने में मदद करती है। इंटर्न, नीति और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी मुद्दों पर काम करते हैं और देश में डिजिटल परिवर्तन को गति देने में योगदान देते हैं।

डिजिटल इंडिया इंटर्नशिप योजना एक अखिल भारतीय पहल है, और ग्रामीण, दूरदराज और आकांक्षी जिलों सहित भारत के किसी भी हिस्से के छात्र इसमें आवेदन करने और भाग लेने के लिए पात्र हैं।

महाराष्ट्र के छात्रों द्वारा चयनित विश्वविद्यालयों/कॉलेजों और उनके द्वारा चुने गए पाठ्यक्रमों/कार्यक्रमों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

क्रम संख्या	**वर्ष**	**जिला**	**पाठ्यक्रम जिनका अनुसरण किया गया**	**विश्वविद्यालय/कॉलेज**
1	2018	नवी मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र	बी.टेक	विवेकानंद एजुकेशन सोसाइटी का इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी
2	2021	पुणे, महाराष्ट्र	बी.टेक	एमआईटी एकेडमी ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग, पुणे
3	2021	नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र	बी.टेक	वीआईटी, भोपाल
4	2022	पुणे, महाराष्ट्र	बी.टेक	विश्वकर्मा इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ इंफॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी, पुणे
5	2023	पुणे, महाराष्ट्र	बीई/बी.टेक	भारती विद्यापीठ कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र
6	2023	पुणे, महाराष्ट्र	बीई/बी.टेक	डी वाई पाटिल कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र
7	2024	पुणे, महाराष्ट्र	बीई/बी.टेक	भारती विद्यापीठ कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग पुणे
8	2025	मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र	बीई/बी.टेक	मुंबई विश्वविद्यालय विद्यालंकर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र
9	2025	मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र	बीई/बी.टेक	मुंबई विश्वविद्यालय विद्यालंकर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र

10	2025	ठाणे, महाराष्ट्र	बीई/बी.टेक	मुंबई विश्वविद्यालय विद्यालंकर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र

सरकार ने डिजिटल इंडिया इंटर्नशिप योजना के तहत अखिल भारतीय पोर्टल के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन आवेदन, समावेशी पात्रता मानदंड, वास्तविक-परियोजना-आधारित इंटर्नशिप एक्सपोजर और वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन जैसे सुविधा उपाय किए हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य छात्रों द्वारा पहुंच और भागीदारी बढ़ाना है।

डाकघर के आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य

2801. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) देश भर के सभी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में डाकघर पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्र (पीओपीएसके) खोलने की योजना के कार्यान्वयन में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली के सभी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में पीओपीएसके खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) तुगलकाबाद स्थित डाकघर का आधुनिकीकरण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : विदेश मंत्रालय ने डाक विभाग (डीओपी) के सहयोग से प्रत्येक लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, जहां पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्र (पीएसके) अथवा डाकघर पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्र (पीओपीएसके) मौजूद नहीं है, के प्रधान डाकघर/डाकघर में डाकघर पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्र (पीओपीएसके) स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया

है। 543 लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में से, वर्तमान में 515 लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र या तो किसी पीएसके (93) या पीओपीएसके (456) द्वारा कवर किए गए हैं। शेष लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में पीओपीएसके का प्रचालन, विभिन्न कारकों जैसे - उपयुक्त स्थान की पहचान, सिविल और इलैक्ट्रिकल कार्य पूरा होने और क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों द्वारा उन्हें तकनीकी सक्षमता प्रदान करने पर निर्भर करता है।

(ख) : दिल्ली के सभी सात लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र या तो किसी पीएसके या पीओपीएसके द्वारा कवर किए गए हैं।

(ग) : तुगलकाबाद डाकघर का नियोजित आधुनिकीकरण कार्य पूरा हो गया है। आईटी आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना 2.0 के तहत इस डाकघर में उन्नत डाक प्रौद्योगिकी (एपीटी) की सफलतापूर्वक शुरुआत की गई है। दिनांक 27.04.2026 से इस डाकघर को शाखा डाकघर से उप-डाकघर में अपग्रेड भी कर दिया गया है।

REGULARISATION OF YESVANTPUR–DHANBAD EXPRESS SPECIAL

2802. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue a notification of regularisation for Train No. 06563/64 Yesvantpur–Dhanbad Express Special and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated a proposal to rationalise its route via Bokaro Steel City (BKSC), Ranchi (RNC), Rourkela (ROU) and Tirupati (TPTY) instead of the existing Gaya route that is suppose to reduce the

transit distance from 2,643 km to approximately 2,052 km and curtail travel time by nearly 14 hours and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether said proposed rerouting would drastically improve rolling stock turnaround, reduce operational overheads and provide vital direct connectivity between major industrial hubs like Dhanbad Bokaro and Ranchi; and

(d) if so, the details of the definitive timeline by which this train will be operationalised on the truncated route including the allocation of a proportional reservation quota for Bokaro Steel City and Ranchi stations?

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

(a) to (d): In its constant endeavour to provide additional accommodation to travelling passengers, Indian Railways (IR), in addition to the various types of regular trains, also operates Special train services during festivals, holidays, etc. to cater to the extra needs of passengers, subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification etc. Accordingly, 06563/06564 Yesvantpur - Dhanbad Express Special was operated via Gaya-Prayagraj-Katni-Nagpur between February-April, 2026.

Further, IR, with a view to facilitate the passengers of Ranchi - Bokaro Steel City - Dhanbad sector, have introduced 16619/16620 Podanur - Dhanbad Amrit Bharat Express w.e.f. 23.03.2026.

Ranchi station is presently served by 118 train services and is also connected to Bengaluru area by the services of 12835/12836 Hatia(Ranchi) - SMVT Bengaluru Express and 18637/18638 Hatia(Ranchi)- SMVT Bengaluru Express. Similarly, Dhanbad and Bokaro Steel City stations are served by 154 train services and 90 train services respectively. The lists of trains serving Ranchi, Dhanbad and Bokaro Steel City are as under:

TRAIN SERVING RANCHI:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	12019 Howrah - Ranchi Shatabdi Express
2	12020 Ranchi - Howrah Shatabdi Express
3	12365 Patna - Ranchi Jan Shatabdi Express
4	12366 Ranchi - Patna Jan Shatabdi Express
5	12453 Ranchi - New Delhi Rajdhani Express
6	12454 New Delhi - Ranchi Rajdhani Express
7	12817 Hatia - Anand Vihar (T) Express
8	12818 Anand Vihar (T) - Hatia Express

9	12825 Ranchi - Anand Vihar (T) Express
10	12826 Anand Vihar (T) - Ranchi Express
11	12873 Hatia - Anand Vihar (T) Express
12	12874 Anand Vihar (T) - Hatia Express
13	12877 Ranchi - New Delhi Garib Rath Express
14	12878 New Delhi - Ranchi Garib Rath Express
15	13303 Dhanbad - Ranchi Express
16	13304 Ranchi - Dhanbad Express
17	13319 Dumka - Ranchi Express
18	13320 Ranchi - Dumka Express
19	13351 Dhanbad - Alappuzha Express
20	13352 Alappuzha - Dhanbad Express
21	13403 Ranchi - Bhagalpur Express
22	13404 Bhagalpur - Ranchi Express
23	13425 Malda Town - Surat Express
24	13426 Surat - Malda Town Express
25	13503 Bardhaman - Hatia Express
26	13504 Hatia - Bardhaman Express

27	13513 Asansol - Hatia Express
28	13514 Hatia - Asansol Express
29	14021 Purulia - Anand Vihar (T) Express
30	14022 Anand Vihar (T) - Purulia Express
31	15027 Sambalpur - Gorakhpur Express
32	15028 Gorakhpur - Sambalpur Express
33	15661 Ranchi - Kamakhya Express
34	15662 Kamakhya - Ranchi Express
35	16619 Podanur - Dhanbad Amrit Bharat Express
36	16620 Dhanbad - Podanur Amrit Bharat Express
37	17005 Hyderabad - Raxaul Express
38	17006 Raxaul - Hyderabad Express
39	17007 Charlapalli - Darbhanga Express
40	17008 Darbhanga - Charlapalli Express
41	17321 Vasco Da Gama - Jasidih Express
42	17322 Jasidih - Vasco Da Gama Express
43	17433 Tirupati - Raxaul Express
44	17434 Raxaul - Tirupati Express

45	18035 Kharagpur - Hatia Express
46	18036 Hatia - Kharagpur Express
47	18085 Kharagpur - Ranchi Express
48	18086 Ranchi - Kharagpur Express
49	18105 Rourkela - Jaynagar Express
50	18106 Jaynagar - Rourkela Express
51	18309 Sambalpur - Jammutavi Express
52	18310 Jammutavi - Sambalpur Express
53	18403 Bhubaneswar - Dhanbad Express
54	18404 Dhanbad - Bhubaneswar Express
55	18523 Visakhapatnam - Banaras Express
56	18524 Banaras - Visakhapatnam Express
57	18601 Tatanagar - Hatia Express
58	18602 Hatia - Tatanagar Express
59	18603 Ranchi - Godda Express
60	18604 Godda - Ranchi Express
61	18609 Ranchi - Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
62	18610 Lokmanya Tilak (T) - Ranchi Express

63	18611 Ranchi - Banaras Express
64	18612 Banaras - Ranchi Express
65	18613 Ranchi - Chopan Express
66	18614 Chopan - Ranchi Express
67	18615 Howrah - Hatia Express
68	18616 Hatia - Howrah Express
69	18619 Ranchi - Godda Express
70	18620 Godda - Ranchi Express
71	18621 Patna - Hatia Express
72	18622 Hatia - Patna Express
73	18623 Islampur - Hatia Express
74	18624 Hatia - Islampur Express
75	18625 Purnia Court - Hatia Express
76	18626 Hatia - Purnia Court Express
77	18627 Howrah - Ranchi Express
78	18628 Ranchi - Howrah Express
79	18629 Ranchi - Gorakhpur Express
80	18630 Gorakhpur - Ranchi Express

81	18631 Ranchi - Chopan Express
82	18632 Chopan - Ranchi Express
83	18635 Ranchi - Sasaram Express
84	18636 Sasaram - Ranchi Express
85	18639 Ara - Ranchi Express
86	18640 Ranchi - Ara Express
87	20407 Ranchi - New Delhi Rajdhani Express
88	20408 New Delhi - Ranchi Rajdhani Express
89	20839 Ranchi - New Delhi Rajdhani Express
90	20840 New Delhi - Ranchi Rajdhani Express
91	20887 Ranchi - Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
92	20888 Varanasi - Ranchi Vande Bharat Express
93	20897 Howrah - Ranchi Vande Bharat Express
94	20898 Ranchi - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
95	22349 Patna - Ranchi Vande Bharat Express
96	22350 Ranchi - Patna Vande Bharat Express
97	22357 Lokmanya Tilak (T) - Gaya Express
98	22358 Gaya - Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express

99	22891 Howrah - Ranchi Express
100	22892 Ranchi - Howrah Express
101	58033 Bokaro Steel City - Ranchi Passenger
102	58034 Ranchi - Bokaro Steel City Passenger
103	58663 Hatia - Shanki Passenger
104	58664 Shanki - Hatia Passenger
105	58665 Hatia - Shanki Passenger
106	58666 Shanki - Hatia Passenger
107	63597 Ranchi - Asansol MEMU
108	63598 Asansol - Ranchi MEMU
109	68017 Ranchi - Lohardaga MEMU
110	68018 Lohardaga - Ranchi MEMU
111	68027 Ranchi - Tori MEMU
112	68028 Tori - Ranchi MEMU
113	68035 Adityapur - Hatia MEMU
114	68036 Hatia - Adityapur MEMU
115	68037 Ranchi - Lohardaga MEMU
116	68038 Lohardaga - Ranchi MEMU

117	68039 Ranchi - Lohardaga MEMU
118	68040 Lohardaga - Ranchi MEMU

TRAIN SERVING DHANBAD:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	11045 Kolhapur - Dhanbad Express
2	11046 Dhanbad - Kolhapur Express
3	11447 Jabalpur - Howrah Express
4	11448 Howrah - Jabalpur Express
5	11631 Bhopal - Dhanbad Express
6	11632 Dhanbad - Bhopal Express
7	12019 Howrah - Ranchi Shatabdi Express
8	12020 Ranchi - Howrah Shatabdi Express
9	12175 Howrah - Gwalior Express
10	12176 Gwalior - Howrah Express
11	12177 Howrah - Mathura Express
12	12178 Mathura - Howrah Express
13	12259 Sealdah - Bikaner Duronto Express

14	12260 Bikaner - Sealdah Duronto Express
15	12301 Howrah - New Delhi Rajdhani Express
16	12302 New Delhi - Howrah Rajdhani Express
17	12307 Howrah - Jodhpur Express
18	12308 Jodhpur - Howrah Express
19	12313 Sealdah - New Delhi Rajdhani Express
20	12314 New Delhi - Sealdah Rajdhani Express
21	12319 Kolkatta (T) - Gwalior Express
22	12320 Gwalior - Kolkatta (T) Express
23	12321 Howrah - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
24	12322 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) - Howrah Express
25	12323 Howrah - Barmer Express
26	12324 Barmer - Howrah Express
27	12329 Sealdah - Anand Vihar (T) Express
28	12330 Anand Vihar (T) - Sealdah Express
29	12339 Howrah - Dhanbad Express
30	12340 Dhanbad - Howrah Express
31	12353 Howrah - Lalkua Express

32	12354 Lalkua - Howrah Express
33	12357 Kolkatta (T) - Amritsar Express
34	12358 Amritsar - Kolkatta (T) Express
35	12371 Howrah - Bikaner Express
36	12372 Bikaner - Howrah Express
37	12379 Sealdah - Amritsar Express
38	12380 Amritsar - Sealdah Express
39	12381 Howrah - New Delhi Express
40	12382 New Delhi - Howrah Express
41	12495 Bikaner - Kolkatta (T) Express
42	12496 Kolkatta (T) - Bikaner Express
43	12937 Gandhidham - Howrah Express
44	12938 Howrah - Gandhidham Express
45	12941 Bhavnagar - Asansol Express
46	12942 Asansol - Bhavnagar Express
47	12987 Sealdah - Ajmer Express
48	12988 Ajmer - Sealdah Express
49	13009 Howrah - Yog Nagari Rishikesh Express

50	13010 Yog Nagari Rishikesh - Howrah Express
51	13025 Howrah - Bhopal Express
52	13026 Bhopal - Howrah Express
53	13051 Howrah - Kalka Express
54	13052 Kalka - Howrah Express
55	13065 Howrah - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
56	13066 Anand Vihar (T) - Howrah Amrit Bharat Express
57	13151 Kolkatta (T) - Jammutavi Express
58	13152 Jammutavi - Kolkatta (T) Express
59	13167 Kolkatta (T) - Agra Cantt Express
60	13168 Agra Cantt - Kolkatta (T) Express
61	13301 Dhanbad - Adityapur Express
62	13302 Adityapur - Dhanbad Express
63	13303 Dhanbad - Ranchi Express
64	13304 Ranchi - Dhanbad Express
65	13305 Dhanbad - Sasaram Express
66	13306 Sasaram - Dhanbad Express
67	13307 Dhanbad - Firozpur Cant Express

68	13308 Firozpur Cant - Dhanbad Express
69	13319 Dumka - Ranchi Express
70	13320 Ranchi - Dumka Express
71	13329 Dhanbad - Patna Express
72	13330 Patna - Dhanbad Express
73	13331 Dhanbad - Patna Express
74	13332 Patna - Dhanbad Express
75	13351 Dhanbad - Alappuzha Express
76	13352 Alappuzha - Dhanbad Express
77	13379 Dhanbad - Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
78	13380 Lokmanya Tilak (T) - Dhanbad Express
79	13403 Ranchi - Bhagalpur Express
80	13404 Bhagalpur - Ranchi Express
81	13425 Malda Town - Surat Express
82	13426 Surat - Malda Town Express
83	13503 Bardhaman - Hatia Express
84	13504 Hatia - Bardhaman Express
85	13545 Asansol - Gaya Express

86	13546 Gaya - Asansol Express
87	13553 Asansol - Varanasi Express
88	13554 Varanasi - Asansol Express
89	15027 Sambalpur - Gorakhpur Express
90	15028 Gorakhpur - Sambalpur Express
91	15661 Ranchi - Kamakhya Express
92	15662 Kamakhya - Ranchi Express
93	16619 Podanur - Dhanbad Amrit Bharat Express
94	16620 Dhanbad - Podanur Amrit Bharat Express
95	17005 Hyderabad - Raxaul Express
96	17006 Raxaul - Hyderabad Express
97	17007 Charlapalli - Darbhanga Express
98	17008 Darbhanga - Charlapalli Express
99	17321 Vasco Da Gama - Jasidih Express
100	17322 Jasidih - Vasco Da Gama Express
101	17433 Tirupati - Raxaul Express
102	17434 Raxaul - Tirupati Express
103	18019 Jhargram - Dhanbad Express

104	18020 Dhanbad - Jhargram Express
105	18105 Rourkela - Jaynagar Express
106	18106 Jaynagar - Rourkela Express
107	18119 Tatanagar - Jaynagar Express
108	18120 Jaynagar - Tatanagar Express
109	18185 Tatanagar - Godda Express
110	18186 Godda - Tatanagar Express
111	18403 Bhubaneswar - Dhanbad Express
112	18404 Dhanbad - Bhubaneswar Express
113	18603 Ranchi - Godda Express
114	18604 Godda - Ranchi Express
115	18619 Ranchi - Godda Express
116	18620 Godda - Ranchi Express
117	18621 Patna - Hatia Express
118	18622 Hatia - Patna Express
119	18629 Ranchi - Gorakhpur Express
120	18630 Gorakhpur - Ranchi Express
121	19413 Ahmedabad - Kolkatta (T) Express

122	19414 Kolkatta (T) - Ahmedabad Express
123	19607 Kolkatta (T) - Madar Express
124	19608 Madar - Kolkatta (T) Express
125	20975 Howrah - Agra Cantt Express
126	20976 Agra Cantt - Howrah Express
127	22303 Howrah - Gaya Vande Bharat Express
128	22304 Gaya - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
129	22307 Howrah - Bikaner Express
130	22308 Bikaner - Howrah Express
131	22317 Sealdah - Jammu Tawi Express
132	22318 Jammu Tawi - Sealdah Express
133	22323 Kolkatta (T) - Ghazipur City Express
134	22324 Ghazipur City - Kolkatta (T) Express
135	22387 Howrah - Dhanbad Express
136	22388 Dhanbad - Howrah Express
137	22911 Indore - Howrah Express
138	22912 Howrah - Indore Express
139	53323 Sindri Town - Dhanbad Passenger

140	53324 Dhanbad - Sindri Town Passenger
141	53327 Sindri Town - NSC Bose Gomoh Passenger
142	53328 NSC Bose Gomoh - Sindri Town Passenger
143	53333 Sindri Town - Dhanbad Passenger
144	53334 Dhanbad - Sindri Town Passenger
145	53339 Chandrapura - Dhanbad Passenger
146	53340 Dhanbad - Chandrapura Passenger
147	63541 Asansol - NSC Bose Gomoh MEMU
148	63542 NSC Bose Gomoh - Asansol MEMU
149	63543 Asansol - NSC Bose Gomoh MEMU
150	63544 NSC Bose Gomoh - Asansol MEMU
151	63555 Asansol - Barkakana MEMU
152	63556 Barkakana - Asansol MEMU
153	68087 Bishnupur - Dhanbad MEMU
154	68088 Dhanbad - Bankura MEMU

TRAIN SERVING BOKARO STEEL CITY:

SN	Train No. and Name

1	12019 Howrah - Ranchi Shatabdi Express
2	12020 Ranchi - Howrah Shatabdi Express
3	12365 Patna - Ranchi Jan Shatabdi Express
4	12366 Ranchi - Patna Jan Shatabdi Express
5	12801 Puri - Anand Vihar (T) Express
6	12802 Anand Vihar (T) - Puri Express
7	12817 Hatia - Anand Vihar (T) Express
8	12818 Anand Vihar (T) - Hatia Express
9	12825 Ranchi - Anand Vihar (T) Express
10	12826 Anand Vihar (T) - Ranchi Express
11	12875 Puri - Anand Vihar (T) Express
12	12876 Anand Vihar (T) - Puri Express
13	13303 Dhanbad - Ranchi Express
14	13304 Ranchi - Dhanbad Express
15	13319 Dumka - Ranchi Express
16	13320 Ranchi - Dumka Express
17	13351 Dhanbad - Alappuzha Express
18	13352 Alappuzha - Dhanbad Express

19	13403 Ranchi - Bhagalpur Express
20	13404 Bhagalpur - Ranchi Express
21	13425 Malda Town - Surat Express
22	13426 Surat - Malda Town Express
23	13503 Bardhaman - Hatia Express
24	13504 Hatia - Bardhaman Express
25	15027 Sambalpur - Gorakhpur Express
26	15028 Gorakhpur - Sambalpur Express
27	15661 Ranchi - Kamakhya Express
28	15662 Kamakhya - Ranchi Express
29	16619 Podanur - Dhanbad Amrit Bharat Express
30	16620 Dhanbad - Podanur Amrit Bharat Express
31	17005 Hyderabad - Raxaul Express
32	17006 Raxaul - Hyderabad Express
33	17007 Charlapalli - Darbhanga Express
34	17008 Darbhanga - Charlapalli Express
35	17321 Vasco Da Gama - Jasidih Express
36	17322 Jasidih - Vasco Da Gama Express

37	17433 Tirupati - Raxaul Express
38	17434 Raxaul - Tirupati Express
39	18013 Adra - Bokaro Steel City Express
40	18014 Bokaro Steel City - Adra Express
41	18019 Jhargram - Dhanbad Express
42	18020 Dhanbad - Jhargram Express
43	18103 Tatanagar - Amritsar Express
44	18104 Amritsar - Tatanagar Express
45	18105 Rourkela - Jaynagar Express
46	18106 Jaynagar - Rourkela Express
47	18119 Tatanagar - Jaynagar Express
48	18120 Jaynagar - Tatanagar Express
49	18185 Tatanagar - Godda Express
50	18186 Godda - Tatanagar Express
51	18403 Bhubaneswar - Dhanbad Express
52	18404 Dhanbad - Bhubaneswar Express
53	18427 Puri - Anand Vihar (T) Express
54	18428 Anand Vihar (T) - Puri Express

55	18603 Ranchi - Godda Express
56	18604 Godda - Ranchi Express
57	18609 Ranchi - Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
58	18610 Lokmanya Tilak (T) - Ranchi Express
59	18619 Ranchi - Godda Express
60	18620 Godda - Ranchi Express
61	18621 Patna - Hatia Express
62	18622 Hatia - Patna Express
63	18623 Islampur - Hatia Express
64	18624 Hatia - Islampur Express
65	18625 Purnia Court - Hatia Express
66	18626 Hatia - Purnia Court Express
67	18627 Howrah - Ranchi Express
68	18628 Ranchi - Howrah Express
69	18629 Ranchi - Gorakhpur Express
70	18630 Gorakhpur - Ranchi Express
71	18639 Ara - Ranchi Express
72	18640 Ranchi - Ara Express

73	20839 Ranchi - New Delhi Rajdhani Express
74	20840 New Delhi - Ranchi Rajdhani Express
75	20887 Ranchi - Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
76	20888 Varanasi - Ranchi Vande Bharat Express
77	20893 Tatanagar - Patna Vande Bharat Express
78	20894 Patna - Tatanagar Vande Bharat Express
79	21895 Tatanagar - Patna Vande Bharat Express
80	21896 Patna - Tatanagar Vande Bharat Express
81	22805 Bhubaneswar - Anand Vihar (T) Express
82	22806 Anand Vihar (T) - Bhubaneswar Express
83	22823 Bhubaneswar - New Delhi Rajdhani Express
84	22824 New Delhi - Bhubaneswar Rajdhani Express
85	58033 Bokaro Steel City - Ranchi Passenger
86	58034 Ranchi - Bokaro Steel City Passenger
87	63519 Bardhaman - Bokaro Steel City MEMU
88	63520 Bokaro Steel City - Bardhaman MEMU
89	63591 Bokaro Steel City - Asansol MEMU
90	63592 Asansol - Bokaro Steel City MEMU

Besides, regularisation and rationalisation of train services, which is an on-going process, depends on various factors which include-

- Capacity of that section.
- Availability of path.
- Availability of required rolling stock.
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock.
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets.
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section.

RECRUITMENT OF PWD AT INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

2803. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) the total number of posts filled under General Persons with Disabilities (PwD) category at Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) for faculty recruitments at higher levels (Associate Professor onwards) and Assistant Professor Level during the years 2020-2025;

(b) the number of recruited faculties based on the orders from the Commissioner of Persons with Disabilities under General-PwD categories based on experience and seniority during the years 2020-2025;

(c) the details of actions taken to recruit faculties under PwD categories as per seniority and experience to all units;

(d) the number of candidates under General-PwD, who are provided equal opportunity with all General category candidates during faculty interview/selection at higher levels of pay scale during the years 2020-2025; and

(e) the number of advertisements where PwD candidates are not called for interview?

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

(a) and (b): The number of faculty posts filled under the General–PwD category at the level of Assistant Professor and above during the period 2020–2025 at the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata is NIL.

(c) to (e): The Institute follows the rules and guidelines issued by the Government of India for recruitment of PwD candidates. The eligibility for the post applied is assessed for all candidates based on the criteria laid down in the recruitment guidelines. During 2020–2025, a total of 15 PwD candidates applied against three faculty recruitment advertisements of ISI; all these candidates were given

equal opportunity. However, based on the laid down eligibility criteria, one candidate was called for interview.

असरवा-जयपुर सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में कोच संरचना

2804. श्री राजकुमार रोत:

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

(क) वर्तमान में असरवा-जयपुर सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस में लगे हुए सामान्य, शयनयान, वातानुकूलित और अन्य श्रेणियों के कोचों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त रेलगाड़ी में सामान्य और आरक्षित श्रेणियों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है और प्रतीक्षा सूची की स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सामान्य श्रेणी के कोचों की कम संख्या के कारण उक्त रेलगाड़ी में अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ हो रही है, जिससे विशेषकर राजस्थान और गुजरात के दैनिक यात्रियों, मजदूरों और छात्रों को गंभीर कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो प्राप्त शिकायतों और इस संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या यात्रियों की बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए, सरकार उक्त रेलगाड़ी में दो अतिरिक्त सामान्य श्रेणी के कोच जोड़ने या एक अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ी सेवा संचालित करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और निर्धारित अनुमानित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): वर्तमान में, 17 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ियां (12981/82 असारवा-खातीपुरा एक्सप्रेस सहित) जयपुर खातीपुरा-असारवा खंड के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रही हैं। रेलगाड़ियों की सूची निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं	**गाड़ी सं और नाम**
1	12957/12958 साबरमती-नई दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
2	12215/12216 दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला- बांद्रा (टी) गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
3	12547/12548 आगरा कैंट- साबरमती एक्सप्रेस
4	12915/12916 साबरमती-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
5	12981/12982 खातीपुरा - असारवा एक्सप्रेस
6	14311/14312 बरेली-भुज एक्सप्रेस
7	14701/14702 श्री गंगानगर- बांद्रा (टी) एक्सप्रेस
8	15269/15270 मुजफ्फरपुर-साबरमती एक्सप्रेस
9	19031/19032 साबरमती-योग नगरी ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
10	19269/19270 पोरबंदर-मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
11	19401/19402 साबरमती-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस
12	19409/19410 साबरमती-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
13	19415/19416 साबरमती-श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा एक्सप्रेस
14	20937/20938 पोरबंदर-दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला एक्सप्रेस
15	20939/20940 साबरमती-सुल्तानपुर एक्सप्रेस
16	20963/20964 साबरमती-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस
17	22547/22548 ग्वालियर-साबरमती एक्सप्रेस

वर्तमान में 12981/12982 खातीपुरा - असारवा एक्सप्रेस 04 (चार) साधारण श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बों और 05 (पांच) शयनयान श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बों के साथ परिचालित की जा रही है। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से 2026-27 (जून, 26 तक) के दौरान 12981/82 असारवा - खातीपुरा (जयपुर) एक्सप्रेस की अधिभोगिता 100% से अधिक थी, जो 103% से 111% के बीच थी।

भारतीय रेल में, रेलगाड़ियों की प्रतीक्षा सूची की स्थिति की नियमित आधार पर निगरानी की जाती है और अतिरिक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिए, भारतीय रेल परिचलनिक व्यवहार्यता के अध्यधीन,

अतिरिक्त सीटें उपलब्ध कराने हेतु विशेष रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं का परिचालन करता है और रेलगाड़ियों के भार को संवर्धित करता है। इसके अलावा, रेलगाड़ियों का अधिभोग पैटर्न सम्पूर्ण वर्ष एक समान नहीं रहता है और यह कम और व्यस्तम अवधि में भिन्न होता है। व्यस्तम अवधि के दौरान, रेलगाड़ियों की अधिभोगिता विशेष रूप से लोकप्रिय मार्गों पर पूर्ण रहती है अर्थात कम व्यस्तम अवधि और कम लोकप्रिय मार्गों पर, उप-इष्टतम उपयोग होता है।

साधारण सवारी डिब्बे:

भारतीय रेल ने अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सुविधाओं में उल्लेखनीय बढ़ोतरी की है। केवल वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान ही, कम से कम 4 साधारण श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे वाली लंबी दूरी की विभिन्न गाड़ियों में 1250 साधारण सवारी डिब्बों का उपयोग किया गया। इसी प्रकार, वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 160 साधारण श्रेणी सवारी डिब्बों सहित लगभग 870 सवारी डिब्बों का उपयोग स्थायी संवर्धन के लिए किया गया है।

भारतीय रेल ने अगले 5 वर्षों में, निम्न और मध्यम आय वर्ग वाले परिवारों की यात्रा संबंधी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए 17,000 अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों (साधारण/शयनयान) के विनिर्माण करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया है।

जैसा कि नीचे दर्शाया गया है भारतीय रेल पर, अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों का प्रतिशत लगभग 70% है:

सवारी डिब्बों का वितरण

अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बे (साधारण और शयनयान)	**~62,000**	**~70%**
वातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बे	~27,000	~30%
कुल सवारी डिब्बे	~89,000	100%

सीटों का वितरण

सीटों के प्रकार	सीटों की संख्या	प्रतिशत
अवातानुकूलित सीटें	~ 54 लाख	~78 %
वातानुकूलित सीटें	~ 15 लाख	~22 %
कुल सीटें	~ 69 लाख	100%

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/खंड पर रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत और रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं का संवर्धन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है:

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- पथ की उपलब्धता
- आवश्यक चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता
- खंड का अधिभोग और यातायात संबंधी आवश्यकता

रेल मदद पोर्टल भारतीय रेल का शिकायत निवारण तंत्र है, जो यात्रियों को शिकायत, सहायता और पूछताछ के लिए एक एकीकृत मंच प्रदान करता है। रेल मदद में यात्री हेल्पलाइन नंबर-139, रेल मदद वेब, ऐप और एसएमएस जैसे अनेक माध्यमों के जरिए संपर्क कर सकते हैं। रेल मदद यात्रियों को अपनी शिकायतों के समाधान पर प्रतिक्रिया साझा करने की भी अनुमति प्रदान करता है।

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR FOODGRAIN STORAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

2805 SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Government of Tamil Nadu seeking Central assistance for the creation, modernization and augmentation of foodgrain storage infrastructure during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals indicating the amount of assistance sought, approved, released and the balance pending, year and project-wise;

(c) the present status of each proposal along with the reasons for delay, if any, in sanctioning or releasing Central assistance;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the existing foodgrain storage capacity in Tamil Nadu including Kallakurichi Lok Sabha constituency of Tamil Nadu vis-à-vis its procurement and buffer stock requirements; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the approval and release of Central assistance for strengthening scientific storage infrastructure including modern silos, warehouses and cold storage facilities in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (c): No such proposals have been received from Government of Tamil Nadu during the last five years.

(d) and (e): Foodgrain storage requirement is assessed periodically based on procurement operations, buffer stocking norms, operational needs, and the geographical distribution of storage capacity. The availability of storage capacity is reviewed from time to time to ensure efficient procurement, storage and movement of foodgrains. As per the approved storage policy, the total storage gap identified for Tamilnadu is 0.54 LMT.

In Kallakurichi constituency, the assessment has been carried out and hiring of TNWC Chinnasalem has been extended for further period of one year i.e., till 31.03.2027 to meet the requirements under Public Distribution System.

RESPONSE OF STATES TO ROOF TOP SOLAR INSTALLATIONS

2806. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

(a) the details of response of the States and the households to the roof top solar installations under the Pradhan Mantri- Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY); and

(b) the details of the number of solar installations completed so far, households covered, installation capacity and subsidy released, 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 PMSG: MBY is a demand-driven scheme wherein all residential consumers across the country, having a grid-connected electricity connection with the local DISCOM, can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of RTS systems by applying on the National Portal (www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in) of the scheme. All States/UTs are participating in the scheme.

Under the scheme, since its launch in February 2024, a total of 76,81,382 applications have been received, 41,19,791 roof top solar (RTS) systems with a cumulative installed capacity of 14,653.23 MW have been installed, benefitting 49,62,050 households and an amount of Rs. 27,855.99 crore has been released as Central Financial Assistance (CFA), as on 31.07.2026. The state/UT-wise details are placed at **Statement.**

STATEMENT

The state/UT wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY across the country (As on 31.07.2026)

S No.	State/UT	Applications (Nos)	Installations (Nos.)	Households Covered (Nos.)	Installed Capacity In MW	Subsidy Released (Rs. Cr.)
1	Gujarat	1171567	773369	1117773	2897.64	5623.58
2	Maharashtra	1450141	702461	1091035	2576.93	5065.29
3	Uttar Pradesh	1170693	715951	723615	2411.90	4728.24
4	Kerala	421734	310544	317390	1203.02	2073.80

5	Rajasthan	455535	277861	286975	1075.41	1845.12
6	Andhra Pradesh	904508	266417	270932	814.09	1512.61
7	Madhya Pradesh	224600	158323	163708	592.56	1115.15
8	Assam	441052	162688	163269	536.03	1166.59
9	Odisha	299481	153684	154776	373.65	719.23
10	Haryana	193038	117135	127065	384.96	741.13
11	Tamil Nadu	105040	87039	103004	315.97	583.61
12	Uttarakhand	142028	97219	97583	350.06	751.44
13	Chhattisgarh	193312	84677	87171	303.17	512.52
14	Telangana	86897	55596	71367	204.90	331.81
15	Jammu and Kashmir	86287	39415	39568	141.16	299.30
16	Karnataka	56257	23185	35683	94.68	165.18
17	Bihar	90328	24774	25416	89.64	163.09
18	Punjab	26904	17487	17496	78.18	112.62
19	NCT of Delhi	53987	10748	15729	47.59	72.48
20	Himachal Pradesh	17352	11992	12025	41.11	87.00
21	Meghalaya	1008	61	9307	0.19	0.33
22	Puducherry	6532	4873	4950	17.38	31.57
23	Goa	4567	3386	4627	27.90	22.76
24	Tripura	7922	4519	4531	15.50	32.79
25	West Bengal	44524	3403	3818	11.37	9.93
26	Jharkhand	10376	3331	3561	14.05	21.62
27	Ladakh	2647	2050	2050	6.78	15.21
28	Manipur	3307	1571	1571	6.07	11.48
29	Chandigarh	1632	1386	1386	5.71	8.39
30	Mizoram	1509	1367	1370	5.53	10.64
31	Lakshadweep	1394	1199	1199	4.01	9.88
32	DNH & DD	3422	1156	1156	3.02	5.58
33	Nagaland	889	449	449	1.51	2.96
34	A&N Islands	677	415	435	1.36	2.66
35	Sikkim	158	59	59	0.19	0.38
36	Arunachal Pradesh	77	1	1	0.00	0.01
	Total	**76,81,382**	**41,19,791**	**49,62,050**	**14,653.23**	**27,855.99**

EXPANSION OF SOVEREIGN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INFRASTRUCTURE

2807. THIRU DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN:

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

(a) the implications arising from warnings that the country may fail to capture substantial value from artificial intelligence growth if domestic capabilities in semiconductor manufacturing, computing infrastructure, foundational models and advanced research ecosystems remain limited;

(b) the details of initiatives undertaken by the Government to expand sovereign artificial intelligence infrastructure, strengthen domestic computing capacity, support development of indigenous platforms and reduce dependence on foreign technologies and service providers;

(c) the programmes proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen indigenous innovation, promote research and development and enhance intellectual property creation in artificial intelligence technologies; and

(d) the findings of studies conducted regarding dependence on foreign artificial intelligence platforms, cloud services and computing infrastructure and their implications for technological self-reliance?

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

(a) to (c): India's AI strategy is based on the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratize the use of technology. It aims to address India centric challenges and create economic and employment opportunities for all Indians.

Government is cognizant of the risks associated with limited domestic capabilities in semiconductor manufacturing, computing infrastructure, foundational models and advanced research ecosystems, and has adopted a multi pronged and calibrated approach under the IndiaAI and India Semiconductor Missions to build technological sovereignty across the AI value chain.

IndiaAI Mission

Government approved the IndiaAI Mission on 7th March 2024 with a total outlay of Rs. 10,371.92 crore over five years. It establishes a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem aligned with India's development goals.

Sovereign Models:

Pursuant to the Call for Proposals issued on 30 January 2025, against 506 applications received, 20 indigenous foundation model proposals, comprising 12 Large Multimodal Models and 8 Small Language Models, have been identified for support, with intellectual property retained by the applicants. Notable outputs already launched include:

- Sarvam AI's 30 billion and 105 billion parameter models, and Indus
- Gnani.AI's speech-to-speech model
- BharatGen's multilingual foundation models (Param2-17B, Patram-7B and Shrutam-2)
- Avataar AI's video generation model

Compute:

- 15 Compute Service Providers have been empaneled over four rounds.
- 237 projects have been approved for subsidized compute support, with 93.18 lakh GPU hours sanctioned.
- A Purchase Order has been issued for a High-Performance AI Compute System of approximately 1.1 EFLOPS at the NIC Data Centre, Shastri Park, Delhi.

Application Development:

- 11 National-level Hackathons/Innovation Challenges launched.
- 62 AI prototypes developed and 20 AI solutions deployed across public-sector institutions.

Center of Excellence:

- 58 AI Centres of Excellence have been approved for establishment across States and Union Territories, of which 22 have been approved and initiated across 13 States/UTs to date.

Safe & Trusted AI:

- 13 projects addressing bias mitigation, machine unlearning, privacy preserving AI, algorithm auditing and explainability have been selected.

National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems:

The Department of Science & Technology is implementing the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS), approved by the Union Cabinet with an outlay of Rs. 3,660 crore. Under this Mission:

- 25 Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) have been established at academic institutions across the country, each specialising in domains including AI & Machine Learning, Robotics, IoT & Internet of Everything (IoE), Cybersecurity, Mining, Quantum Technologies and FinTech.
- The TIHs undertake technology development and translational research towards prototypes and products in Cyber-Physical Systems.
- Human resource and skill development is carried out through fellowship-supported UG/PG, PhD and post-doctoral programmes, faculty development programmes and short-term training courses.
- Innovation, entrepreneurship and deep-tech startups are supported through funding, incubation and mentoring, along with technology transfer to Government organisations and industry.

Strengthening Domestic Semiconductor Manufacturing

Inspired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of AtmaNirbhar Bharat and making India a global electronics manufacturing hub, Government adopted structured and targeted policy initiatives for the development of electronics manufacturing across the entire value chain including semiconductors.

The semiconductor industry is a foundational industry. All sectors of the economy such as industrial, consumer, defence, telecommunication and automotive etc depend on semiconductors. This sector offers transformative advantages by driving technological innovation, economic growth, and strategic self-reliance.

Recognising the strategic importance of semiconductors for the overall economy and national security, the Government launched the Semicon India Programme in January 2022 for setting up of semiconductor fabs, display fabs, semiconductor packaging and also for promotion of Indian designed chips. So far, 12 manufacturing projects have been approved under this programme for a total committed investment of Rs. 1.64 lakh crore, of which 3 projects have already started commercial production.

Building on the success of this programme, the Union Cabinet approved Semicon 2.0 on 15th July 2026 with an outlay of Rs. 1,27,500 crore. Semicon 2.0 aims to accelerate design and development of Indian designed chips, expand semiconductor fabrication units (fabs) and advanced packaging, and support

wider semiconductor ecosystem development, including materials, gases and equipment needed for semiconductor manufacturing.

International Cooperation

India joined the Pax Silica coalition at the India AI Impact Summit 2026, along with the United States and other partner nations, to secure the global silicon supply chain and strengthen a resilient technology ecosystem.

These efforts reflect the Government's focused approach to building a self reliant, inclusive and globally competitive AI ecosystem.

(d): **Assessment of India's Standing on AI Infrastructure and Self-Reliance**

As per the Stanford Global AI Vibrancy Report published in November 2025, India is ranked 3rd globally in AI competitiveness and ecosystem vibrancy, and is the second largest contributor to GitHub AI projects, reflecting a vibrant developer community.

India's compute ecosystem currently draws on globally sourced GPUs procured through empaneled Compute Service Providers, consistent with prevailing international supply chains for AI hardware. Steps taken to reduce this dependence over time include the High-Performance AI Compute System taken up for establishment at the NIC Data Centre, Shastri Park, Delhi.

COST-BENEFIT EVALUATION OF ZOHO'S SOF TWARE SUITE

2808. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any technical or cost-benefit evaluation comparing Zoho's ' software suite with existing NIC systems in terms of performance, cybersecurity, scalability, integration and overall cost-effectiveness;

(b) the details of specific technical or operational reasons for preferring Zoho over strengthening and modernising NIC's in-house infrastructure beyond the 'Swadeshi' rationale;

(c) the details of measures adopted to ensure data privacy, security, and uninterrupted public services during this transition, given that sensitive Government data is likely to be handled by a private entity; and

(d) Whether feedback from user Ministries and Departments was obtained and factored into this decision; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/to be taken to maintain transparency and accountability in procurement and implementation?

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

(a): The Government of India recognizes email as one of the primary modes of official communication and mandates that only services provided by the National

Informatics Centre (NIC) be used for such purposes. To ensure secure, scalable, and sustained service delivery, the government through NIC has selected a registered Indian entity as Master System Integrator (MSI) – M/s Zoho, to provision a robust cloud-based email solution capable of supporting all Government users. The selection of Zoho as MSI through a transparent bidding process comes with a cost-effective software package which include the word processor (Writer), spreadsheet (Sheet), presenter (Show), instant messaging (Cliq), video call (Meeting) and drive (Work Drive) in addition to email services. The bundled apps provide a cost-avoidance advantage over assembling separate point solutions from a multi-vendor stack.

(b): The company offers software as a service to enterprises both in India and abroad. M/s Zoho is a registered Indian entity subject to Indian laws and jurisdiction. Zoho stacks up against the major vendors on affordability, breadth of bundled apps and privacy-first positioning. The company now offers more than 60 integrated applications spanning CRM, email (Zoho Mail), accounting (Zoho Books), and more, covering everything from individual users on low-cost plans up to large enterprises. Their turnover in 2023-24 was Rs.10,456 Crores. Out of this their export revenue is Rs.10,132 Crores. Their software services are used extensively across the world and found to be technically high standard. The selection of Zoho's software platform ensures professional upgrades, seamless migration of existing user accounts, and the integration of modern office

productivity tools – such as word processors, spreadsheets, and presentation software – which empowers government employees with a unified collaboration suite.

(c): The contract with the service provider ensures strict adherence to data sovereignty. The security architecture is rigorously defined to protect critical government data. The cloud-based solution, including Primary and Disaster Recovery data centres, are physically located within India, and no data can be shared or replicated outside the country. Robust security evaluations have been undertaken to ensure safe migration and Deployment. The solution mandates that all email data be encrypted both at rest and in transit, with specific requirements for end-to-end encryption using RSA 256 and TLS 1.3 standards. The service provider is required to comply with rigorous control standards and certifications, including ISO 27001, ISO/IEC 27017 and ISO 27018. This cloud-based email solution has undergone following security audits:

- Comprehensive security audit by Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC), MeitY in May 2024.
- Second full security audit by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), MeitY in August 2025.

The contract ensures that the digital communication infrastructure is sovereign, with the government retaining full ownership of all data and intellectual

property created during the contract. The service is designed for high reliability, mandating a service availability uptime of at least 99.9% on a 24x7x365 basis.

(d) and (e): The selection of the vendor was through a transparent procurement process on the GeM-CPPP platform. The initial GeM-CPPP bidding process involved Proof of Concept (POC) with two shortlisted bidders and designated groups of government email users before awarding the contract. After the email service went live on the new Zoho platform, online feedback was collected from users across various Ministries and Departments. The contract signed by NIC/NICSI with M/s Zoho is a regular Government contract and hence will come under the ambit of Comptroller and Auditor General's audit. The prime responsibility of providing safe, secure email services for the government through the service provider remains with NIC.

REFORMS TO STRENGTHEN EDITORIAL INDEPENDENCE

2809. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the details of budget allocation, actual expenditure and revenue generation of public broadcasting services during the last five years, year-wise along with the proportion funded through direct Government grants;

(b) the number of editorial or content-related complaints received alleging bias, lack of transparency or compromised independence and the findings recorded in internal reviews or oversight mechanisms;

(c) the number of grievances or formal representations received from journalists, employees or media bodies concerning autonomy, appointments or editorial functioning of public broadcasters;

(d) the findings of performance audits, reach surveys or evaluation studies regarding audience share, credibility perception and public trust levels; and

(e) the details of structural, legal or governance reforms introduced to strengthen editorial independence, financial transparency and institutional autonomy of public broadcasting services?

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): Government has approved a Central Sector Scheme namely Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND) scheme for development, modernization and upgradation of broadcasting infrastructure of Prasar Bharati in the country for the years 2021-26. The scheme has been extended till 31.3.2027. The funds allocated in budget, actual expenditure and revenue generation is available on Prasar Bharati website.

Editorial matters are regularly reviewed by the Editor-in-Chief and senior editorial teams. When needed, guidance and corrective measures are taken to improve the quality, accuracy, balance, and presentation of news while ensuring compliance with Prasar Bharati's editorial policies and Programme Code. Viewer complaints or feedback, including those related to editorial content, are forwarded to the relevant editorial team for appropriate action as per established policy.

In last one year, no grievances or formal representations received from journalists, employees or media bodies concerning autonomy, appointments or editorial functioning of public broadcasters. However 07 complaints regarding appointment were received from the applicants.

Akashvani covers about 98% of population and about 90% by area of the country. “DD Free Dish” is receivable anywhere in the country free of subscription charges. Prasar Bharati reviews viewership data, audience feedback, and social media analytics, and uses these insights to continuously improve the quality, content, and presentation of its news as part of its regular editorial process.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRIME MINISTER WI-FI ACCESS NETWORK INTERFACE (PM-WANI) SCHEME IN KARNATAKA

2810. SHRI M. MALLESH BABU:

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

(a) the details of PM-WANI Public Data Offices (PDOs), Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) and Wi-Fi hotspots established in Karnataka particularly in the Kolar Lok Sabha Constituency during the last five years, year and district-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised under the PM-WANI Scheme in Karnataka during the last five years, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the PM-WANI Scheme on digital connectivity, internet accessibility, digital education, e-governance and livelihood opportunities in Karnataka particularly in the Kolar Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expand PM-WANI coverage, improve internet quality, encourage participation of local entrepreneurs and provide affordable public Wi-Fi services in rural and underserved areas of Karnataka particularly in the Kolar Lok Sabha Constituency?

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 count of Public Data Offices (PDOs) registered under PM-WANI in Karnataka during the last five years, year-wise and district-wise is as below: -

District Name	PDOs/ wi-fi hotspots as on 31.3.2022	PDOs/ wi-fi hotspots as on 31.3.2023	PDOs/ wi-fi hotspots as on 31.3.2024	PDOs/ wi-fi hotspots as on 31.3.2025	PDOs/ wi-fi hotspots as on 31.3.2026

BAGALKOT	270	422	422	422	424
BALLARI	110	283	294	294	294
BELAGAVI	548	907	908	908	908
BENGALURU RURAL	1,061	1,155	1,158	1,164	1,166
BENGALURU URBAN	7,019	7,803	9,114	10,521	10,534
BIDAR	12	216	241	241	241
CHAMARAJANAGAR	145	195	195	197	197
CHIKKABALLAPUR	208	236	240	240	240
CHIKKAMAGALURU	21	389	389	390	390
CHITRADURGA	366	500	500	500	500
DAKSHINA KANNADA	60	595	815	811	811
DAVANGERE	376	464	464	464	464
DHARWAD	342	590	590	590	590
GADAG	117	235	235	235	235
HASSAN	261	529	529	529	529
HAVERI	61	190	190	190	190
KALABURAGI	171	494	494	494	495
KODAGU	30	182	182	182	182
KOLAR	60	320	323	330	330
KOPPAL	23	130	132	133	134
MANDYA	24	192	192	192	192
MYSURU	92	496	498	498	500
RAICHUR	38	298	298	298	298
RAMANAGARA	30	64	64	64	64
SHIVAMOGGA	198	534	535	535	536
TUMAKURU	28	297	297	297	297
UDUPI	59	297	297	297	297
UTTARA KANNADA	200	478	478	478	478
VIJAYAPURA	9	212	212	215	215
YADGIR	37	62	62	62	62
Total	11,976	18,765	20,348	21,771	21,793

The count of Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) registered under PM-WANI in Karnataka during the last five years, year-wise and district-wise is as below: -

District	PDOAs as on 31.3.2022	PDOAs as on 31.3.2023	PDOAs as on 31.3.2024	PDOAs as on 31.3.2025	PDOAs as on 31.3.2026
BAGALKOT	0	0	0	0	0
BANGALORE RURAL	0	0	0	0	0
BANGALORE URBAN	5	5	6	6	7
BELGAUM	1	1	1	1	1
BELLARY	0	0	0	0	0
BIDAR	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMARAJANAGAR	0	0	0	0	0
CHIKKABALLAPUR	0	0	0	0	0
CHIKKAMAGALURU	0	0	0	0	0
CHITRADURGA	0	0	0	0	0
DAKSHINA KANNADA	0	0	0	0	0
DAVANAGERE	0	0	0	0	0
DHARWAD	0	0	0	0	0
GADAG	0	0	0	0	0
GULBARGA	0	0	0	0	0
HASSAN	0	0	0	0	0
HAVERI	0	0	0	0	0
KODAGU	0	0	0	0	0
KOLAR	0	0	2	2	2
KOPPAL	0	1	1	1	1
MANDYA	0	0	0	0	0
MYSORE	0	1	1	1	1
RAICHUR	0	0	0	0	0
RAMANAGARA	0	0	0	0	0
SHIMOGA	0	0	0	0	0
TUMKUR	0	0	0	0	0
UDUPI	0	0	0	0	0

UTTARA KANNADA	1	1	1	1	1
VIJAYANAGARA	0	0	0	0	0
VIJAYAPURA	0	0	0	0	0
YADGIR	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	9	12	12	13

Under the existing PM-WANI architecture, details regarding count of PDOs and PDOAs are captured district wise. PDOAs registered in one state can provide wi-fi hotspot services in other states. The total number of unique PDOAs registered under the PM-WANI scheme is 206.

(b): Under the PM-WANI framework, service provision is entirely market-driven, relying on local entrepreneurial initiative based on techno-commercial viability in an area. Government's role is limited to policy enablement with no separate funding provided to States, Union Territories or any of the stake holders.

(c) and (d): The Government role is primarily of policy enablement. Further, to enhance the proliferation of PM-WANI hotspots across the country, including in rural and remote areas, the Government has carried out the following policy interventions in the PM-WANI framework:

(i) The use of regular FTTH, aggregation of multiple access points to a single backhaul and Quick Response (QR) based authentication for secondary devices have been allowed with a view to cut costs and boost the viability of Public Data Offices (PDOs).

(ii) Offloading of mobile data and sending of promotional or branding content to users have been allowed, with a view to enhance viability.

(iii) Home and business wi-fi have been allowed to join PM-WANI, mutual roaming between PDOs has been permitted and the naming of Service Set Identifiers (SSIDs) has been standardised to enable easier discovery.

Further, to reduce cost and enhance viability, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has issued a tariff order on retail broadband connectivity for PDOs, mandating that Internet Service Providers of fer all retail FTTH broadband plans with maximum speed up to 200 megabits per second to PDOs at tariffs not more than twice the corresponding consumer broadband tariff.

The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has undertaken extensive awareness and outreach initiatives to create mass awareness about the PM-WANI framework and encourage its adoption. As on 30.6.2026, DoT has conducted 68 awareness workshops and 7 press briefings in Karnataka in addition to publication of 3 advertisements in print media.

USE OF DATA ANALYTICS IN PUBLIC POLICY

2811. SHRI SANATAN PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the use of economic proxy indicators including consumption of construction materials for analysing trends in economic activity and public policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such analytical tools are used for policy evaluation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the institutions engaged in such research?

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

(a) to (c): The Government uses a range of high-frequency economic indicators to monitor trends in economic activity. These include indicators relating to industrial production, electricity generation, GST collections, e-way bills, digital transactions, freight movement, petroleum consumption and the consumption of construction materials such as cement and steel, among others.

These indicators are also used, along with official statistics, for macroeconomic assessment and to support policy formulation and monitoring. Various Ministries and Departments of the Government, including the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and NITI Aayog, as well as the Reserve Bank of India use these high-frequency economic indicators.

MoSPI has conducted a comprehensive Pilot Survey on Construction Activities in Unincorporated Sector Establishments and Households during July, 2025 to December, 2025, to assess share of consumption of input materials (bricks, cement, iron and steel, etc.) in total expenditure on material inputs. In addition, research institutions and academic organisations, also undertake studies/data analytics for economic analysis.

IMPACT OF SCHEMES FOR MINORITY STUDENTS

2812. SHRI IMRAN MASOOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of scholarship, education loan and skill development schemes for minority students;

(b) if so, details of the students benefited under these schemes during the last three years, State and community-wise; and

(c) whether the process of selection of beneficiaries and the mode of payment have been made completely digital and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Minority Affairs implements following schemes/programmes for socio-economic empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority

communities namely Buddhists, Christians, Jains, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs in India:

I. SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

The Ministry of Minority Affairs implemented the scholarship scheme with 03 components i.e. Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means until 2021-22 wherein an amount of Rs. 20610 crore was released to 8.12 crore eligible minority beneficiaries since inception of the scheme. However, no evaluation of the impact of the scholarship schemes has been undertaken so far. The scholarship schemes have not been in operation beyond FY 2021–22. Consequently, no fresh beneficiaries have been covered under these schemes during the last three years.

However, during the operation of the scheme selection of beneficiaries was carried out through the National Scholarship Portal (NSP). Scholarship payments were released through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism using the Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS), ensuring transparency, efficiency and timely disbursement of scholarship amounts.

II. EDUCATION LOAN AND FELLOWSHIP

The Ministry of Minority Affairs has designated the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a non-prof it company incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 as the implementing agency for the Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) Scheme. As per the

data available on the Scholarship and Fellowship Management Portal (SFMP), the State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) Scheme during the last three financial years is enclosed at **Statement-I.** Community-wise details of beneficiaries under MANF scheme for the last three financial years is enclosed at **Statement-II**. Further, the number of students benefitted under Educational Loan scheme of NMDFC during the last three years, State and community-wise is enclosed at **Statement-III.**

The Ministry of Minority Affairs discontinued the MANF Scheme with effect from the financial year 2022–23. However, existing MANF Fellows continue to receive fellowship benefits until the completion of their fellowship tenure, subject to the extant guidelines of the Scheme.

Under the Education Loan Scheme of NMDFC, applications are received via online MILAN Portal and selection of beneficiaries is carried out by the Selection Committee constituted at the level of the respective State Channelising Agencies (SCAs). Upon completion of the required documentation by the student beneficiary, the loan amount is generally released directly to the bank account of the concerned college/institution.

NMDFC regularly undertakes independent third-party impact assessment studies to evaluate the effectiveness of its concessional credit schemes, including the Education Loan Scheme. The latest impact assessment study was conducted by the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi during 2025–26.

III. SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Government has conducted impact and evaluation studies of Seekho Aur Kamao (SAK), USTTAD, Nai Manzil, and Nai Roshni schemes of this Ministry. The studies found positive outcomes in skill enhancement, employability, income generation, educational attainment, leadership development, and socio-economic empowerment of minority beneficiaries. The above schemes along with Hamari Dharohar scheme were combined to launch Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) scheme was launched in 2025.

Under the PM VIKAS scheme a total of 59 PIAs have been allotted a target of 1.56 lakhs beneficiaries across 31 States/UTs. So far, 32,138 candidates have been trained under the scheme.

The Ministry has progressively digitized beneficiary selection, monitoring and fund-transfer processes using online portals/MIS systems for beneficiary and programme management. Beneficiary selection, fund flow and monitoring have largely moved to digital platforms, while continuous improvements are being recommended to achieve complete end-to-end digitization and real-time tracking.

STATEMENT-I

THE STATE-WISE NO. OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER THE MANF SCHEME DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS:

S.No.	State/ Year	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	-	-	-
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	10	7	3
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5	3	2
4	ASSAM	37	26	23
5	BIHAR	69	44	20
6	CHANDIGARH	2	1	1
7	CHHATISGARH	0	0	0
8	DELHI	91	86	60
9	GOA	1	1	1
10	GUJARAT	13	12	10
11	HARYANA	24	14	12
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10	8	8
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	374	267	176
14	JHARKHAND	22	13	9
15	KARNATAKA	20	16	13
16	KERALA	163	116	86
17	LADAKH	3	2	2
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	1	0
19	MADHYA PRADESH	18	14	11
20	MAHARASHTRA	52	34	22
21	MANIPUR	15	10	7
22	MEGHALAYA	9	7	4
23	MIZORAM	4	1	0
24	NAGALAND	8	4	4
25	ODISHA	8	3	2
26	PUDUCHERRY	2	2	1
27	PUNJAB	108	85	57

28	RAJASTHAN	22	9	5
29	SIKKIM	4	2	2
30	TAMIL NADU	15	6	4
31	TELANGANA	22	17	12
32	TRIPURA	2	2	2
33	UTTAR PRADESH	300	235	145
34	UTTARAKHAND	14	11	9
35	WEST BENGAL	178	127	111
	Grand Total	1625	1186	824

* The number of beneficiaries in each year includes fellows availing fellowship during the successive years of their Ph.D. programme.

STATEMENT-II

THE COMMUNITY-WISE DETAILS UNDER MANF SCHEME OF BENEFICIARIES FOR THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS:

Community/ Year	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
BUDDHIST	33	27	28
CHRISTIAN	93	87	65
Community not mentioned	610	192	85
JAIN	21	21	18
MUSLIM	781	766	562
PARSI	1	1	1
SIKH	86	92	65
Grand Total	**1625**	**1186**	**824**

* The number of beneficiaries in each year includes fellows availing fellowship during the successive years of their Ph.D. programme.

STATEMENT-III

STATE-WISE AND COMMUNITY-WISE DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES FINANCED UNDER THE NMDFC EDUCATION LOAN SCHEMES DURING LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS.

States	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsis	Total
HIMACHAL PRADESH	7	0	4	0	0	0	11
JAMMU & KASHMIR	204	0	3	0	0	0	207
KERALA	399	425	0	0	0	0	824
MAHARASHTRA	131	3	0	29	0	0	163
PUNJAB	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
RAJASTHAN	30	0	2	3	0	0	35
TAMIL NADU	14	15	0	0	0	0	29
WEST BENGAL	1453	4	1	1	0	0	1459
Grand Total	**2238**	**447**	**12**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**2730**

OUTSOURCED COMPANIES ENGAGED BY BCCL AND CCL

2813. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the names of outsourcing companies presently engaged by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) along with the value and duration of each contract;

(b) the criteria adopted for selection of outsourcing companies along with the details of tenders awarded during the last three years and the measures taken to assess the impact of outsourcing on coal production, cost of production, employment generation and safety standards in BCCL and CCL;

(c) whether any outsourcing companies have been penalised, blacklisted or had their contracts by BCCL and CCL terminated during the last five years due to non-performance, safety violations or contractual breaches and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the quantity and quality of coal produced by BCCL and CCL through outsourced operations vis-à-vis departmental production during the last five years, year-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve efficiency and reduce dependence on outsourcing while ensuring sustainable coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a): The list of outsourcing contracts engaged in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) for Coal production along with the

value and duration of each contract is enclosed as **Statement-I** & **Statement-II** respectively.

(b)**:** Outsourcing agencies in BCCL and CCL are selected through a transparent open competitive bidding process. The eligibility and qualification criteria prescribed in the Notice Inviting Tender/ Tender Document are based on the Contract Management Manual and other guidelines issued by Coal India Limited. Details of tenders awarded during the last three years are enclosed as **Statement-III** and **Statement-IV** in respect of BCCL and CCL respectively.

The performance and impact of outsourcing are assessed through periodic contract-wise monitoring of targeted production vis-à-vis actual achievement, scrutiny of contractual payments in accordance with tender conditions and monitoring of deployment of manpower. Compliance with prescribed employment provisions, including engagement of Project Affected Persons and local persons, wherever applicable, and payment of High Power Committee-approved wages to contractual workers is also ensured.

Safety performance is monitored by strict enforcement of the statutory provisions, DGMS guidelines, mine-specific Safety Management Plans, Principal Hazard Management Plans, Standard Operating Procedures and Codes of Practice. Regular inspections and safety audits are conducted by mine management, area and headquarters officials, Internal Safety Organisation and statutory authorities. Safety training, workshops, awareness drives, counselling

programmes, Pit Safety Committee meetings and monitoring of prescribed safety features in Heavy Earth Moving Machinery deployed by outsourcing agencies are also undertaken regularly.

(c): Yes, the detailed list of outsourcing companies that have been penalized, blacklisted, or had their contracts terminated by BCCL and CCL during the last five years due to non-performance or contractual breaches is enclosed as **Statement-V** and **Statement-VI**, respectively.

(d): The details of grade-wise coal produced along with production through outsourced operations vis-à-vis departmental production during the last five years of BCCL and CCL are enclosed as **Statement-VII**.

(e): The Government follows a balanced and need-based approach for improving efficiency and ensuring sustainable coal production. Coal projects are implemented through departmental operations, outsourcing mode or through the Mine Developer-cum-Operator model, depending on technical feasibility, geological conditions, financial viability and resource availability.

Outsourcing is used to supplement the capabilities of coal companies and provide access to specialized technology and expertise. However, ownership, mine planning, safety, statutory compliance, environmental management and overall operational control remain with the concerned coal company.

Efficiency is being improved through digital monitoring, Integrated Command and Control Centres, GPS- and drone-based systems, First Mile

Connectivity projects, high-capacity equipment, surface miners and mass production technologies. These measures strengthen in-house capabilities, improve productivity and safety, reduce costs and support sustainable coal production.

STATEMENT-I

Outsourcing Contracts

Name of the Area	Name of Patch	Details of LOA	Award Value as per Award (INR)	Name of Contractor	Contract Period as per award (days)	Remarks
Barora	Leftout OC Patch-B of Phularitand Colliery	BCCL/GM/CMC/F-LOA/Patch-B PHULARITAND/2015/1464 DATE 11/12/2015	4,559,230,715.00	Dhansar Engineering Co. Pvt.Ltd.	2190	
	Muraidih Section (Patch 4th A), Amalgamated Muraidih Phularitand Colliery	BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM-55/Patch-4th A-Barora/2021/180 Date: 21.05.2021	2,238,316,230.83	M/s SUPL JV	1460	
	Patch -7, Phularitand Section of Amalgated	BCCL/CMC/78/Patch-7/LOA/Barora/2023/ 181 Date: 20.04.2023	3,653,662,472.77	M/s Sanjay Udyog Pvt. Ltd	1460	

	Muraidih Phularatand Colliery					
Block -II	New Benedih Patch of Amalgamated Block-II OCP	BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM-44/LOA/New Benidih/Block-II/2020/352 Dtd. 20/10/2020	8,022,693,883.82	Ambey Mining Pvt. Ltd.	2190	
	"NEW NUDKHURKEE PATCH" at Amalgamated Block II OCP	BCCL/CMC/71/New Nudkhurkee Patch/LOA/Block II/2022/483 Date: 18.10.2022	2,563,918,149.04	M/s Khemka Carriers	1460	
	BlocK-II Highwall	BCCL/CMC/Highwall/ABOCP/LOA/BLOCK-II/2022/490 Dated-26.10.2022	mining charge for delivery of coal in dump=Rs. 1422.99/te, Mining charge for delivery of coal to NMCW=Rs.1467.99/te	M/s DECO-GCPL (JV)	2555	
Govindpur	Patch H, New Akashkinaree Colliery	BCCL/CMC/68/Patch-H/LOA/Govindpur/2022/577 Date: 29.12.2022	4,963,881,963.26	M/s STG DECO JV	1825	
	Patch-D of ABG Colliery	BCCL/CMC/77/Patch-D/LOA/Govindpur/2023/64 Date: 14.02.2023	1,059,659,586.35	M/s Sagar Infrastructure	1095	

	Patch-A of Jogidih Colliery	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./87/Patch-A/Jogidih/Govindpur/LOA/2024/1618-38 दिनांक: 15.07.2024	150,53,78,379	M/s GAIPL-CRN (JV)	1825	
	Patch-C of ABG Colliery	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./88/Patch-C/Govindpur/LOA/2024/2902-2919 दिनांक:03.12.2024	3,146,358,685.91	M/s VISHNUSHIVA INFRASTRUCTURE	2555	
	Patch-M1 of Maheshpur Colliery	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./90/Patch M1/Govindpur/LOA/2024/2920-2937 दिनांक:03.12.2024	5,137,877,446.00	M/s SIRI INFRA - ARETPL (JV)	2190	
	KHARKHAREE COAL MINE (MDO)	BCCL/CMC/MDO-RS/LOA/KHARKHAREE/GOVINDPUR AREA/2023/189 Date: 25.04.2023	Not Applicable	M/s HILLTOP HIRISE PVT.LTD		12.02 % Revenue Sharing Basis, 25 Years
Katras	Kantapahari Patch-II of AKWMC Colliery and AARC	BCCL/GM/CMC/F-LOA/HEMM Kantapahari Patch-II/2014/3283 Date: 05.11.2014	8,058,718,182.00	DECO-AMPL-BKB(JV)	2920	
	Tetulmari patch AKWMC Colliery	BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM/AAK/LOA/AKWMC/Tetulmari Patch/Katras/2020/253 Date: 31.07.2020	2,650,389,024.00	BSMCPL-BEPL JV	2190	
	Patch B of Katras-Choitodih	BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM/AAK/LOA/Patch B Choitodih/AGKCC Katras/2020/254 Date: 31.07.2020	3,999,923,063.00	Dhansar Engineering Co. Pvt.Ltd.	1825	

	Section of Amalgamated Gaslitand Katras Choitodih Colliery					
	SALANPUR-AGKC (MDO)	BCCL/CMC/MDO-RS/LOA/SALANPUR-AGKC/KATRAS AREA/2023/130 Date: 21.03.2023	Not Applicable	M/s R K TRANSPORT CO (SPV: R.K Transport Coal Mine Pvt. Ltd)		9% Revenue Sharing Basis, 25 Years
Sijua	S. Bansjora Patch-X	BCCL/GM (CMC)/F-LOA/HEMM SENDRA BANSJORA PATCH-X/2014/1909 dated 27.01.2014	3,877,836,109.00	Saakar-Mass JV	2190	
	Tetulmuri (Patch-A) of Mudidih Colliery,	BCCL/CMC/F-LOA/Tetulmuri Patch A_Mudidih_Sijua/2018/269Date: 04.05.2018	3,928,631,762.50	M/S Hilltop Hirise Pvt. Ltd	1825	
	Patch D, Kankanee Colliery	BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM-56/LOA/Patch-D Kankanee/Sijua/2021/ 129 Date: 19.03.2021	9,570,110,082.37	M/s RAM AVTAR - EIPL (JV)	2555	
	PAHARI Patch of Tetulmari Colliery	BCCL/CMC/79/Pahari Patch/LOA/Sijua/2023/190 Date: 27.04.2023	3,137,964,924.48	M/s Chennai Radha Engineering works Private Limited	1825	

	Beldari Patch of Tetulmari Colliery	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./84/Beldari Patch/Sijua/LOA/2024/97-116 दिनांक: 15.01.2024	819,790,164.50	M/s SNR-CRN(JV),	1095	
	Patch "C" of amalgamated Sendra Bansjora Nichitpur Colliery, (ASBNC) of Sijua Area	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./HEMM-102/Patch-C /SIJUA/LOA/2026/581-614 दिनांक: 30.03.2026	126,83,17,582.17	M/S BLA INFRASTRUCTURE PVT LTD	540	
Kusunda	Ena Patch DE(Mega)	BCCL/GM(CMC)/F-LOA/H-HEMM/Patch-DE_Mega Project_Kusunda/2015/743 dtd. 30.05.2015	20,435,393,000.00	R. K Earth Resource Limited (Previously Known as R.K. Transport)	2555	
	Patch-R, of Gondudih-Khas-Kusunda Colliery	BCCL/CMC/HEMM/LOA/ Gondudih-Khas-Kusunda/2019/443 dated. 24.10.2019	4,908,341,803.78	Hilltop Hirise Pvt. Ltd.	2190	
	E.Bassuriya, OC Patch-C (Quantity exhausted)	BCCL/CMC/62/Patch-C East Basuria/LOA/Kusunda/2022/454 Date: 01.10.2022.	935,346,469.00	M/s Khemka Carriers	790	

	Patch-P of Amalgamated Dhansar Industry Colliery	BCCL/CMC/73/Patch P/LOA/Kusunda/2023/115 Date: 15.03.2023	1,979,157,294.44	M/s SNR-SI-VSA (JV),	1185	
	Patch “E” under New Godhur Kusunda Colliery	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./94/Patch E/Kusunda/LOA/2025/41 दिनांक: 12.02.2025	141,80,17,468.86	M/s RA MINING PRIVATE LIMITED	1095	
	Patch-E of East Bassuria Colliery, Kusunda Area	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./HEMM-98/Patch-E EBC/Kusunda/LOA/2025/1689-1710 दिनांक:07.10.2025	91,04,86,437.19	M/s SATYAM INFRA	1095	
PB	Fire Patch of Gopalichuk Colliery	BCCL/CMC/72/Fire Patch /LOA/PB /2022/581 Date: 30.12.2022	2,119,916,810.27	M/s SNR-SI-VSA (JV),	1095	
	Patch B Gopalichulk Colliery	BCCL/CMC/70/Patch-B/PB/LOA/2023/56 Date: 06.02.2023	710,271,570.80	M/s STG ASSOCIATES	730	
	Hired HEMM Patch Phase-IV of Kendwadih Colliery	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./95/Phase-IV /PB /LOA/2025/144 दिनांक:12.06.2025	849,25,20,187.22	M/s TBEPL-NSIPL (JV)	2190	

Bastacolla	South Jharia OC Patch of ROCP	BCCL/GM(CMC)/FLOA/S.Jharia OCPatch_ROCP_Bastacolla/2018/117 Date:12.03.2018	8,034,277,602.00	AMR-Devprabha Consortium	1825	
	Rajapur OCP/SJ Colliery HighWall	BCCL/CMC/Highwall/Rajapur-SJ/Bastacolla/LOA/2023/325 Date:23.08.2023	Not Applicable	Devprabha-GCPL JV	2555	The Mining charge is Rs. 1905.57 /- per Tonne (excluding GST)
	Bastacolla OCP-II	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./89/BOCP-II/Bastacolla/LOA/2024/2515-36 S दिनांक:15.10.2024	18,658,834,936.65	M/s VMIPL-C5 Engineering (JV)	2190	
	NC Patch-III (Left out of NC Patch II) of ABDKC/ KOCP	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./93/NC Patch III/Bastacolla/LOA/2025/18-37 दिनांक:02.01.2025	913,256,824.00	M/s SINGH NATURAL RESOURCE PRIVATE LIMITED	730	
	Ghanoodih OC Patch- A, Bastacolla Area	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./HEMM-97/ Patch-A/Bastacolla/LOA/2025/388 दिनांक: 24.11.2025	17,545,224,462.92	M/S MNSR-GSCO (JV)	2190	
Lodna	Mega Patch 'D' of Joyrampur Colliery	BCCL/GM/CMC/F-LOA/Mega Patch-D_Joyrampur_LodnaArea/2015/818 Date: 13.06.2015	41,946,080,377.00	Sushee Infra Pvt. Ltd.	2920	
	Kujama OC Hired Patch-G	BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM-45/LOA/Kujama Patch G/Lodna/2020/420 Date: 04.12.2020	5,603,303,086.06	M/s Devprabha Construction Pvt. Ltd.	2555	

	NT-ST Kujama OCP MDO	BCCL/CMC/MDO/NTST/LODNA/LOA/2023/341 Dated- 18.09.2023	Not Applicable	M/S DCPL-GCL ConsortiumDevprabha Mining & Infra Private Limited (Mine Operator)	9125	Rs. 1898.55per Tonne Mining Charge Basis(Excluding GST)
EJ	Eastward Extension of Fire Patch-A of A.S.P Colliery,	BCCL/CMC/80/Fire Patch-A/EJ/LOA/2023/248 Date: 02.06.2023	1,886,082,082.36	M/s STG ASSOCIATES	1825	
	Mega C-2 Patch of Bhowra (N & S) Colliery	BCCL/CMC/82/Mega C-2 Patch/EJ/LOA/2023/2479-2500 Dated: 23.08.2023	24,140,406,818.74	Devprabha Const. Pvt Ltd.	2920	
CV	Sabanpur Patch, Damagoria Colliery	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./85/Sabanpur Patch/CV/LOA/2024/1219 दिनांक: 05.06.2024	1,511,981,773.48	M/s RA Mining Private Limited	1095	
	Borira Patch-A (Extension) of Damagoria Colliery	बीसीसीएल/सी.एम.सी./86/Borira Patch-A/CV/LOA/2024/1218 दिनांक: 05.06.2024	3,056,370,027.07	M/s RA Mining Private Limited	1278	

STATEMENT-II

Details of Running CCL Contracts				
SN	**Name of Mine / Project**	**Name of Contractor**	**Value of Contract/Award Value (incl. 18% GST in Rs.)**	**Period of Contract**
1	Amrapali	M/s NCC limited	80,58,14,85,777.00	(2915 days) from 21.12.2025 to 13.12.33
	Chandragupta MDO	M/s Sushee Infra	95,08,61,53,216.86	17.02.26 to upto 25 yr (3 MT target for FY2026-27) **coal started from 21.03.26**
	Amrapali	M/S VCPL	1,01,06,30,391.50	10-04-26 to 09-04-27 (1 year)
	Amrapali	M/s JTPL SIPL JV	2,50,09,54,948.24	1095 days (08.06.26 to 07.06.29)
	Total AC Area		**1,79,17,92,24,333.60**	
2	Magadh	M/S VPR BGR PLR Con.	40,53,60,50,000.00	06.11.19 to 05.11.27
		M/s Jai Ambey Roadlines	3,03,17,93,711.68	23.02.23 to 22.02.26 **extn to 22.02.27**
		M/s United Coal Carriers	4,96,51,40,826.58	07.11.25 to 06.11.28
		M/s KS MAHADEV	95,07,55,895.63	16.8.24 to 15.8.27
		M/s R K Transport Pvt. Ltd.	47,40,86,995.20	04.06.23 to 03.06.26 **extnded till 29.11.27**
		M/s Ravindra Enterprises	14,26,33,575.22	01.05.25 to 30.04.27

	TOTAL MS AREA		**50,10,04,61,004.31**	
3	Ashoka OCP, Piparwar Area	M/s PLR Projects P Ltd	4,47,93,87,500.00	15.6.19 - 22.10.26
		Kaartik Mining JV	2,80,04,89,726.07	03.09.23 to 02.09.25 Extn. Upto **06.11.26**
		M/s Jai Ambey Roadlines	81,09,90,126.24	14.06.24 to 13.06.26 **extn to 10.12.26**
		M/s Jai Maa Ashtabhuji Construction (Stock to CHP)	1,35,00,394.75	22.01.26 to 24.08.26
		M/s Shree Enterprises (Wagon Loading)	17,34,41,606.51	18.08.22 to 06.01.27
	TOTAL PIPARWAR AREA		**8,27,78,09,353.57**	
	AKK OCP	M/s KSML JV	7,79,63,75,196.32	18.07.21 to 17.07.27
	Karo OCP	BKB Transport Pvt. Ltd.	4,28,94,77,000.00	03.07.20 to 01.07.27
	Karo OCP	DCCPL-RKTCL(JV)	3,79,90,85,839.34	20.12.25 TO 18.12.29
	Bokaro OCP	M/s RKT Pvt. Ltd.	7,68,36,762.00	14.12.22-12.12.25 extn till 14.01.27
	AKK OCP	M/s Dadan Singh	82,89,20,504.72	19.11.23 to 16.11.28
	AKK OCP	M/S RK Transport Pvt. Ltd.	8,89,32,975.04	24.02.2025 to 23.02.2027
	Karo OCP	M/S BKB Tpt P Ltd	18,65,79,240.00	05.07.20 to 03.07.25 Extn. Till 12.09.28

	Karo OCP	M/s DSAT JV	10,43,55,189.18	09.12.25 to 22.07.26 extn till 21.10.26
4	Karo OCP	M/s Shyam Transport	6,57,80,952.60	26.06.26 to 25.06.27
	AKK OCP	M/s Variant Commercial Pvt Ltd.	6,14,20,873.84	06.05.26 to 02.11.26
	AKK OCP	M/s Variant Commercial Pvt Ltd.	2,43,53,784.00	13.06.26 to 09.09.26
	Karo OCP	M/s DSAT JV	6,73,56,465.00	08.12.25 TO 07.12.27
	Jarangdih Railway Siding	M/s Radhika Infrastructure (Wagon Loading)	6,00,03,332.76	11-02-2025 to 10-02-2028
	Jarangdih Railway Siding	M/s NKAS Services (Wagon Loading)	17,43,04,290.00	09.05.19 to 08.05.24 extns. Till 09.07.27
	Konar Railway Siding	M/s RKTPL-RLCTPL JV (Wagon Loading)	6,99,28,452.00	09.12.21 to 07.12.24 extn. Till 23.11.26
	TOTAL B&K AREA		**17,69,37,10,856.80**	
5	Sayal D	M/s RA Mining Pvt. Ltd.	4,89,42,88,481.49	02.09.23 to 01.09.31
	Bhurkunda OCP	M/s BLA Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	2,63,97,68,796.00	05.06.26 to 04.06.30
	Urimari OCP	M/s ASHIRBAD REAL ESTATE & TRANSPORT PVT. LTD.	1,96,26,51,324.18	26.08.24 to 25.08.27
	North Urimari (Birsa) OCP	M/s Kaartik Mining (JV)	15,70,05,43,911.32	17.10.24 to 11.10.34
	Birsa Dept. stock	M/s Jai Mahalaxmi Transport Company	2,99,56,989.46	07.06.24 to 06.06.27
	Urimari OS stock	M/s Jai Maa Kali Transport Co.	69,18,768.58	20.06.26 to 17.09.26

	Urimari Dept. Stock	M/s Jai Maa Kali Transport Co.	8,56,25,130.67	15.11.2024 to 14.11.27
	Biirsa OS stock	M/s ASHIRBAD REAL ESTATE & TRANSPORT PVT LTD (Nomination Basis)	2,58,93,512.20	17.05.26 to 16.11.26
	Birsa Dept. Stock	M/s Jai Mahalaxmi Transport Company	1,02,14,708.94	07.10.25 to 06.10.26
	Crusher Saunda-B Siding	M/s Jai Maa Kali Transport Co.	18,26,91,300.48	30.12.23 to 29.04.27
	North Urimari Railway Siding	M/s Jai Mahalaxmi Transport Company (Wagon Loading)	5,90,20,955.06	20.05.25 to 19.09.28
	North Urimari Railway Siding	M/s Jai Maa Kali Transport Co.(Wagon Loading)	5,52,92,588.21	04.11.23 to 03.11.25 extn. Till 03.11.26
	Saunda-B Railway Siding	M/s Shri Shyam Transport Co. (Wagon Loading)	8,22,90,432.19	07.08.23 to 06.08.26
	TOTAL BS AREA		**25,73,51,56,898.78**	
	Dhori Khas UG	M/s Ravindra Enterprises	8,99,42,975.80	05.02.2024 to 03.02.2027
		M/s Bhagwati Raj Rani Ventures JV	2,41,31,89,125.40	12.12.2021 to 10.12.2026
		M/s JAI MA TARA PROJECTS (Wagon loading)	15,92,77,883.68	25.03.26 to 21.06.28
		M/s JAI MA TARA PROJECTS	1,88,19,171.00	11.06.26 to 08.10.26
6	AADOCM	M/s Ravindra Enterprises	29,99,26,000.00	20.01.2023 to 18.01.2028

		Jai Balajee	9,22,52,000.00	19.08.2023 to 17.08.2026
		M/s R.K.Transport Pvt.Ltd	38,34,45,258.13	03.10.2024 to 04.10.2027
		M/s RA Petrochemicals Pvt Ltd	6,48,89,407.80	18.10.25 to 17.10.26
		M/s Uber Mining Pvt.Ltd	69,49,48,053.92	14.11.2024 to 14.05.2026 ext 06.07.2027
	SDOCM	M/s Variant Commercial Pvt Ltd (Wagon Loading)	16,46,28,011.52	18.09.2023 to 16.09.2026 extn. Upto 05.05.2027
		M/s Pramod Kumar Singh	3,14,23,000.00	17.01.2024 to 15.01.2027
		M/s R.K.Transport Pvt.Ltd	8,54,39,098.00	28.11.2024 to 29.05.2026 ext 25.04.2027
		M/s BKB Transport Pvt Ltd	69,34,94,000.00	(16.08.25-15.08.26)
		M/s Maa Kamakhya Traders	15,95,00,310.19	25.03.2026 to 21.08.2026
	TOTAL DHORI AREA			**5,35,11,74,295.44**
7	Giridih	M/s Krishna Infrastructure	81,57,75,956.55	28.06.26 - 27.06.30
	Kabribad	M/s Amba Lal Patel	1,02,10,34,878.18	19.10.23- 18.10.29
	Kabribad	M/s Sonmati Constructiuon	2,45,21,403.00	24.10.25 to 23.10.30
	Kabribad	Pramod Kumar Singh (Wagon Loading)	2,00,65,377.02	06.02.24 to 04.02.27
	TOTAL GIRIDIH AREA			**1,88,13,97,614.75**
	Tapin South OCP	M/s NEPL-CRN JV	24,89,15,223.12	26.03.2025 to 25.03.2026 (extended till 07.09.2026)
	Tapin North OCP	M/s JARLPL-AT	3,79,19,78,502.58	06.04.2026 to 05.04.2031

	Kedla OCP	M/s Vishnushiva Infra.	2,03,40,89,333.29	10.01.2025 to 09.01.2030
	Jharkhand OCP	M/s Shiv Enterprises	31,41,01,686.51	13.02.2026 to 12.02.2027
	Tapin North OCP	M/s Rajeev Transport Coal Agency (RTCA)	44,82,12,262.00	01.06.2025 to 30.05.2028
8	Tapin North OCP	M/s Jai Maa Tara Projects (JMTP)	92,97,708.23	10.03.2026 to 09.03.2027
	Jharkhand OCP	M/s KMAG INTERNATIONAL	3,77,01,977.04	20.05.2025 to 19.05.2027
	Jharkhand OCP	M/s Jai Balajee Transport Company (JBTC)	11,83,81,007.25	06.05.2026 to 15.05.2028
	Parej East OCP	M/s Jai Balajee Transport Company (JBTC)	23,74,17,433.11	24.09.2025 to 23.09.2028
	Tapin South OCP	M/s Ravindra Enterprises (Wagon loading)	6,85,37,316.96	01.05.2024 to 30.04.2027
	Kedla Washery	M/s Shai Transporter	76,45,68,315.00	22.01.2026 to 20.01.2031
	Kedla Washery	M/s Vikhyat Raj Logistic (crushing)	8,60,06,654.10	26.10.2025 to 24.10.2030
	Kedla Washery	M/s Rajeev Transport Coal Agency (RTCA)	39,18,00,828.00	23.01.2026 to 22.01.2028
	Kedla Washery	M/s Rajeev Transport Coal Agency (RTCA)	13,32,54,450.00	08.06.26 to 05.09.26
	TOTAL HAZARIBAGH AREA		**8,68,42,62,697.19**	
9	Tetariakhar OCP	M/S PRANABNAMAN MINERALS PVT. Ltd.	1,10,10,89,865.48	18.02.21 to 18.02.26 **(Extn. Upto 30.06.26 further extn till 31.12.26)**
	Tetariakhar	M/S PNM and KNS	2,99,99,72,342.34	**17.06.26 to 13.06.36**

	OCP			
	Rajhara OCP	M/s RA Petrochemicals Pvt. Ltd.	31,25,39,018.90	(3 Yr Contract) 01.12.25 to 29.11.28
	TOTAL RAJHARA AREA		**4,41,36,01,226.72**	
10	Kathara OCP	M/s BKT-PMIW JV	86,92,86,854.89	07.03.2026 - 04.09.2027
		M/s Jai Balajee Transport Company	2,96,00,723.86	04.06.2026 - 28.02.2027
		M/s Pramod Kumar Singh	2,92,50,282.62	13.06.2025 - 04.12.2026
	Jarangdih OCP	M/s Krishna Infrastructure	1,69,62,96,353.94	03.07.2024 - 01.07.2030
		M/s Jai Ma Tara Projects	41,16,87,351.48	01.09.2023 - 27.12.2028
		M/s Maa Kalka Coal & Minerals(JV)	6,66,68,153.46	04.11.2023 - to 07.11.2026, extended upto 07.02.2028
		M/s Jai Mahalaxmi Transport Company	2,36,65,225.68	19.07.2025 to 18.07.2027
		M/s Aakar Engineers & Contractors	1,65,08,500.88	02.07.2026 to 28.12.2026
	GVP Ph-II OCP	M/s BKT-PMIW JV	84,86,17,968.15	15.02.2026 to 13.08.2027
		M/s Pandaveswar Mining & Industrial Works	83,31,49,864.29	24.05.2026 to 19.09.2029
	Sawang Washery	M/s Ravinder Kumar	1,20,00,600.00	24.02.2026 to 23.02.2028
	TOTAL KATHARA AREA		**4,83,67,31,879.25**	
11	Chainpur OC	M/s Krishna Infrastructure	40,23,79,526.25	28.03.24 to 27.06.29 (5 YEARS 3 MONTHS)
	Pundi	M/s Nilkanth Infra Mining Limited	30,06,37,24,892.80	4740 DAYS
	Karma oc	Ms JARLPL-AT	1,27,42,09,772.12	1640 days (03.04.26 to 28.09.30)

	TOPA OC	M/s Shiv Enterprises	14,80,96,022.80	1 year (21.01.2026 to 20.01.2027**)**
	Topa OC	M/s Jai Mahalaxmi Transport	6,72,79,785.65	14.09.25 to 13.09.27
	Topa OC	M/s DDG Associates	16,21,42,478.40	31.05.26 to 09.06.29
	Karma oc	M/s RSSG Cons. Pvt Ltd	39,63,27,570.43	04.03.23 to 30.06.26 extn 23.01.27
	Karma oc	MS Shai Transporter	19,85,09,110.80	21.05.26 to 27.08.29
	Chainpur OCP	M/s Fairdeal Project Pvt. Ltd.	14,18,84,332.80	25.07.25 to 24.07.29
	Topa OC	M/s Jai Maa Kali Transport Co.	10,88,18,196.23	15.04.2025 to 14.04.2029 (04Years)
	TOTAL KUJU AREA		**32,96,33,71,688.28**	
12	Churi UG	M/s JMS Mining Services Pvt. Ltd.	5,68,04,00,000.00	24.03.19 to 23.03.28
	Rohini OC	M/s Shila Enterprises	13,19,94,992.34	3 Yr [24-02-2025 to 08-02-2028]
	Dakra Stock	M/s Srimanth Mining LLP	46,08,684.11	14.08.2024 to 13.08.2027
	Churi UG	M/s Variant Commercials Pvt. Ltd.	27,59,19,580.78	01.01.24 to 29.12.28
	Dakra OCP	M/s Jai Maa Kali	3,62,16,222.72	21.01.25 to 08.08.27
	KDH	M/s Variant Commercials Pvt. Ltd. (Wagon loading)	69,63,746.40	17.02.26 to 15.08.26
	Dakra Siding	M/s Jai Maa Ashthbhuji Construction (Wagon loading)	2,66,57,681.88	05.03.26 to 03.03.28
	Purnadih	M/s Sainik Mining & Allied Services Ltd.	4,18,32,85,419.31	9 yr (LoA issued 05.10.24)
	TOTAL NK AREA		**10,34,60,46,327.54**	
13	Giddi- A	M/s Jai Mahalaxmi Transport Co.	3,98,90,000.00	25.08.2025 to 24.08.2027
		M/s Jai Ma Tara Projects	15,55,96,500.00	23.04.2024 to 22.04.2027

		M/s RKT-BKB JV	5,23,20,700.00	24.12.2021 to 23.12.2026
	Religara OCP	M/s Classic Secureshield Private Limited	12,59,80,000.00	28.01.2026 to 27.01.2028
	Sirka OC	M/s Deoraj Singh	38,13,76,000.00	07.09.2024 to 06.01.2028
		M/s Krishna Infrastructure	60,90,36,570.00	14.02.2025 to 13.02.2028
	Giddi-C	M/s Shri Shyam Transport Co.	22,40,04,990.00	06.10.24 to 05.10.28
	TOTAL ARGADA AREA		**1,58,82,04,760.00**	
14	Rajrappa OC	M/S MKT-SIPL JV	1,42,22,78,659.68	13-12-2023 to 12-12-26 Extn. Till 06.05.27
	Rajrappa OC	M/s Fairdeal Projects P Ltd.	36,70,30,308.00	07.07.25 to 03.11.27
	Rajrappa OC	M/s Fairdeal Projects P Ltd.(Wagon loading)	2,11,95,820.80	15.05.24 to 14.05.26 Extn. Till 14.11.26
	TOTAL RAJRAPPA AREA		**1,81,05,04,788.48**	
Total Award value of running contracts in CCL (in Rs.)			**3,52,86,16,57,724.71**	

STATEMENT-III

Contract awarded to Outsourcing Agencies since FY 23-24 to till date						
Sl. No.	**Name of Work**	**Name of Contractor**	**Awarded value (in Rs)**	**LOA No.**	**Duration**	
1	Hiring of equipment for removal of OB and extraction and transportation of coal from VII, V/VI, IV, III, II Top, II Middle seams of PAHARI Patch of Tetulmari Colliery, Sijua Area BCCL.	M/s Chennai Radha Engineering works private limited	313,79,64,924.48	BCCL/CMC/79/Pahari Patch/LOA/Sijua/2023/190 27/04/2023	1825 days	FY:2023-24
2	"Re-open, salvage, rehabilitate, develop, construct and operate for excavation/ extraction of coal from Kharkharee Coal Mine and delivery thereof to the Authority" at Govindpur Area of BCCL.	M/s Hilltop Hirise Pvt. Ltd.	@ 12.02 % Revenue share	BCCL/CMC/MDO-RS/LOA/KHARKHAREE/GOVINDPUR AREA/2023/189 25/04/2023	25 (Twenty Five) years	

3	"Hiring of equipment for removal of OB, extraction and transportation of Coal from seamn XI/XIL, IX/X, VIIIC, VIIIB, VIIIA & V/VI/VII (Combined) at Patch-7, Phularitand section of Amalgamated Muraidih Phularitand Colliery, Barora Area of BCCL."	M/s Sanjay Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	365,36,62,472.77	BCCL/CMC/78/Patch-7/LOA/Barora/2023/181 20/04/2023	1460 days	
4	"Setting up of Sand/aggregate Segregation Plant (OB to sand/aggregate) of OB throughput capacity 1.10 Mtpa at Damoda OCP, Barora Area, BCCL on Build-Operate (BO) concept" for a period of 2555 days.	M/s END2END URJA SOLUTIONS PVT LTD	(Agreed Facilitation Charge) offered by bidder which is Rs 72.57/t of OB provided by BCCL, exclusive of GST	BCCL/CMC/OB TO SAND/LOA/2023/182 21/04/2023	2555 days	

5	"Hiring of equipment for removal of OB and extraction and transportation of coal with FireFighting from VIIIA, IX/X & XI/XII seams in the Eastward Extension of Fire Patch-A of A.S.P Colliery, E.J. Area, BCCL"	M/s STG ASSOCIATES	188,60,82,082.36	BCCL/CMC/80/Fire Patch-A/EJ/LOA/2023/248 02/06/2023	1825 days	
6	Contractual Unloading (Mechanical cum manual) of coal from the rake of BOXN wagons within railway free time, loading of coal (unloaded from BOXN wagons) into tippers and transporting the same to Patherdih NLW Washery Raw Coal Tube stacker or raw coal hopper for a period of 300 days".	M/s AGARWAL & CO	8,44,61,004.00	BCCL/CMC/TPTN 58/WASHERY/LOA/2023/283 12/07/2023	300 days"	

7	Introduction of Highwall Mining technology at Rajapur OCP/SJ Colliery of Bastacolla Area of BCCL" (the Project) through a Mine Operator for extraction of Coal and delivery Operator for extraction of Coal and delivery thereof to the Authority	M/s Devprabha - GCPL JV	Mining charge @ Rs. 1905.57 per Tonne (excluding GST).	BCCL/CMC/Highwall/Rajapur-SJ/Bastacolla/LOA/2023/325 23/08/2023	7 (seven) accounting years	
8	Hiring of Equipment for removal of overburden and Extraction and Transportation of coal with firefighting from XIV, XIII, XI/XII, X, IX, VIII and VII seams of proposed Mega C-2 Patch of Bhowra (N & S) Colliery, E J Area."	M/s Devprabha Construction Pvt. Ltd.	2414,04,06,818.74	BCCL/CMC/82/Mega C-2 Patch/EJ/LOA/2023/2479-2500 23/08/2023	2920 days	

9	Transportation of coal from different sources to different destination including crushing and allied jobs under Amalgamated Muraidih Phularitand Colliery of Barora Area, BCCL for a period of 1827 Days".	M/s KHEMKA CARRIERS	151,03,25,881.50/-	BCCL/CMC/TPTN59/Barora/LOA/2023/342 19/09/2023	1827 Days	
10	"Re-open, salvage, rehabilitate, develop, construct and operate for excavation/ extraction of coal from Madhuband Coal Mino and doliveny thareof to the Authority" at Barora Area of BCCL.	M/s IMA Consortium	@5.40 % Revenue share	BCCL/CMC/MDO-RS/LOA/MADHUBAND/BARORA/2023/343 19/09/2023	25(Twenty Five) years	

11	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE EXISTING LONGWALL PACKAGE AT MOONIDIH XVI SEAM FOR EXTRACTION OF COAL FROM XVT SFAM AT MOONIDTH UNDERGROUND PROJECT ON COST PER TONNE BASIS INCLUDING SUPPLY OF SPARES,REFURBISHMENT, OVERHAUL & REPAIR OF THE LONGWALL EQUIPMENT DURING THE CONTRACT PERIOD" AT W J AREA OF BCCL.	M/s INDU AC Consortium	@ Mining charge of Rs 1980/tonne	BCCL/CMC/Moonidih XVI Seam/W J AREA/LOA/2023/344 19/09/2023	06(Six) APPS	

12	Development and operation of Amalgamated NTST Kujama OCP (the "Project") and extraction of coal from IX/X,VIIIA, V/VI/VII/VIII group (V/VI,VII.V/VI/VII,VIII. V/VI/VII/VIII). IVT, IVB,IIIT,IIIB,III,IIT,II,IIB,I seams and removal of overburden by Shovel - Dumper combination, construction and Operation of Coal Handling Plant and Railway Siding as per Agreement"	M/s DCPL-GCL Consortium	Mining charge	BCCL/CMC/MDO/NTST/LODNA/LOA/2023/341 18/09/2023	25 (Twenty Five) accounting years as per the Annual Production Programme	
13	RE-OPEN, SALVAGE, REHABILITATE, DEVELOP, CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE FOR	M/s MANGALAM CONSORTIUM	@ 4.10 % Revenue share	BCCL/CMC/MDO-RS/LOA/AMLABAD/EJ/2023/36710/11/2023	25 (Twenty Five) years	

	EXCAVATION/ EXTRACTION OF COAL FROM AMLABAD COAL MINE AND DELIVERY THEREOF TO THE AUTHORITY" at EJ Area of BCCL.					
14	Hiring of Equipment for removal of overburden and Extraction and Transportation of coal from VIIIA, VIII, VII, V/VI & IV seams by opencast method from Beldari Patch of Tetulmari Colliery, Sijua Area."	M/s SNR-CRN(JV)	81,97,90,164.50	BCCL/CMC/84/Beldari Patch/Sijua/LOA/2024/97-116 15/01/2024	1095 days	
15	"Re-open, salvage, rehabilitate, develop, construct and operate for excavation/ extraction of coal from Amalgamated East Bhuggatdih Simlabahal Coal Mine and delivery thereof to the Authority"	M/s Devprabha Construction Pvt Ltd.	15.30 % of Revenue share	BCCL/CMC/MDO-RS/LOA/AEBS/Bastacolla/2024/126 10/06/2024	25 (Twenty Five) years	FY 2024-25

	at Bastacolla Area of BCCL.					
16	Transportation of coal from different Sources to different destinations and allied jobs at Amalgamated Block II 0CP Mine, Block II Area of BCCL for a period of 1186 Days".	M/s DMPT JV	38,02,01,258.36	BCCL/CMC/TPTN 61/BLOCK-II/LOA/2024/122 05/06/2024	1186 Days	
17	Hiring of HEMM for removal of OB and extraction & transportation of Coal from Laikdih (Top), Laikdih (Middle), Laikdih (Bottom), L-11, L-10, Salanpur C, Salanpur D seams of Borira Patch-A (Extension) of	M/s RA Mining Private Limited	305,63,70,027.07	BCCL/CMC/86/Borira Patch-A/CV/LOA/2024/1218 05/06/2024	1278 days	

	Damagoria Colliery under Kalyaneshwari OC, CV Area.					
18	Extraction and Transportation of coal and Removal of Overburden by Hiring of HEMM and by Ripper Mining at Proposed Sabanpur Patch, Damagoria Colliery under Kalyaneshwari OC under CV Area.	M/s RA Mining Private Limited	151,19,81,773.48	BCCL/CMC/85/Sabanpur Patch/CV/LOA/2024/1219 05/06/2024	1095 days	
19	Hiring of HEMM for removal of OB and extraction & transportation of Coal from VIIIB, VIIIA, V/VI/VII seams of Hired HEMM Patch-A of Jogidih Colliery, Govindpur Area-III."	M/s GAIPL-CRN (JV)	150,53,78,379	BCCL/CMC/87/Patch-A/Jogidih/Govindpur/LOA/2024/1618-38 15/07/2024	1825 days	

20	Transportation of coal from different sources to different destinations including crushing of coal and allied jobs under Sijua Area of BCCL for a period of 1826 days".	M/s KHEMKA CARRIERS	137,57,07,443.88	BCCL/CMC/TPTN 62/Sijua/LOA/2024/177 26/08/2024	1826 days	
21	"Hiring of equipment for removal of OB, extraction and transportation of coal from IV(T), IV(B), III(T), III(B) and II(B), I(Bot) seams of Bastacolla OCP-II of Bastacolla Area BCCL.	M/s VMIPL-C5 Engineering (JV)	1865,88,34,936.65	BCCL/CMC/89/BOCP-II/BASTACOLLA/LOA/2024/2515-36 15/10/2024	2190 days	
22	Contractual Unloading (Mechanical cum manual) of coal from the rake of BOXN Wagons within railway free time, loading of coal (unloaded from BOXN wagons) into tippers and	M/s AGARWAL & CO.	9,40,96,840.32	BCCL/CMC/TPTN 64/Washery/LOA/2024/216 25/10/2024	270 days	

	transporting the same to Patherdih NLW Washery Raw Coal Tube stacker or raw coal hopper for a period of 270 days".					
23	"Removal of Hard/ Sof t OB with fire-fighting by vertical/xcentric or equivalent ripper and transportation of OB through Hiring of HEMM for diversion of chatkari Jore at Lodna Area of BCCL."	M/s VMIPL-C5 Engineering (JV)	50,83,44,397.43	BCCL/CMC/91/ChatkariJore/Lodna/LOA/2024/2818-35 25/11/2024	365 days	
24	"Hiring of equipment for removal of OB, extraction and transportation of coal from XI/XII, IX/X, VIIIB, VIIIA, V/VI/VII seams of Hired HEMM Patch-C of ABG Colliery, Govindpur Area BcCL (including partial extraction of OB	M/s VISHNUSHIVA INFRASTRUCTURE	314,63,58,685.91	BCCL/CMC/88/Patch-C/Govindpur/LOA/2024/2902-2919 03/12/2024	2555 days	

	and Coal by blast-free method using Vertical or equivalent ripper)."					
25	"Hiring of HEMM for removal of OB and extraction & transportation of Coal from IX/X, VIIIC, VIIIB, VIIIA, V/VI/VII seams of Hired HEMM Patch-M1 of Maheshpur Colliery, Govindpur Area, BCCL (including partial extraction of OB and Coal by blast free method using vertical or equivalent ripper)."	M/s SIRI INFRA-ARETPL(JV)	513,78,77,446	BCCL/CMC/90/Patch M1/Govindpur/LOA/2024/2920-2937 03/12/2024	2190 days	
26	"Hiring of HEMM for removal and transportation of OB and Extraction and Transportation of Coal	M/s SINGH NATURAL RESOURCE PRIVATE LIMITED	91,32,56,824	BCCL/CMC/93/NC Patch III/Bastacolla/LOA/2025/18-37 02/01/2025	730 days	

	from IV(T), IV(B), III(T) & III(B) of NC Patch-III (Left out of NC Patch II) of ABDKC/ KOCP, Bastacolla, Area, BCCL.					
27	"Hiring of equipment for Extraction and Transportation of Overburden and Coal with fire fighting from IX/X, VII/VIII and V/VI seams of proposed patch "E" under New Godhur Kusunda Colliery, Kusunda Area, BCCL."	M/s RA Mining Private Limited	141,80,17,468.86	BCCL/CMC/94/Patch E/Kusunda/LOA/2025/41 12/02/2025	1095 days	
28	"Hiring of HEMM for Re handling of Loose OB for KD Barrier Patch of Bastacolla Area of BCCL."	M/s DEV MULTICOM PRIVATE LIMITED	96,70,18,238.14	BCCL/CMC/96/KD Barrier/Bastacolla/LOA/2025/718-739 08/04/2025	730 days	2025-26

29	"Transportation of coal from different sources to different destination including crushing of coal and allied jobs under Katras Area of BCCL for a period of 972 days".	M/s Hindustan Trade Overseas Private Limited	185,90,86,204.58	BCCL/CMC/TPTN63/Katras/LOA/2025/129 28/05/2025	972 days	
30	Hiring of HEMM for removal of OB & extraction & transportation of coal and Jhama from XV, XIV, XIII, XII and XI seams with fire-fighting in dumped loose OB of Hired HEMM Patch Phase-IV of Kendwadih Colliery, PB Area, BCCL.	M/s TBEPL-NSIPL (JV)	849,25,20, 187.22	BCCL/CMC/95/Phase-IV/PB/LOA/2025/144 12/06/2025	2190 days	
31	Transportation of coal from different sources to different destinations with Hiring of Mobile Crushers at Different Locations including	M/s Pragati Indian Road Lines	96,52,19,173.09	BCCL/CMC/TPTN 65/Kusunda/LOA/2025/274 26/08/2025	1095 days	

	allied jobs at Kusunda Area of BCCL for a period of 1095 days".					
32	Hiring of HEMM for removal of OB and extraction and transportation of Coal from II Seam and III Seam by Hired HEMM along with crushing of coal by Mechanical Crusher from proposed Patch-E of East Bassuria Colliery, Kusunda Area, BCCL"	M/s SATYAM INFRA	91,04,86,437.19	BCCL/CMC/HEMM-98/Patch-E EBC/Kusunda/LOA/2025/1689-1710 07/10/2025	1095 days	
33	Hiring of HEMM for removal of 08 and extraction and transportation of Coal from IV(T), IV(B), III(T) , III(B), II(MB) and I(MB) seams of Ghanoodih OC Patch -A, Bastacolla	M/s MNSR-GSCO(JV)	1754,52,24,462.92	BCCL/CMC/HEMM-97/Patch-A/Bastacolla/LOA/2025/388 24/11/2025	2190 days	

	Area, BCCL.					
34	Contractual Unloading {Mechanical Gum mantia[) of coal from the rake of BOXN wagons within railway free time, loading of coal (unloaded from BOXN wagons) into tippers and transporting the same to Patherdih NLW Washery Raw Coal Tube stacker or raw coal hopper for a period of 365 days".	M/s Agarwal and Company	13,08,21,075.04	BCCL/CMC/TPTN-68/Patherdih/LOA/2025/426 25/12/2025	365 days	
35	"Transportation of coal from Mudidih Colliery to New Madhuban Washery with Hiring of Mobile Crusher including allied jobs at Sijua Area of BCCL for a period of	M/s Rawani Roadways	8,23,33,377.42	BCCL/CMC/TPTN 69/Sijua/LOA/2025/430 26/12/2025	730 days	

	730 days".					
36	Transportation of 27,74,000 tonne of Washery products Such as Washed Coal, Washed Coal (Power) / Rejects on daily basis. Washed Coal, Washed Coal (Power) from Tube Stackers (1 & 2) respectively from 5.0 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery and Rejects from Reject heap near PNWP Loading Siding of Patherdih Washery (lead distance 0-1 KM) to loading platform of 5.0 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery along with the loading of the 27,74,000	M/s Singh Natural Resource Private Limited	9,18,86,102.22	BCCL/CMC/TPTN-67/Patherdih/LOA/2026/06 Date: 10.01.2026 10/01/2026	365 days	

	Tonne quantity into the supplied rakes (as per availability) for a period of 365 days”					
37	Hiring of HEMM for removal of In-situ OB and extraction and transportation of coal from VIII, VII, V/VI, IVT, IVB, III, IIT and IIM seams by opencast method from Patch 'C' of amalgamated Sendra Bansjora Nichitpur Colliery (ASBNC) of Sijua Area	M/S BLA INFRASTRUCTURE PVT LTD	126,83,17,582.17	BCCL/CMC/HEMM-102/Patch-C/SIJUA/LOA/2026/581-614 30/03/2026	540 days	

38	Hiring of HEMM for removal of OB, Extraction and Transportation of Coal from IX/X, VIIIB, VIIIA, VIII, VII, V/VI, IV(T) and IV(B) seams with fire-fighting of proposed Patch-S along with crushing of Coal by Mechanical Crusher at Bassuriya Gondudih Khas Kusunda Colliery Kusunda Area" (BGKKC) of	M/s STG Associates	596,40,90,095.52	BCCL/CMC/HEMM-101/Patch-S/Kusunda/LOA/2026/77 04/05/2026	1825 days	2026-27

STATEMENT- IV

Mining Service Tenders details for FY 2025-26						
Sl. No.	**Subsidiary Name**	**GeM Bid No. / NIC Tender ID**	**Period of Contracts in Months**	**Awarded Value in Rs. (Incl. of GST) (Cr.)**	**Name of Contractor**	**Type of Contract**
1	CCL	GEM/2025/B/5829853	48	14.18	M/s Fairdeal Projects Private Limited	Loading and Transporting
2	CCL	GEM/2025/B/5835527	48	10.88	M/s Jai Maa Kali Transport Co.	Loading and Transporting
3	CCL	GEM/2025/B/5794652	40	44.82	M/s Rajeev Transport Coal Agency	Loading and Transporting
4	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6016813	24	3.77	M/s KMAG INTERNATIONAL	Loading and Transporting
5	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6031601	24	36.7	M/s Fairdeal Projects Private Limited	Loading and Transporting
6	CCL	GEM/2025/B/9093792	64	8.6	VIKHYAT RAJ LOGISTICS(V.R.L)	Loading and Transporting
7	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6097214	40	23.74	M/s Jai Balajee Transport Company	Loading and Transporting
8	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6099624	12	69.34	M/s BKB Transport Pvt.Ltd.	Removal of OB & Extraction of Coal
9	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6209502	6	123.12	M/s BLA INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED	Extraction of Coal
10	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6204983	24	3.98	M/s Jai Mahalaxmi Transport Co.	Loading and Transporting
11	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6359579	24	6.72	M/s Jai Mahalaxmi Transport Co.	Loading and Transporting
12	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6553471	60	379.19	M/s JARPL-AT(Consortium of Jai Ambey Roadlines Pvt. Ltd. And Avinash Transport)	Removal of OB & Extraction of Coal

13	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6581450	48	263.97	M/s BLA Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Removal of OB & Extraction of Coal
14	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6767486	5	15.95	M/s Maa Kamakhya Traders	Removal of OB & Extraction of Coal
15	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6795497	12	14.81	M/s Shiv Enterprises	Removal of OB
16	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6808871	6	84.86	M/s BKT-PMIW JV(Through the lead partner Birendra Kumar Tripathi)	Removal of OB
17	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6837036	18	86.93	M/s BKT-PMIW JV(Through the lead partner Birendra Kumar Tripathi)	Removal of OB & Extraction of Coal
18	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6658121	60	76.46	M/s Shai Transporter	Loading and Transporting
19	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6795402	24	12.59	M/s CLASSIC SECURESHIELD PRIVATE LIMITED	Loading and Transporting
20	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6799953	24	39.18	M/s Rajeev Transport Coal Agency	Loading and Transporting
21	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6519395	36	496.51	M/s UNITED COAL CARRIERS	Loading and Transporting
22	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6574796	84	10.43	M/s DSAT JV	Loading and Transporting
23	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6399631	36	31.23	M/s RA Petrochemicals Private Limited	Removal of OB & Extraction of Coal
24	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6613905	96	80.58	M/s NCC Limited	Removal of OB & Extraction of Coal
25	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6459196	24	6.73	M/s DSAT JV	Loading and Transporting
26	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6442759	12	6.49	M/s RA Petrochemicals Private Limited	Loading and Transporting
27	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6515660	54	127.42	M/s JARPL-AT(Consortium of Jai Ambey Roadlines Pvt. Ltd. And Avinash Transport)	Removal of OB & Extraction of Coal
28	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6959729	28	15.92	M/s Jai Ma Tara Projects	Loading and Transporting

29	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6973833	40	19.85	M/s Shai Transporter	Loading and Transporting
30	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6995758	40	83.31	M/s Pandaveswar Mining & Industrial Works	Loading and Transporting
31	CCL	GEM/2025/B/6996994	36	250.09	M/s JTPL SIPL JV	Loading and Transporting
32	CCL	GEM/2025/B/7009749	48	81.57	M/s Krishna Infrastructure	Removal of OB & Extraction of Coal
33	CCL	GEM/2025/B/7014329	120	299.99	M/s PNM and KNS(Consortium)(Through the Lead partner PRANABNAMAN MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED)	Removal of OB & Extraction of Coal
34	CCL	GEM/2025/B/7016521	12	31.41	M/s SHIV ENTERPRISES	Removal of OB & Extraction of Coal
35	CCL	GEM/2026/B/7079681	36	19.4	M/s Deo Trading Company	Loading and Transporting
36	CCL	GEM/2026/B/7187674	24	11.83	M/s Jai Balajee Transport Company	Loading and Transporting
37	CCL	GEM/2026/B/7187172	6	6.14	M/s Variant Commercial Private Limited	Loading and Transporting
38	CCL	GEM/2026/B/7231047	36	16.21	M/s DDG Associates	Loading and Transporting
39	CCL	GEM/2026/B/7256215	12	101.06	M/s Variant Commercial private Limited	Loading and Transporting

STATEMENT- V

LIST OF BLACK LISTING OUTSOURCING COMPANY BY CMC DEPARTMENT DURING LAST 5 YEARS:

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the company	Period of blacklisting	Order No.
1	Libra Business Private Limited 1st FLOOR, UPPER RAJBARI ROAD, NEAR NILKANTH WASNI MANDIR, JHARIA, DHANBAD, Jharkhand-828111 e-mail: info.lbpl89@gmail.com Phone No.- 9204651700	06.10.2025 to 05.10.2026	BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM/DEBAR/LIBRA/2025/316 Date 06.10.2025
2	BMPL- GKR (JV) Hirak Road, Tapoban Colony, Saraidhella, Dhanbad, Jharkhand-828109 e-mail: bhagwatiminingpvtltd@gmail.com, gkrinfracon@gmail.com Phone No.- 9931454071	06.10.2025 to 05.10.2026	BCCL/CMC/H HEMM/DEBAR /BMPL-GKR(JV)/2025/315 Date: 06.10.2025
3	GKR INFRACON (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED 8-2-293/82/J 111/43/N, OPP. JUBILEE HILLS PUBLIC SCHOOL, ROAD NO 71, JUBILEE HILLS, Hyderabad, Telangana, 500033 e-mail: gkrinfracon@gmail.com	06.10.2025 to 05.10.2026	BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM/DEBAR/GKR INFRACON/2025/314 Date 06.10.2025
4	Bhagwati Mining Private Limited Hirak Road, Tapoban Colony. Saraidhella, Dhanbad, Jharkhand-828109 e-mail: bhagwatiminingpvtltd@gmail.com Phone No.-9931454071	06.10.2025 to 05.10.2026	BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM/DEBAR/BMPL/2025/313 Date 06.10.2025
5	LIBRA-GKR (JV) UPPER RAJBARI ROAD, NEAR NILKANTH WASNI MANDIR, JHARIA, DHANBAD, Jharkhand-828111 e-mail:	06.10.2025 to 05.10.2026	BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM/Debar/LIBRA-GKR(JV)/2025/312 Date 06.10.2025

	info.lbpl89@gmail.com Phone No.- 9431120282, 9263186505		
6	M/s NNT DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED, (Shri Suyash Kumar, Director) 104 SRIRAM TOWER, KANKARBAGH MAIN ROAD PATNA NEAR JALAN SHOP Patna, Bihar, PIN-800020		**BCCL/CMC/TPTN 46/Debar/NNT Developers Pvt. Ltd./2022/406 dated 05.09.2022** However, **balance period of Banning was removed vide letter ref. No. BCCL/CMC/TPTN 46/Debar/NNT Developers Pvt Ltd/2024/137 Date: 14.06.2024**
7	S.G.Projects Ltd 613, Jasmine tower,31 Shakeshpearesarani Kolkata-17, West Bengal	03.02.2021 to 02.02.2026	BCCL/CMC/F-HEMM-OS/Sh.Ca/SGPL/2021/58 dated 02.02.2021
8	Balaji project's 3A.3rd floor,75 C Park Street, Kolkatta-700016 West Bengal	03.02.2021 to 02.02.2026	BCCL/CMC/F-HEMM-OS/Sh.Ca/BP/2021/59 dated 02.02.2021

LIST OF TERMINATED CONTRACT DURING LAST 5 YEARS:

Sl. No.	Name of Patch	NIT No.	LOA No.	Name of Contractor with address	Period of Contract	Award Value (INR)
1.	Basantimata Dahibari Patch-B,	BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM/e-Tender/2021/0	BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM-53/Patch-B-	M/s Hanumant Construction Private Limited, At: Ground Floor,	2190 Days	530,14,34,847.65

	CV Area	1 Date: 01.01.2021	BMDBC-CV/2021/152 Date: 17.04.2021	Parwani Complex, Opp. Dist Judges Bungalow, Civil Lines, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, PIN-492001 Phone No.: 0771-4041893 Mobile No.: 08349593731 Email ID: hanumant009@yahoo.co.in		

STATEMENT- VI

CCL Contractors

Sl No.	Bidder/Contractor	Place at CCL	Date of Banning	Period	Reason
1	RAMLAL AGARWALLA	RAJHARA	11.09.2020	3 years	Not Commenced the work after submission of performance security.
2	BGR LOGISTICS JV M/s Bhart kumar thaker, M/s Galaxeos infra tech M/s.R.N.Singh	DHORI	21.09.2022	3 years	Not Commenced the work after submission of performance security.
3	M/s Paradise transporters private limited	KATHARA	01.04.2023	1 Year	Due to modification and withdrawal of bid.
4	M/s Paradise transporters private limited	ARGADA	18.09.2024	2 Years	Due to furnishing of wrong information in the Bid.
5	M/s Jai Maa Tara Projects	Kuju	28.11.2024	1 Year	Due to modification and withdrawal of bid.
6	M/s KS Mahadeo Constech pvt. Ltd	Rajrappa	16.02.2025	1 Year	Not Commenced the work after submission of performance security.
7	M/s Sheela Enterprises	B&K	08.08.2025	1 Year	Due to poor performance .

8	M/s Babulal Gupta	Argada	10.09.2025	1 Year	Due to poor performance.
9	M/s Modi Transport company	Kathara	01.12.2025	1 Year	Due to poor performance .
10	M/s Hanumant Construction Private Limited	Hazaribagh	27.12.2025	1 Year	Due to non submission of Performance Security.
11	M/s Shashi Structurtal Engineers Privert Limited	Kuju	13.01.2026	1 Year	Due to poor performance .
12	M/s S Group Construction & Power Transmission	Kuju	22.01.2026	2 Years	Due to submission of false / incorrect document of work experience
13	M/s TCIL-AT (JV) M/s Tejas Cargo India Limited M/s Avinash Transport	Magadh-Sanghamitra	05.05.2026	1 Year	Due to participation of M/s Avinash Transport twice with other two bidders as a JV in same tender.
14	M/s Menakshi Con.	Hazaribagh	29.05.2026	2 Years	Due to furnishing of wrong information in the Bid

STATEMENT-VII

GRADE WISE COAL PRODUCED BY BCCL DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS IS AS BELOW:

BCCL GRADEWISE COAL PRODUCTION [fig in '000 Tonnes]					
GRADE	**2025-26**	**2024-25**	**2023-24**	**2022-23**	**2021-22**
ST-II	0.00	0.00	63.34	0.00	0.00
W-I	65.10	399.60	706.57	171.54	234.24
W-II	4,056.62	3,436.06	2,205.25	2,255.98	1,377.08
W-III	1,109.16	1,282.55	1,869.66	1,618.63	967.15
W-IV	17,727.31	18,232.52	18,115.10	11,231.40	14,150.64
W-V	10,324.21	15,537.43	15,954.10	18,273.50	11,019.92
W-VI	419.50	0.00	195.01	164.79	1,292.20
TOTAL COKING COAL	33,701.90	38,888.16	39,109.03	33,715.83	29,041.23
G-5	0.00	0.20	15.00	491.31	8.62
G-6	232.30	9.90	89.42	0.00	61.19
G-7	971.21	686.16	444.34	936.09	615.40
G-8	0.00	499.24	638.03	1,000.98	692.64
G-9	615.68	418.51	700.20	0.00	0.00
G-10	0.00	0.00	100.40	34.70	92.20
TOTAL NON-COKING COAL	1,819.18	1,614.01	1,987.40	2,463.08	1,470.04
G/TOTAL	35,521.08	40,502.16	41,096.43	36,178.91	30,511.27

Coal produced by BCCL through outsourced operations vis-à-vis departmental production during the last five years is as below:

BCCL COAL PRODUCTION [fig in Mill. Tonnes]			
Year	**Departmental Coal Production**	**Hired Coal Production**	**Total Coal Production**
2025-26	6.38	29.14	35.52
2024-25	8.72	31.78	40.50
2023-24	10.46	30.64	41.10
2022-23	10.11	26.07	36.18

2021-22	9.18	21.33	30.51

GRADE WISE COAL PRODUCED BY CCL DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS IS AS BELOW:

CCL GRADEWISE COAL PRODUCTION [fig in '000 Tonnes]					
GRADE	**2025-26**	**2024-25**	**2023-24**	**2022-23**	**2021-22**
ST-II	0.00	150.00	40.00	60.00	0.00
W-I	1410.00	1290.00	530.00	0.00	0.00
W-II	300.00	810.00	740.00	1150.00	530.00
W-III	2850.00	3550.00	2480.00	590.00	630.00
W-IV	13710.00	10910.00	12070.00	14850.00	7120.00
W-V	3680.00	3720.00	4920.00	3910.00	8880.00
W-VI	0.00	110.00	280.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL COKING COAL	**21950.00**	**20540.00**	**21060.00**	**20560.00**	**17160.00**
G-5	810.00	450.00	790.00	220.00	0.00
G-6	2450.00	2820.00	880.00	110.00	830.00
G-7	8340.00	810.00	1660.00	2560.00	1680.00
G-8	9580.00	6520.00	5130.00	5250.00	4380.00
G-9	1190.00	5050.00	6320.00	3340.00	5740.00
G-10	25580.00	2170.00	5330.00	3270.00	4050.00
G-11	12030.00	33410.00	28380.00	27660.00	20020.00
G-12	170.00	14700.00	15190.00	7930.00	6680.00
G-13	150.00	1050.00	1310.00	5190.00	8290.00
TOTAL NON-COKING COAL	**60300.00**	**66980.00**	**64990.00**	**55530.00**	**51670.00**
G/TOTAL	**82250.00**	**87520.00**	**86050.00**	**76090.00**	**68830.00**

COAL PRODUCED BY CCL THROUGH OUTSOURCED OPERATIONS VIS-À-VIS DEPARTMENTAL PRODUCTION DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS IS AS BELOW:

CCL COAL PRODUCTION [fig in Mill. Tonnes]			
Year	**Departmental Coal Production**	**Hired Coal Production**	**Total Coal Production**
2025-26	15.36	66.89	82.25
2024-25	16.99	70.53	87.52
2023-24	15.68	70.37	86.05
2022-23	15.46	60.63	76.09
2021-22	13.78	55.05	68.83

FRAMEWORKS TO TRACK AND MONITOR MINERAL BLOCK

2814. SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

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

(a) the details of the framework implemented by the Government to track developmental milestones of mineral blocks following the finalization of mining lease agreements along with the mineral blocks monitored so far under the said framework in the Kanker and Balod districts of Chhattisgarh;

(b) the status of development of the digital platform for live tracking and monitoring of auctioned mineral blocks and the time by when the mineral blocks of Kanker and Balod districts are likely to be integrated into the said platform; and

(c) the concrete measures being taken by the Government to streamline mandatory regulatory approvals such as Environmental, Forest and District Mineral Foundation (DMF) clearances to expedite the operationalisation of mining activities along with the number of pending approvals in Kanker district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a) and (b): Ministry of Mines has developed Unified Mining Portal (UMP) framework, in consultation with the State Governments, under Rule 25 of the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015, as a centralized digital platform for end-to-end

tracking and monitoring of the mineral block lifecycle from auction to operationalisation. At present, 10 major mineral blocks auctioned in the Kanker and Balod districts of Chhattisgarh have been integrated into UMP and are monitored through the portal. The status of these blocks is given at **Statement**.

(c): Ministry of Mines, in collaboration with State Governments, has undertaken several measures to accelerate operationalization of all auctioned mineral blocks including the auctioned mineral blocks in Kanker district of Chhattisgarh. Some of the key measures undertaken are as follows:

i. A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established at Ministry of Mines for continuous monitoring of auctioned blocks.

ii. Monthly review meetings with State Governments are held under the chairmanship of the Secretary (Mines) to monitor the progress of auction and operationalisation of mineral blocks and resolve bottlenecks.

iii. State-specific review meetings with concerned officials from mining, forest, environment, revenue departments and concerned bidders are convened under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Union Minister of Mines and Secretary (Mines).

iv. Pre-Auction Committees have been constituted by major mineral States to resolve land scheduling issues before the auction process, facilitating more participation of bidders and faster operationalisation.

v. State-level Coordination Committees under Chief Secretary have been constituted by the major mineral states to address the bottlenecks and fast-track the operationalization of auctioned mines.

vi. The Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 have been amended to introduce intermediary timelines, automatic declaration of preferred bidder and automatic issuance of Letter of Intent (LoI), accountability for delays by bidders and State Governments, and incentives for early operationalisation.

vii. The State Governments have been incentivized to accelerate the auction of major minerals blocks and expedite operationalization of mines through financial incentives under Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) in FY 2025-26.

viii. Legislative and policy reforms have been undertaken, including provision for inclusion of new minerals in existing mining leases, one-time area extension for Mining Lease (ML)/ Composite Licence (CL), and removal of restrictions on sale of minerals from captive mines to increase ease of doing business.

STATEMENT

Status of blocks

Sr no.	Name of the Block	District	Mineral	ML/CL	Auction Date	LoI Date	Remark
1	Dallirajhara	Balod	Iron Ore Block	ML	04.05.2022	08.09.2022	Mining Plan Approved
2.	Kalwar	Kanker	Iron Ore Block	ML	06.05.2022	08.09.2022	Mining Plan

							Approved
3.	Dondi	Balod	Iron Ore Block	CL	01.08.2022	27.01.2023	Mining Plan Approved
4.	Thakurtola	Balod	Iron Ore Block	CL	03.08.2022	27.01.2023	CL Lease deed executed
5	Lohattar	Kanker	Iron Ore Block	CL	27.03.2023	05.10.2023	CL Lease deed executed
6	Hahaladdi	Kanker	Iron Ore Block	CL	22.03.2023	04.10.2023	CL Lease deed executed
7	Tumrisur-Garda II	Kanker	Gold Block	CL	12.12.2023	17.03.2025	CL Lease deed executed
8	Hahaladdi North Extension	Kanker	Iron Ore Block	CL	28.03.2025	28.05.2025	CL Lease deed executed
9	Semhardih	Balod	Phosphorite and Limestone	CL	15.05.2025	02.09.2025	CL Lease deed executed
10	Raipura	Balod	Phosphorite and Limestone	CL	16.05.2025	02.09.2025	CL Lease deed executed

-

EXPANSION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SECTOR

2815. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to expand the renewable energy sector in view of the recent LPG and LNG crisis faced by the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Considering the recent energy crises and the potential impact on India's energy security, the Government has taken various steps to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, including LPG and LNG, through accelerated deployment of renewable energy from different sources such as solar, wind, biomass, small hydro, green hydrogen, etc. The major steps taken in this regard are given at **Statement.**

STATEMENT

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ACCELERATE RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO REDUCE FOSSIL FUEL DEPENDENCE

- 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, National Bio Energy Programme and Small Hydro Power (SHP) Development Scheme have been launched.

- Scheme for setting up of solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects (2023) issued.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- The Revised Guidelines for installation of prototype wind turbine models issued.
- Procedure for inclusion/updating Wind Turbine Model in the Revised List of Models and Manufacturers of Wind Turbines (RLMM) issued on 31st July 2025. The amendment renames RLMM as Approved List of Models and Manufacturers [ALMM (Wind)] and mandates usage of listed components such as Blade, Tower, Generator, Gearbox and Special Bearings (Main, Pitch and Yaw Bearing) along with mandatory relocation of data centres within India and prohibition of real-time data transfer outside India.
- The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for ALMM-Wind and ALMM –

Wind Turbine Components (ALMM-WTC) issued on 29th October 2025, detailing the end-to-end process for application, verification, factory inspection, component evaluation and model enlistment.

- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- 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 NGHM, India aims to establish green hydrogen production capacity of 5 Million Metric tonnes per annum by 2030.
- National Framework for Promotion of Energy Storage Systems was issued in September 2023, providing a comprehensive roadmap for deployment, market integration and regulatory facilitation of storage technologies.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent

under the automatic route.

- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges were waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution

licensee.

- The Electricity (Promotion of Generation of Electricity from Must-Run Power Plant) Rules, 2021, issued in October 2021 ensure that must-run power plants, including RE and hydro plants during water spillage, cannot be curtailed for merit order dispatch or for other commercial factors. Curtailment is only allowed for technical constraints or grid security issues.
- The Electricity Rules were amended in December 2022 to explicitly recognize Energy Storage Systems (ESS) as an integral part of the power system, enabling their participation across generation, transmission and distribution functions.
- The Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) followed by the Green Day Ahead Market (G-DAM) were launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Power through exchanges.
- Pilot Scheme on Contract for Difference for renewable energy projects has been launched to provide an alternative renewable power procurement instrument.
- Quality Control Orders for Solar Photovoltaic products (i.e., Solar PV Modules, Solar PV Inverters & Storage Battery) and Solar Water Heating systems notified.
- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.

EXPANSION OF MOBILE TOWER CONNECTIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2816. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) the details and the total number of mobile towers proposed under construction and presently functional in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise particularly Eluru District;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised for the expansion and construction of mobile tower infrastructure during the last five years, district-wise for Andhra Pradesh especially in Eluru District, State and year-wise;

(c) the details of the employment and skill development opportunities generated for youth in Andhra Pradesh as a result of mobile tower construction and related infrastructure activities, district-wise; and

(d) whether any mobile tower construction projects in Andhra Pradesh have been delayed and if so, the details thereof including the causes of such delays and the corrective measures undertaken by the Government to address the same?

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

(a): Government through Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) has undertaken several schemes for provision of 4G mobile services in identified uncovered villages/locations across the country including Andhra Pradesh State.

Under DBN funded Mobile schemes, 4,047 villages/locations have been covered with 4G mobile services through installation of 2,058 towers in Andhra Pradesh as on 30.06.2026. In Eluru district, 65 villages/locations have been covered with mobile services through installation of 56 towers.

As on 30.06.2026, the district-wise BTSs (Technology-wise) functional in Andhra Pradesh is attached as **Statement-I**.

(b): The State /UT-wise details of funds disbursed under various Mobile Projects of DBN during last five financial years is attached as **Statement-II**.

(c): Sir, no such record is maintained.

(d): In Andhra Pradesh, Digital Bharat Nidhi is funding the following mobile connectivity projects:

i. Mobile connectivity in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas: Phase2 (LWE-II)
ii. Mobile connectivity in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas: Phase-I 4G Upgradation (LWE-I 4G Upgradation)
iii. Provision of 4G based mobile services in identified uncovered villages in Aspirational Districts.
iv. Saturation of 4G mobile services

Execution of some sites has faced delays due to factors such as unavailability of road access, delay in land allotment, forest, wildlife and right of way permission etc. Such issues are addressed in consultation with the State Government.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise BTSs (Technology-wise) functional in Andhra Pradesh

30.06.2026			BTS																					Grand Total
LSA Name	State/UT Name	District Name	2G BTS					3G BTS						4G BTS						5G BTS					
			Airtel	BSNL	MTNL	VI	2G TOTAL	Airtel	BSNL	MTNL	VI	Reliance	3G TOTAL	Airtel	BSNL	Bharti DNPL	Reliance Jio	VI	4G TOTAL	Airtel	BSNL	Reliance Jio	VI	5G TOTAL	
		Total	**10581**	**4117**	**0**	**5768**	**20466**	**0**	**178**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**178**	**18945**	**5985**	**0**	**37661**	**9713**	**72304**	**5855**	**0**	**15409**	**97**	**21361**	**114309**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu	534	174	0	213	**921**	0	12	0	0	0	**12**	905	200	0	2279	304	**3688**	234	0	832	0	**1066**	**5687**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	SRI SATHYA SAI	399	129	0	154	**682**	0	10	0	0	0	**10**	643	153	0	1539	210	**2545**	168	0	590	0	**758**	**3995**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Annamayya	363	161	0	160	**684**	0	3	0	0	0	**3**	650	216	0	1290	268	**2424**	195	0	538	0	**733**	**3844**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	434	151	0	192	**777**	0	4	0	0	0	**4**	723	237	0	1494	318	**2772**	178	0	726	0	**904**	**4457**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	TIRUPATI	609	223	0	286	**1118**	0	17	0	0	0	**17**	1259	270	0	2117	486	**4132**	381	0	941	30	**1352**	**6619**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	103	61	0	0	**164**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	109	567	0	749	0	**1425**	0	0	80	0	**80**	**1669**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema	295	102	0	184	**581**	0	9	0	0	0	**9**	552	113	0	946	336	**1947**	210	0	479	0	**689**	**3226**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	381	133	0	238	**752**	0	3	0	0	0	**3**	731	173	0	1254	433	**2591**	297	0	604	0	**901**	**4247**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	KAKINADA	402	137	0	261	**800**	0	3	0	0	0	**3**	793	186	0	1368	483	**2830**	308	0	612	0	**920**	**4553**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	431	187	0	285	**903**	0	6	0	0	0	**6**	729	256	0	1519	474	**2978**	244	0	660	0	**904**	**4791**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	337	147	0	202	**686**	0	9	0	0	0	**9**	654	162	0	1202	382	**2400**	246	0	514	0	**760**	**3855**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	BAPATLA	320	106	0	190	**616**	0	6	0	0	0	**6**	552	108	0	994	334	**1988**	157	0	434	0	**591**	**3201**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	451	182	0	311	**944**	0	8	0	0	0	**8**	938	224	0	1721	534	**3417**	328	0	730	0	**1058**	**5427**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	PALNADU	406	142	0	271	**819**	0	6	0	0	0	**6**	675	157	0	1402	454	**2688**	196	0	554	0	**750**	**4263**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Y S R	466	206	0	213	**885**	0	19	0	0	0	**19**	816	246	0	1803	356	**3221**	216	0	753	0	**969**	**5094**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	368	122	0	231	**721**	0	4	0	0	0	**4**	666	166	0	1214	401	**2447**	225	0	510	0	**735**	**3907**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	NTR	486	199	0	309	**994**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	969	248	0	1690	577	**3484**	331	0	738	0	**1069**	**5547**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	443	165	0	243	**851**	0	10	0	0	0	**10**	789	198	0	1708	387	**3082**	241	0	650	0	**891**	**4834**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	NANDYAL	383	150	0	205	**738**	0	9	0	0	0	**9**	624	169	0	1321	305	**2419**	184	0	476	0	**660**	**3826**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	577	250	0	295	**1122**	0	6	0	0	0	**6**	1021	270	0	1897	489	**3677**	346	0	730	0	**1076**	**5881**

Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	274	89	0	175	**538**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	466	95	0	883	296	**1740**	140	0	346	0	**486**	**2764**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Markapuram	212	95	0	146	**453**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	303	111	0	891	235	**1540**	68	0	272	0	**340**	**2333**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	152	102	0	57	**311**	0	6	0	0	0	**6**	202	168	0	552	68	**990**	27	0	172	0	**199**	**1506**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	431	184	0	192	**807**	0	1	0	0	0	**1**	722	232	0	1358	304	**2616**	177	0	572	0	**749**	**4173**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	367	182	0	189	**738**	0	9	0	0	0	**9**	585	215	0	1150	322	**2272**	158	0	496	0	**654**	**3673**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	ANAKAPALLI	348	117	0	209	**674**	0	1	0	0	0	**1**	599	178	0	1059	333	**2169**	171	0	450	0	**621**	**3465**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	535	184	0	346	**1065**	0	17	0	0	0	**17**	1183	271	0	2103	607	**4164**	421	0	900	67	**1388**	**6634**
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Polavaram	74	37	0	11	**122**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	87	396	0	158	17	**658**	8	0	50	0	**58**	**838**

STATEMENT-II

THE STATE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF FUNDS DISBURSED UNDER VARIOUS MOBILE PROJECTS OF DBN DURING LAST FIVE FINANCIAL YEARS (2021-22 TO 2025-26)

Sl. No.	Name OF STATEs	Total Fund disbursed (Amount in Rs. crores)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	138
2	**Andhra Pradesh**	**1,249**
3	Assam	395
4	Bihar	195
5	Chhattisgarh	1,071
6	Gujarat (including Dadar & Nagar Have and Daman & Diu)	398
7	Haryana	3
8	Himachal Pradesh	324
9	Jammu and Kashmir (including Ladakh)	589
10	Jharkhand	957
11	Karnataka	355
12	Kerala	190
13	Lakshadweep	9
14	Maharashtra (including Goa)	1,738
15	Madhya Pradesh	930
16	NE-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura)	453
17	NE-II(Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland)	1,099
18	Odisha	2,024
19	Punjab	23
20	Rajasthan	832
21	Tamil Nadu	155
22	Telangana	213
23	Uttar Pradesh	167

24	Uttarakhand	335
25	West Bengal (including Sikkim)	62
	Grand Total	**13,904**

QUALITY OF FOODGRAINS DISTRIBUTED UNDER PDS

2817. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

(a) whether the Government monitors the quality of rice, wheat and other foodgrains supplied under the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details of the number of complaints received regarding poor quality, damaged or inedible foodgrains, State/UT and district-wise including Telangana;

(c) the details of the number of inspections conducted and action taken against responsible agencies; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve storage, transport, quality testing and grievance redressal under PDS?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. 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 Government of India.

Further, no complaint received regarding quality of foodgrains supplied under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

(c): 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 details on the steps taken by the Government to improve storage, transport, quality testing and grievance redressal under PDS are as under:

Storage: Government continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired through following schemes:

- Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme,
- Central Sector Scheme (CSS) “Storage & Godowns (Focus on NE),

- Hiring of godown from CWC/SWCs/State Agencies,
- Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS),
- Creation of godown under Asset Monetization,
- Construction of SILOs under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode
- Modified PEG scheme for NE& Hilly states with longer guarantee period of 15 years
- CAP hiring Scheme

Transport: A GPS enabled live tracking solution *viz.* Vehicle Location Tracking System (VLTS) has been developed by the Department. This project aims to introduce a vehicle tracking system for continuous monitoring of vehicles used to transport foodgrains in order to preventing the pilferage/theft of PDS foodgrains during movement.

Quality testing: The Quality Management System (QMS) has been developed by the Department to monitor laboratory activities on real time basis. This system aims to enhance operational planning, improve quality control of foodgrains, ensure greater reliability and accuracy throughout the procurement, preservation, and end-to-end supply chain processes of foodgrains.

Grievance redressal:

- Universal availability of 1967/1800-series toll-free helplines across all States/UTs.

- Introduction of Anna Sahayata, an advanced AI-enabled WhatsApp and IVRS-based grievance redressal system, allowing beneficiaries to lodge complaints in their own language.
- Mera Ration Mobile App, which enables beneficiaries to check their entitlements, member and demographic details, last month's distribution status, nearby FPS location, and to lodge grievances directly through the app.

मध्य प्रदेश में पीएम-कुसुम

2818. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

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

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में विशेषकर रतलाम लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रधान मंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) के अंतर्गत कृषि फीडरों के सौरकरण, सौर सिंचाई पंपों की स्थापना और विकेन्द्रीकृत सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्वीकृत और स्थापित सौर पंपों, सौर ऊर्जा युक्त कृषि फीडरों का ब्यौरा क्या है और पीएम-कुसुम के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में जिला-वार और विशेष रूप से उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या पीएम-कुसुम के परिणामस्वरूप सिंचाई की लागत में कमी आई है, किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हुई है, बिजली की निर्बाध उपलब्धता हुई है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा, शेष पात्र किसानों को पीएम-कुसुम का लाभ प्रदान करने, कृषि क्षेत्र में विद्युत राजसहायता के बोझ को कम करने और हरित ऊर्जा के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों 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): पीएम कुसुम एक मांग संचालित योजना है तथा मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों में इसका कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। योजना का कार्यान्वयन राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (एसआईए) की जिम्मेदारी है। एसआईए द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में प्रगति इस प्रकार है:

(दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

पीएम कुसुम घटक	**स्वीकृत**	**स्थापना**
क (मेगावाट में)	1,401	201.66
ख (पंपों की संख्या)	59,400	24,682
ग (पंपों की संख्या)	1,75,000	62,378

<u>रतलाम लोक सभा क्षेत्र, के अंतर्गत जिला-वार, प्रगति इस प्रकार है:</u>

जिला	**घटक क के अंतर्गत स्थापना (MW)**	**घटक क के अंतर्गत स्थापना (पंपों की संख्या)**
रतलाम	7	981
झाबुआ	शून्य	67
अलीराजपुर	1	41

योजना में घटक ख के अंतर्गत किसी स्थापना की सूचना नहीं दी गई है।

(ग): राज्यों ने विद्युत की खरीद की कम हुई लागत, ऊर्जा की प्रति यूनिट आपूर्ति लागत में कमी, ऊर्जा हानि में कमी तथा अपने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन्नत सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थितियों में सुधार की सूचना दी है।

मध्य प्रदेश की एसआईए ने पीएम कुसुम परियोजनाओं के माध्य में 2.94-3.25 प्रति यूनिट की कम टैरिफ की विद्युत खरीद की सूचना दी है।

घटक ख के अंतर्गत, राज्य 30% केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के अतिरिक्त 60% राज्य का हिस्सा भी प्रदान कर रहा है, जिससे किसानों के लिए सौर पंप की स्थापना सुलभ हो रही है।

(घ): पीएम कुसुम योजना को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने और शेष पात्र किसानों को लाभ देने के लिए, मंत्रालय योजना के तहत नियमित जागरूकता, क्षमता-निर्माण और हितधारक संपर्क गतिविधियां चलाता है। इनमें क्षेत्रीय कार्यशालाएं, राज्यों के साथ समीक्षा बैठकें, क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम, प्रिंट, टेलीविजन और रेडियो आउटरीच अभियान और समय पर कार्यान्वयन और अधिक लाभार्थी भागीदारी की सुविधा के लिए राज्यों और डिस्कॉम के साथ योजना कार्यान्वयन की निरंतर निगरानी शामिल है।

QUANTITY OF MINERALS PROCESSED IN DHULE–NARDANA RAILWAY PROJECT

2819. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has verified the quantity of Earth, murum, stone, sand, ballast and other minor minerals excavated, procured and utilized in the Dhule (Borvihir)–Nardana New BG Railway Line Project;

(b) whether the contractor/sub-contractors have furnished proof of valid quarry permits, source approvals, transit passes, royalty, District Mineral Foundation (DMF) contributions, other statutory compliances under the MMDR Act, 1957 and the applicable Maharashtra Minor Mineral Rules;

(c) whether the Government have reconciled such quantities and statutory payments with the records of the District Mining Officer, Dhule and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government propose to ensure verification of such statutory compliance before the release of final payments under the contract?

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

(a) to (d): The quantity of Earth, murum, stone, sand, ballast and other minor minerals excavated, procured and utilized in the Dhule (Borvihir)–Nardana New Broad Gauge Line Project (51 Km) are measured, duly accounted for and paid as per the agreement. The valid quarry permits and other statutory compliances as stipulated in the agreement are furnished by the respective agency.

Payment of all statutory charges including Payment of Royalty is the responsibility of the concerned agency. However, if any discrepancy is brought to the notice of Railway by concerned State Government officials before completion

of contract agreement then appropriate action including deduction is taken accordingly.

The Dhule (Borvihir) – Nardana New Line Project (51 Km) has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹1,251 crore. The details are as under:-

S.No.	Name of the Project	Status
1.	Dhule (Borvihir) – Nardana New Line (51 Km)	An expenditure of ₹367 crore has been incurred upto March, 2026 and an Outlay of ₹120 crore has been provided for the year 2026-27. Land has largely been acquired but there is a local resistance in work due to demand of higher compensation by local farmers. 22 out of 40 Minor Bridges have been completed. 27 out of 46 Road under Bridge (RUB) have been completed. Works of Earthwork, Formation, Major Bridges, ROBs and Station Buildings' have been taken up.

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

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities

- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

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

Various steps taken by the Government for effective and speedy implementation of rail projects include:

- Substantial increase in allocation of funds.
- Delegation of powers at field level.
- Close monitoring of progress of project at various levels.
- Regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects.

NEW MOBILE MANUFACTURING INITIATIVE

2820. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has prescribed measures under the new mobile manufacturing initiative to promote higher domestic value addition, design capabilities and manufacture of advanced electronic components;

(b) the details of incentives and financial support proposed for promoting research, innovation and component manufacturing under the initiative;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the potential of manufacturing hubs in Tamil Nadu including Sriperumbudur and Hosur for expanding high-value electronics manufacturing and integration into global value chains; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen domestic electronics manufacturing capabilities and technology development?

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): Driven by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, Government of India has taken several policy initiatives to develop a complete ecosystem of electronics manufacturing.

Government adopted a well thought out strategy to develop India's electronic manufacturing ecosystem – beginning with the manufacturing of finished products, followed by sub-assemblies, components, and eventually machinery and tools. At the same time, Government focused on creating the necessary infrastructure to support electronics manufacturing.

As a result of these initiatives, India has emerged as global electronics manufacturing hub. Electronic manufacture in India has expanded significantly in the last 12 years, which can be seen from the following statistics:

#	2014-15	2025-26	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (₹)	~1.9 Lakh Cr	~13.11 Lakh Cr	Increased 7 times
Export of electronics goods (₹)	~38 thousand Cr	~4.24 Lakh Cr	Increased 11 times
Production of mobile phones (₹)	~18 thousand Cr	~6.27 Lakh Cr	Increased 33 times
Export of mobile phones (₹)	~15 hundred Cr	~ 2.59 Lakh Cr	Increased 165 times

The growth in electronics manufacturing has been possible due to various measures taken by the Government in the last 12 years to promote domestic production, exports and value addition of electronic goods including mobile phones, IT Hardware and electronic components. Some of the major initiatives include:

- PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing
- PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware
- Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)
- Semicon India Programme
- Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme

- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)
- Modified Programme for Development of Semiconductors and Display Manufacturing Ecosystem in India.
- Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order to promote using made in India goods.
- Allowing 100% FDI in the sector

Mobile phones have been the central driver for overall growth in the electronics manufacturing in the country. Mobile phone has contributed significantly to India's total electronic manufacturing and total electronics exports in FY 2025-26. India has emerged as the 2nd largest mobile phone manufacturer globally and has transitioned into a net exporter of mobile phones, from being an importer of the same in 2014. Mobile phone manufacturing is providing the scale and capability required to build a globally competitive electronics industry.

Mobile Phone Manufacturing Scheme (MPMS)

To further scale up mobile phone manufacturing, deepen domestic value addition, strengthen supply chain resilience and enhance global competitiveness, the Union Cabinet approved the Mobile Phone Manufacturing Scheme (MPMS) on 15.07.2026, with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 62,500 crores for a period of five years from FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31.

MPMS aims to scale-up mobile phone manufacturing by incentivizing mobile phone production with differentiated incentives ranging from 2.25% to 5%. To increase Domestic Value Addition (DVA) by strengthening the supply chain ecosystem for mobile phone manufacturing in the country, the Scheme also provides an additional incentive of upto 1.5% on domestic sourcing of key components and sub-assemblies.

The Scheme also aims to build Indian Mobile Phone Brands, by emphasizing on Research & Development (R&D), innovation and encouraging indigenous technology development by providing an additional incentive of 3% for Indian design and R&D to Indian mobile phone brands.

Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS):

To develop a robust electronics component manufacturing ecosystem in the country, Government has already launched Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS) in April 2025. The Scheme supports the manufacturing of key components and sub-assemblies such as Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), Li-ion Cells, Enclosures, passive components and electro-mechanical components; Display Modules, Camera Modules and Optical Transceivers; their supply chain; and capital equipment required for electronics manufacturing.

Electronics Manufacturing in Tamil Nadu:

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji's vision has benefitted Tamil Nadu. Government of India has supported the setting up of many electronics manufacturing plants in Tamil Nadu under various flagship schemes of MeitY as detailed below:

#	District	Number of manufacturing units
1	Chengalpattu	4
2	Chennai	6
3	Coimbatore	1
4	Kanchipuram	38
5	Krishnagiri	8
6	Thoothukudi	2
7	Tirunelveli	1
8	Tiruvallur	6
9	Vellore	1

These units are engaged in manufacturing of mobile phones, IT hardware products, Auto electronics, consumer electronics, capital goods, PCB, display modules, enclosures, transducer, LED lights, chargers, connectors etc.

Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0): To provide plug-and-play manufacturing infrastructure with ready land, utilities, and common facilities to reduce setup time and enhance production efficiency, the Government notified the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme.

Under EMC 2.0 scheme, two (02) Greenfield EMCs have been approved in the state of Tamil Nadu at Kanchipuram and Thiruvallur. These projects have a total

project cost of Rs. 1012.02 crores covering an area of 853.6 acres with central finance assistance of Rs. 506 crores.

PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

2821. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the rise in domestic prices of essential commodities following the increase in global crude oil prices due to the ongoing Iran– Israel conflict and tensions in the Gulf region and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the extent to which higher fuel and transportation costs have increased procurement, storage and distribution expenditure of foodgrains and other commodities under the Public Distribution System;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of fuel-driven inflation on retail prices of pulses, edible oils and other essential commodities during the current financial year and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of instances where buffer stock release, Price Stabilisation Fund intervention, or import duty changes were required due to fuel price shocks; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect consumers from inflation arising from geopolitical conflicts affecting energy prices?

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): Government monitors the daily prices of 41 food commodities submitted by the 579 price monitoring centres across the country. In the wake of West Asia conflict, government has constituted seven empowered groups to monitor and assess the impact of the West Asia situation and take necessary remedial measures. Empowered Group on Prices and Supply of Essential Commodities comprising Department of Consumer Affairs, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare and Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying is one of the seven Groups. The Group monitors the availability and prices of essential commodities and deliberates the remedial measures to be taken by the Ministry/ Department concerned in order to address the issues.

As per daily price trends, the prices of essential food commodities like cereals and pulses are stable despite the recent West Asia conflict and disruptions in global supply chains on the back of record foodgrains production of 3,765.63 lakh tonnes in 2025-26 and ample stock available with the government. Among major vegetables, prices of potato are remarkably stable

while prices of tomato and onion exhibited slight seasonal variations while remaining largely range bound. In respect of edible oils, India's dependence on imports makes domestic prices sensitive to global market trends.

(d) and (e): Government keeps a close watch on the production and availability of essential commodities through regular reviews by the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). The Committee reviews, on regular basis, the scenario and the indicative trends in prices of essential agri-horticultural commodities and suggests measures to enhance availability through increased domestic production and rationalisation in export-import policies.

Pulses from the Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) buffer are released in a regulated manner to augment the availability and cool down the market prices. Market interventions through buffer stock also help in nudging the market players lower their prices. Buffer stock of pulses also acts as deterrent against speculative hoarding and manipulation by market players. During 2025-26, a total of 4.04 lakh tonnes of pulses were released from the PSF buffer through open market sale. In addition, pulses were also supplied to States/UTs for their welfare schemes on continuous basis, as per demand and availability. In case of onion, a total of 2.87 lakh tonnes of Rabi-2025 harvest were procured during 2025-26. The buffer stock of onion plays critical role in controlling the seasonal fluctuation in prices during the period between Rabi and Kharif onion harvests when prices tend to rise due to the depletion in stored Rabi onions. Onions from the

government buffer are released during this lean season in regulated and targeted manner through retail and bulk sales to augment the market availability and stabilise the prices.

To protect the consumer from inflation arising from the geopolitical conflicts affecting energy prices, Department of Consumer Affairs has set up Control Room to monitor prices and enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. Meetings were held with the Food & Civil Supplies Departments and State Police authorities of the States and UTs to sensitise them on price stability and enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act. The National Consumer Helpline has been strengthened for an intensive monitoring of LPG-related grievances. As of date, prices of agri-food commodities, especially, foodgrains have been largely stable and there are no spikes in consumer grievances relating to LPG.

PENDING RELEASE OF FOOD SUBSIDY REIMBURSEMENT

2822. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted representations seeking release of pending food subsidy reimbursement amounting to Rs.

1,079.34 crore under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) and allied schemes for the period 2017-18 to 2025-26;

(b) if so, the component-wise details of the pending claims including dues relating to mapper report issues, excess distribution of foodgrains, transportation claims normal reduction pending audit finalisation and supplementary bills along with the reasons for non-settlement of each component;

(c) whether the Union Government has examined the claims submitted by the State Government of Kerala and the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and if so, the present status thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to release the eligible pending amount to the State Government of Kerala and if so, the timeline fixed for clearance of the dues; and

(e) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure timely reimbursement?

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

(a) to (d): Yes Sir. Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) reimburses the expenditure incurred by States that have opted for Decentralized Procurement (DCP) mode including Govt. of Kerala for distribution of food-grains to the

beneficiaries of Central Schemes as per allocation made by Government of India. Further, funds are also released by Food Corporation of India (FCI) to the States for the quantum of food-grains handed over to them by States for Central Pool. The difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP), at which foodgrains are issued to States, is reimbursed to FCI and DCP States as food subsidy. Further, the release of food subsidy is an ongoing and continuous process. The subsidy claims are processed keeping in view the opening and closing balance of stocks, procurement, allocation, distribution of food grains, FCI's reconciliation, Utilization Certificates etc. The food subsidy released to DCP States & FCI is made as per budgetary allocation made by Ministry of Finance (Mof). State wise funds are not allocated by Mof .

The admissible provisional subsidy has already been released by DFPD to Govt. of Kerala. As regards, FY 2025-26, State has been informed to rectify its stock flow statement and submit the supplementary claim on SCAN portal.

Further as per uniform process of final settlement applicable for all the states, State may claim any additional admissible subsidy, at the time of finalization/settlement of audited accounts for the respective years.

The details of food subsidy released to Government of Kerala under PMGKAY since 2017-18 onwards is at **Statement**.

(e): The Subsidy Claim Application for NFSA (SCAN) portal developed with support from NIC, provides an end-to-end online platform for submission,

processing and release of food subsidy under NFSA. The portal covers both provisional and final stages of subsidy claims, from submission by States to scrutiny of bills and cost sheets and release of subsidy to FCI and DCP States. SCAN improves time efficiency, accuracy and accountability, enables real-time tracking, reduces manual intervention and costs, and enhances transparency, in line with the objectives of Digital India.

STATEMENT

THE DETAILS OF FOOD SUBSIDY RELEASED TO STATE GOVT. OF KERALA UNDER DCP MODE SINCE 2017-18 ONWARDS ARE AS BELOW:

Financial Year	Amount (Rs. In Crore)
2017-18	782.06
2018-19	620.23
2019-20	469.30
2020-21	1214.98
2021-22	1777.86
2022-23	1544.89
2023-24	1151.85
2024-25	1062.36
2025-26	900.51
2026-27 (as on 03.08.2026)	203.94

From April 2020 to December 2022 under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), 5Kg per month per person free of cost food grain was additionally distributed to all AAY and PHH beneficiaries.

HYGIENE STANDARDS IN SUPERFAST TRAINS

2823. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the condition of coaches and toilet facilities in long distance superfast trains vis-à-vis prescribed service life and hygiene standards and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of coaches due for replacement and the timeline fixed for their upgradation, zone-wise;

(c) the number of complaints received including Twitter/Social Media regarding unclean/non- functional toilets, inadequate water supply etc. during the last five years along with the action taken, year-wise; and

(d) the details of the measures adopted by the Government to ensure regular inspection, timely coach replacement and compliance with prescribed hygiene and sanitation standards in such trains?

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

(a) to (d): Modernization and Improvement/up-gradation of Rolling Stock to enhance safety, convenience and comfort of passengers is a continuous and ongoing process on Indian Railways and replacement/repair of coaches is carried out based on condition/completing codal life etc.

The work of replacement of earlier ICF coaches with safer and more modern LHB coaches has been taken up in a phased manner. Technologically superior LHB coaches have better riding, improved aesthetics and features like Lightweight design, Anti climbing features, Air suspension (Secondary) with failure indication system, stainless steel shell and disc brake system etc.

PRODUCTION OF LHB COACHES DURING 2014-26 VIS-À-VIS 2004-14 IS AS UNDER:

Period	LHB coaches manufactured
2004-14	2,337 nos.
2014-26	49,366 nos. (more than 21 times)

Indian Railways make every endeavour to keep trains in properly hygienic and clean condition to ensure passengers comfort and a pleasant travel experience. Various measures to improve hygiene and cleanliness in trains are as following:

- Mechanized Coach Cleaning is ensured during primary and secondary maintenance for better cleaning of the coach including interior, exterior and toilets.

- On Board Housekeeping Services (OBHS) is provided to maintain cleanliness and hygiene in long-distance trains during run of the train.
- Clean Train Station (CTS) Scheme is provided at identified stations to improve the cleanliness of trains en-route by undertaking mechanized cleaning.
- All mainline passenger coaches have been installed with bio-toilets.
- Regular Pests and Rodent control is done in all coaches.
- Dustbins have been provided in all passenger coaches and waste generated inside trains is collected and disposed at designated en-route stations identified for this purpose.
- 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.

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.

Further, Regular inspections are done during maintenance at Depots/Sheds etc. as per prescribed schedule/ periodicity for ensuring the proper upkeep of coaches and maintaining hygiene and sanitation standards.

मैलानी-नानपारा रेल लाइन

2824. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मैलानी-नानपारा रेल खंड परियोजना, जो इस पिछड़े और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के लिए जीवन रेखा के रूप में कार्य करती है, वन विभाग द्वारा उठाई गई आपत्तियों के कारण कई वर्षों से लंबित है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के समन्वय से कोई समयबद्ध समाधान खोजने या वैकल्पिक मार्ग को मंजूरी देने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यह ध्यान में रखते हुए कि तराई क्षेत्र होने के कारण लखीमपुर और पलिया क्षेत्र में रेलवे पटरियां मानसून के दौरान मिट्टी के धंसने (भू-धंसाव) के प्रति संवेदनशील हैं, क्या रेलवे का उक्त संवेदनशील रेल खंड में रेलवे पटरियों की व्यापक सुरक्षा संपरीक्षा और पुलों के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए कोई विशेष निधि प्रदान करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (ग) : मैलानी और नानपारा पहले से ही मौजूदा मीटर आमान (एमजी) रेल लाइन के माध्यम से जुड़े हुए हैं। इस मीटर आमान मार्ग का प्रमुख हिस्सा (लगभग 128 किलोमीटर) वन्यजीव/वन क्षेत्र से

होकर गुजर रहा है, इसलिए इस खंड का आमान परिवर्तन कार्य शुरू नहीं किया गया है। बहरहाल, एक निर्बाध बड़ी आमान संपर्कता स्थापित करने के लिए, दुधवा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान एवं राय भोज - नानापारा आमान परिवर्तन (13 किलोमीटर) से बचते हुए मैलानी-भीरा खेड़ी आमान परिवर्तन (16 किलोमीटर), भीरा खीड़ी-राय भोज नई लाइन (120 किलोमीटर) के लिए सर्वेक्षण को विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु स्वीकृत किया गया है।

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने के पश्चात, परियोजना की स्वीकृति के लिए राज्य सरकारों, वन अधिकारियों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और आवश्यक अनुमोदनों जैसे नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि के मूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता होती है। चूंकि, परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति देना एक सतत एवं गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, निश्चित समय-सीमा विभिन्न हितधारकों द्वारा मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करती है।

भारतीय रेल में रेलपथ और पुलों के निरीक्षण और अनुरक्षण को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। रेलवे में रेलपथों और पुलों के निरीक्षण और अनुरक्षण की एक सुस्थापित प्रणाली है, जैसाकि अनुरक्षण संहिता में यथा निर्धारित है।

मैलानी-नानपारा मीटर आमान खंड में रेलपथों का भी निर्धारित उपबंधों के अनुसार निरीक्षण और अनुरक्षण किया जाता है और यह अनुमत गति पर गाड़ी चालन के लिए सुरक्षित है। मैलानी-नानपारा में रेलपथ संरचना को उन्नत करने के लिए लगभग 109 किलोमीटर के पूर्ण रेलपथ नवीकरण को स्वीकृति दी गई है। इसके अलावा, अतिरिक्त जलमार्ग प्रदान करने और मौजूदा पुलों के सुदृढ़ीकरण के संबंध में मैलानी-नानपारा खंड में एक आर्च ब्रिज के पुनर्निर्माण, 6 नए पुलों के प्रावधान और पुल सं. 97 के गाइड बंड को मजबूत करने के लिए 8.3 करोड़ रुपए की राशि के निर्माण कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDIA AI MISSION

2825. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the present status of implementation of the IndiaAI Mission including the details of Artificial Intelligence (AI) computing infrastructure, Common Computing Facility and AI Kosh established across the country;

(b) the details of AI startups, academic institutions and research organisations from Odisha that have received support under the IndiaAI Mission indicating the nature of assistance provided;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to expand AI research, skilling and computing infrastructure in eastern India particularly in Odisha and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds allocated and utilised under the IndiaAI Mission during the last two years, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c): India's AI policy is based on Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of democratizing technology. It is aimed at creating economic opportunities and employment for youth, while addressing risks associated with AI.

India's AI strategy builds on India's vibrant IT sector with annual revenue of 300 billion dollars and 60 Lakh strong workforce. India AI Mission has seven pillars including development of AI models, applications, datasets, talent development and affordable compute.

Progress under IndiaAI Mission till date:

Affordable compute : Compute resources are made available to startups, MSMEs, researchers, academic institutions, students and Government entities at subsidised rates of up to 40% through the IndiaAI Compute Portal (https://compute.indiaai.gov.in), under a published End User Policy that defines eligibility criteria and the methodology for access.

- Compute Service Providers empaneled: 15
- Number of end-users/projects supported: 237
- GPU hours sanctioned: approximately 93.18 lakh
- A High-Performance AI Compute System of approximately 1.1 EFLOPS is being established at the NIC Data Centre, Shastri Park, Delhi.
- Subsidized access to high-end GPU compute has been allocated to Odisha-based entities, including Odisha Computer Application Centre.

IndiaAI labs:

- 27 India Data and AI Labs established, supporting training for more than 3,500 students.

- 188 additional Labs have been identified for establishment across ITIs/Polytechnics.
- NIELIT Data & AI Lab, Bhubaneswar: One IndiaAI Data & AI Lab has been operationalised at the NIELIT Centre, Bhubaneswar, delivering foundational courses in Data Annotation and Data Curation. 374 students have registered for the two foundational courses at the Bhubaneswar Centre. Of these, 199 students have completed the training.

AI Centres of Excellence : Under the IndiaAI Startup Financing pillar, a scheme for establishment of 58 AI Centres of Excellence (AI-CoEs) has been approved in collaboration with State/UT Governments and industry partners. The scheme includes a provision for 2 Artificial Intelligence Centres of Excellence in Odisha.

(d): The budgetary allocation under the IndiaAI Mission during the last two years is as follows:

#	Financial Year	Budgetary Allocation (Rs. Cr)
1	2024-25	173
2	2025-26	800

PROJECT UNDER NEC

2826. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

(a) the details of the total number of projects sanctioned, completed, on-going and pending under schemes of the North Eastern Council (NEC), State-wise;

(b) the funds approved, released and utilized for NEC projects, State-wise;

(c) the number of on-going and pending projects which are running beyond their scheduled deadline, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for delay in overdue NEC projects and the steps taken by the Government to ensure their timely completion**?**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a): The State-wise details of the total number of projects sanctioned under schemes of the North Eastern Council (NEC)since FY 2004-05 and those completed as on 30.06.2026 is given at **Statement-I.**

(b): Under Schemes of NEC, the outlay is divided into three components namely State Normative Component (SNC), Central Agency Component (CAC) and Focused Development Component (FDC). The SNC is sub-allocated to States on a normative formula (Assam 20%, Arunachal Pradesh 13%, Manipur/ Meghalaya/ Mizoram/ Nagaland/ Tripura 12% each, Sikkim 7%). However, funds are released only upon the approval of projects recommended under the Scheme. The State-

wise details of funds released and utilized under the Schemes of NEC during the last three years is at **Statement-II.**

(c): The State-wise number of projects which are running beyond their scheduled completion date, as on 30.06.2026 is at **Statement-III**.

(d): Implementation of projects sanctioned under Scheme of NEC comes under the purview of the State Government/Agencies concerned. Delays in NEC project implementation are mainly due to natural and site-related challenges such as frequent landslides, heavy monsoon rainfall, and unstable geological conditions that disrupt construction and damage access roads. Progress is further slowed by supply chain constraints, including difficulties in procuring and transporting materials and equipment to remote hilly terrain.

To ensure timely completion of delayed projects, regular review meetings are held, including weekly meetings chaired by the Hon'ble Minister. In these meetings, progress of select projects is graphically analyzed using weekly updated, geotagged, time-stamped photographs, along with incremental physical and financial progress. State Governments and implementing agencies are alerted and instructed to adhere to timelines as well as submit Utilization Certificates and expedite timely completion. There is also a system of inspections by Field Technical Support Units, Project Quality Monitors and Third Party Technical Inspection to ensure quality and timeliness of works.

STATEMENT-I

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS SANCTIONED SINCE 2004-05 AND COMPLETED, UNDER SCHEMES OF THE NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL (NEC):

State	Sanctioned		Completed (as on 30/06/2026)	
	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Cost (Rs in Cr)	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Cost (Rs in Cr)
Arunachal Pradesh	231	1767.83	188	1368.27
Assam	241	1960.83	186	1531.67
Manipur	202	1553.05	155	1305.38
Meghalaya	179	1255.85	140	951.57
Mizoram	172	1474.72	135	1248.14
Nagaland	254	1610.41	209	1357.92
Sikkim	123	740.14	105	569.47
Tripura	114	1033.78	72	772.33
Other Agency	330	3588.97	193	1431.08
Total	**1846**	**14985.57**	**1383**	**10535.83**

STATEMENT-II

FUNDS RELEASED AND UTILIZED FROM FY 2023-24 TO 2025-26 UNDER SONEC FOR NEC PROJECTS

(Rs. in cr.)

State	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Arunachal Pradesh	105.72	87.00	59.00
Assam	101.67	121.01	92.13
Manipur	56.68	67.27	54.32
Meghalaya	106.20	86.73	82.40
Mizoram	47.14	81.42	68.20
Nagaland	101.22	51.82	53.20
Sikkim	37.26	31.31	44.10
Tripura	43.87	81.44	64.30
Central Agencies	163.24	162.89	243.45
Total	**763.00**	**770.89**	**761.10**

STATEMENT-III

STATE-WISE ONGOING PROJECTS RUNNING BEYOND THEIR SCHEDULED COMPLETION DATE AS ON 30.06.2026

State Wise	No of Projects	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. In Cr.)
Arunachal Pradesh	26	281.26
Assam	44	315.87
Manipur	37	198.9
Meghalaya	27	175.58
Mizoram	27	145.82
Nagaland	31	148.01
Sikkim	11	69.24

Tripura	29	133.38
Total	**232**	**1468.06**

INNOVATION PURSUIT FOR INSPIRED RESEARCH (INSPIRE)

2827. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

(a) the progress made under the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Programme during the last five years and the details of number of students and young researchers supported, component-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the INSPIRE Programme to encourage meritorious students to pursue higher education and research in science;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to improve outreach and participation under the Programme, particularly in rural, remote and aspirational districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT

OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) to (c): Over the last five years, the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Programme of the department of science and technology has systematically nurtured scientific talent at different stages of the academic and research pipeline through its four major components. INSPIRE MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) promotes innovation and scientific creativity among students aged 10-17 years (Classes VI-XII) by encouraging them to develop and showcase original ideas and innovations. INSPIRE Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) supports meritorious students aged 17-22 years pursuing undergraduate and postgraduate studies in natural and basic sciences by awarding 12,000 scholarships annually, each valued at ₹80,000 per year. INSPIRE Fellowship encourages outstanding graduates and INSPIRE scholars to pursue research through full-time Ph.D. programme(s) by providing financial support up to five years, including a fellowship of ₹37,000 per month as Junior Research Fellow (JRF), ₹42,000 per month as Senior Research Fellow (SRF), admissible House Rent Allowance (HRA), and an annual contingency grant of ₹20,000. INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship supports outstanding postdoctoral researchers, generally in the 27-32 years age group (with applicable age relaxations for reserved categories), through a five-

year fellowship. Fellows receive ₹1,25,000 per month, an annual increment of ₹2,000, and a research grant of ₹35 lakh over the fellowship period.

The Government has been committed to promotion of the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Programme to encourage meritorious students to pursue higher education and research in science. The component-wise INSPIRE activities during the last five years, including the number of students and young researchers supported under each component, are provided below:

Program/Financial Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
INSPIRE-MANAK	52720	43381	46926	50009	49805
INSPIRE-SHE	18039	19771	18236	20354	24276
INSPIRE Fellowship	2768	2872	2811	2448	3364
INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship	474	338	299	225	477

With a goal to enhance innovative research by the young generation in the country, impact of these components is being monitored and analysed to facilitate their strategic planning.

(d): The Government has undertaken a series of targeted interventions to significantly expand the outreach and inclusivity of INSPIRE Programme, with a special focus on rural, remote and aspirational districts across the country. These efforts include extensively deep dissemination of information through State Education Departments, District Education officers, schools and digital platforms; organization of awareness campaigns, orientation programmes, webinars, and

capacity-building workshops for teachers and school authorities to improve the quality and reach of nominations; and the conduct of District, State, and National Level Exhibition and Project Competitions (DLEPCs, SLEPCs, and NLEPCs) to identify, recognize and nurture innovative ideas among school students. To further strengthen the innovation ecosystem, mentorship programmes have been organized in collaboration with premier institutions such as IITs, NITs, IISERs, and other leading scientific organizations, providing selected students with guidance on prototype development, innovation, and scientific research. These sustained efforts have led to inclusive participation in the INSPIRE programmes spanning various regions across the country, sections of our society.

A growing number of students from rural and remote districts have benefited through innovation grants, mentoring support, and opportunities to showcase their scientific talent on national platforms. Collectively, these interventions have strengthened the scientific temper and culture of inquiry, fostered grassroots innovation, expanded equitable access to science education, scholarships and research fellowships and broadened the pipeline of young scientific talent from most regions of the country.

कटघोड़ा-डोंगरगढ़ नई रेल लाइन परियोजना

2828. श्री संतोष पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ में कटघोड़ा-डोंगरगढ़ नई रेल लाइन परियोजना वर्तमान में किसी स्तर पर लंबित है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त परियोजना रेलवे बोर्ड या किसी अन्य स्तर पर लंबित है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) उक्त परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अभी तक प्राप्त किए जाने वाले/लंबित अनुमोदनों, स्वीकृतियों और मंजूरियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को उक्त परियोजना के संरेखण या अन्य पहलुओं में संशोधन के संबंध में छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ङ) उक्त परियोजना की वर्तमान अनुमानित लागत कितनी है और क्या इसकी प्रारंभिक स्वीकृति के बाद से इसमें कोई संशोधन किया गया है; और

(च) उक्त परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने और शेष स्वीकृतियां प्रदान करने की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): कटघोरा-डोंगरगढ़ नई बड़ी आमान विद्युतीकृत रेल लाइन परियोजना (294 किमी) को ऋण (75%) - ईक्विटी (25%) के आधार पर ₹5,950 करोड़ की लागत पर स्वीकृति दी गई है। इस परियोजना को छत्तीसगढ़ रेलवे कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (सीआरसीएल) द्वारा निष्पादित किया जा रहा है, जो छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार (51%) और रेल मंत्रालय (49%) का एक संयुक्त उद्यम है।

पहले परियोजना में संरेखण की समस्या थी, इसलिए परियोजना को शुरू नहीं किया जा सका। अब इस समस्या का समाधान हो गया है। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री और रेल मंत्री के बीच हुई हाल की बैठक में यह तय किया गया है कि कार्य को मूल अनुमोदित संरेखण के अनुसार शुरू किया जाएगा।

<u>छत्तीसगढ</u>

रेल बजट:

हाल ही के वर्षों में बजट आबंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की गई है। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-2014	₹311 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष
2026-2027	₹7,470 करोड़ (लगभग 24 गुना)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाले नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने के ब्यौरे निम्नानुसार हैं:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	32 कि.मी.	6.4 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष
2014-26	1,311 कि.मी.	109.29 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष (17 गुना)

स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनाएं:

दिनांक 01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली 48,202 करोड़ रुपए लागत की 2,398 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 36 परियोजनाएं (8 नई लाइन और 28 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत की गई हैं। सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2026 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2026 तक किया गया कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	8	887	262	7,535
दोहरीकरण	28	1,512	889	11,298

कुल	36	2,398	1,151	18,833

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	खरसिया-कोरिछापर नई लाइन (43 कि.मी.)	851
2	बिलासपुर-उरकुरा तीसरी लाइन (110 कि.मी.)	365
3	सलका रोड-खोंगसरा दोहरीकरण (26 कि.मी.)	181
4	दुर्ग-राजनांदगांव दोहरीकरण (31 कि.मी.)	250
5	बिलासपुर में फ्लाईओवर सहित खोदरी-अनूपपुर दोहरीकरण (72 कि.मी.)	792
6	चंपा-झारसुगुड़ा तीसरी लाइन (152 कि.मी.)	1,227
7	पेंड्रा रोड-अनूपपुर तीसरी लाइन (50 कि.मी.)	394
8	रायपुर - टिटलागढ़ दोहरीकरण (203 कि.मी.)	1,171
9	दल्लीराझरा-रावघाट (95 कि.मी.)	1,628

चालू परियोजनाएं:

छत्तीसगढ़ में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली प्रमुख परियोजनाएँ, जो शुरू की गई हैं, इस प्रकार हैं:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	खरसिया-धरमजयगढ़ नई लाइन (122 किलोमीटर)	3,407
2	गेवरा रोड-पेंड्रा रोड नई लाइन (135 किलोमीटर)	3,724
3	धरमजयगढ़-कोरबा नई लाइन (63 किलोमीटर)	1,686
4	चिरमिरि-नागपुर हॉल्ट नई लाइन (17 किलोमीटर)	670
5	सरडेगा-भालुमुंडा नई लाइन (37 किलोमीटर)	1,282
6	खरसिया-परमालकसा 5वीं और 6वीं लाइन (278 किलोमीटर)	7,854
7	रावघाट-जगदलपुर नई लाइन (140 किलोमीटर)	3,513

8	किरंडुल-जदगलपुर दोहरीकरण (150 किलोमीटर)	1,780
9	जगदलपुर-कोरापुट दोहरीकरण (107 किलोमीटर)	1,547
10	झारसुगुड़ा-बिलासपुर -चौथी लाइन (206 किलोमीटर)	2,596
11	गेवरा रोड-पेंड्रा रोड दोहरीकरण (135 किलोमीटर)	3,475
12	राजनांदगांव-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (228 किलोमीटर)	3,545
13	रायपुर-धमतरी और अभनपुर-राजिम आमान परिवर्तन (67.20 कि.मी.)	3,250
14	बोरीडांड-अम्बिकापुर दोहरीकरण (80 किलोमीटर)	1,577
15	दुर्ग-राजनांदगांव के बीच चौथी लाइन (31 किलोमीटर)	464
16	गोंदिया-डोंगरगढ़ चौथी लाइन (84 किलोमीटर)	2,223
17	बैकुंठ- उरकुरा चौथी लाइन (26 किलोमीटर)	426
18	चंपा-कोरबा तीसरी लाइन (42 किलोमीटर)	755

किसी भी रेल परियोजना/ओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी स्वीकृति
- अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगिताओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि

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

MODERNISATION OF POSTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

2829. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the details of the financial allocations made for the modernization of postal infrastructure under the IT Modernization Project 2.0 during 2025-26 in the Rajahmundry Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the total number of post offices in the East Godavari district that have been equipped with advanced digital devices for delivering core banking and e-commerce services;

(c) the total volume of direct benefit transfers and digital payments processed through the India Post Payments Bank network in Rajahmundry during the last one year;

(d) whether the Government has noticed structural deficiencies in the parcel handling capacity of head post offices operating within the Rajahmundry region; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to establish automated parcel sorting hubs in Rajahmundry to support rural e-commerce artisans?

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

(a): Under the IT Modernization Project 2.0, during 2025-2026, an expenditure of Rs. 78,94,527/- has been incurred towards procurement of computers, printers

and other peripherals, in the Rajahmundry Lok Sabha Constituency, comprising Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Tadepalligudem Divisions.

(b): A total of 258 Post Offices, in the East Godavari district, comprising Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Tadepalligudem Divisions, have been provided with requisite IT devices. This includes 54 Departmental Post Offices equipped with computers, printers, scanners, biometric devices, etc. and 204 Branch Post Of fi offices provided with mobiles and Biometric devices to facilitate delivery of postal, e-commerce, banking, insurance and other citizen centric services.

(c): During the Financial Year 2025-26, through India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) network, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) amounting to Rs. 193.41 crore has been disbursed to 1.61 lakh beneficiaries. Further, a total value of Rs. 221.86 crore has been processed through 5.12 lakh digital transactions.

(d)**:** No structural deficiency has been noticed in the parcel handling capacity of Head Post Offices operating within Rajahmundry Region.

(e)**:** Considering the present volume of parcels at Rajahmundry Parcel Hub, there is no proposal at present for its automation. The existing infrastructure at Rajahmundry Parcel Hub, with its standard parcel processing arrangements, is adequate to manage current parcel volumes, including e-commerce parcels, efficiently.

CONSUMER COURTS AND CONSUMER DISPUTE REDRESSAL COMMISSIONS

2830. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of Consumer courts and consumer dispute redressal commissions across the country;

(b) if so, the details of pending cases at the district, State and national levels;

(c) whether there is any proposal to fill vacant posts and strengthen digital infrastructure in consumer forums; and

(d) if so, the details of the timeline fixed for expeditious disposal of consumer complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (d): The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides for a three tier quasi-judicial machinery at District, State and National level commonly known as “Consumer Commissions” for protection of the rights of consumers and to provide simple and speedy redressal of consumer disputes. The Consumer Commissions are empowered to give relief of a specific nature and award compensation to consumers, wherever appropriate.

As per Section 38 (7) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, every complaint shall be disposed of as expeditiously as possible and endeavor 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.

At present, the cases pending in the National, State and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions are as follows :-

S No.	Commission(s)	Pending cases
1.	National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)	16,915
2.	State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (SCDRCs)	1,27,507
3.	District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (DCDRCs)	4,48,687
	Total	5,93,109

Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to fill up the vacancies of President and Members in the State Commissions and District Commissions. Further, as per Rule 6(4) of the Consumer Protection (Qualification for appointment, method of recruitment, procedure of appointment, term of office, resignation and removal of

the President and members of the State Commission and District Commission) Rules, 2020, the process of appointments shall be initiated by the State Government atleast 6 months before the vacancy arises. Also, it's the responsibility of the State Governments to provide for staff in the State Commissions and District Commissions.

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.

Further, the appointment process for Presidents and Members of the State and District Consumer Commissions is presently governed by the proceedings in the matter of Dr. Mahendra Bhaskar Limaye before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Department of Consumer Affairs filed an affidavit on 02.09.2025, a Miscellaneous Application on 15.10.2025 (re-filed on 15.01.2026) and a Review Petition on 16.02.2026, before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The matter is presently sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

It is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide infrastructure and human resources for the Consumer Commissions at the State and District level. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Department of Consumer Affairs extends digital infrastructure under the “e-Jagriti” component of the "Consumer Protection" Scheme. As part of these efforts, video conferencing facilities have been installed and made operational at 10 benches of the NCDRC and 35 benches of the SCDRCs.

DEVELOPMENT OF ERNAKULAM MARSHALLING YARD AS A NEW RAILWAY TERMINAL

2831. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing railway stations in the Ernakulam area are facing severe capacity constraints and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has considered developing the Ernakulam Marshalling Yard, where Railways owns around 110 acres of land, into a new terminal to ease congestion and improve train operations in Central Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a master plan for the proposed terminal at the Ernakulam Marshalling Yard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government will take steps to expedite the administrative procedures so that the proposal for developing the Ernakulam Marshalling Yard Terminal can move forward without further delay and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is a fact that nearly 110 acres of railway land at the Ernakulam Marshalling Yard remain unutilised/underutilised 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 (e): Ernakulam area is catered by Ernakulam Junction and Ernakulam Town Railway Station.

Ernakulam Junction station is served by 136 passenger trains daily. Also, 08 Goods trains ply through the station daily. Presently, following facilities are available at Ernakulam Junction Station:

- 10 Lines
- 06 Platforms
- 03 Pit lines
- 06 Stabling lines

Further, Ernakulam Town Station is served by 107 passenger trains daily. Also, 08 Goods trains ply through the station daily. Presently, following facilities are available at Ernakulam Town Station:

- 04 lines
- 02 Platforms

The Coaching Terminals/Coaching Maintenance Depots are planned and executed based on anticipated passenger footfall, traffic trends, operational & maintenance requirements and requirements for further development.

59.57 acre Railway land is available at Ernakulam Marshalling yard which has been planned to be used for railway facilities and developmental works.

Further, to improve the capacity and strengthen the railway network in Keralam, the following surveys/works have been taken up:

S.N	Project	Status
1	Mangaluru – Kasaragod - Shoranur 3rd Line (307 Km)	Field Location Survey (FLS) has been sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). Field Survey work completed.
2	Shoranur - Ernakulam 3rd & 4th Line (107 Km)	FLS has been sanctioned for preparation of DPR. Field Survey work completed.
3	Ernakulam - Kayankulam 3rd Line (via Kottayam) (115 Km)	FLS has been sanctioned for preparation of DPR. Traffic survey completed.
4	Kayankulam - Thiruvananthapuram 3rd Line (105 Km)	FLS has been sanctioned for preparation of DPR. Field Survey work completed.
5	Thiruvananthapuram - Nagercoil 3rd Line (71 Km)	FLS has been sanctioned for preparation of DPR.
6	Shoranur - Coimbatore 3rd & 4th Line (99 Km)	FLS has been sanctioned for preparation of DPR. Field Survey work completed.
7	Ernakulam - Kumbalam doubling	Work has been sanctioned recently at a cost

	(8 km)	of Rs. 808 cr.
8	Kumbalam-Turavur doubling (16 km)	Work has been sanctioned recently at a cost of Rs. 1,172 cr.
9	Turavur - Mararikulam doubling (21 km)	Work has been sanctioned recently at a cost of Rs. 451 cr.
10	Mararikulam - Alappuzha doubling (11 km)	Work has been sanctioned recently at a cost of Rs. 221 cr.
11	Alappuzha - Ambalapuzha doubling (13 km)	Work has been sanctioned recently at a cost of Rs. 324 cr.

After firming up of Detailed Project Report (DPR), sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. As sanctioning of projects is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines depend upon appraisals and approvals by various stakeholders.

Keralam:-

Railway Budget:-

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹ 372 crore/year
2026-27	₹3,795 crore (more than 10 times)

Projects Sanctioned:-

As on 01.04.2026, 09 projects (03 new line and 06 doubling) of 302 km length, costing ₹11,650 crore falling fully/partly in Keralam are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned upto March, 2026 (in Km)	Total Expenditure upto March, 2026 (₹ in Cr.)
New line	03	148	0	317
Doubling /multitracking	06	154	40	3,550
Total	**09**	**302**	**40**	**3,867**

Recently Completed Projects:-

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

S. No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Dindigul - Palghat & Pollachi - Coimbatore gauge conversion (217 km)	1,360
2	Quilon- 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

Ongoing Projects:-

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

S.No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Angamali-Sabarimala new line (111 km)	3,801
2	Ernakulam-Kumbalam doubling (8 km)	808
3	Kumbalam - Thuravur doubling (16 km)	1,172
4	Trivandrum- Kanyakumari doubling (87 km)	4,494
5	Alappuzha-Ambalapuzha doubling (13 km)	324
6	Turavur - Mararikulam doubling (21 km)	451
7	Mararikulam-Alappuzha doubling (11 km)	221

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Keralam are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Keralam is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Keralam	618 ha
Land Acquired	78 ha (13%)
Balance Land to be acquired	540 ha (87%)

Railway had deposited ₹1,976 crore for land acquisition to Government of Keralam. Support of the Government of Keralam 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)	304	25	279
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 Keralam.

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.

Station Redevelopment:-

Ministry of Railways has identified Ernakulam Town and Ernakulam Junction Railway Station for redevelopment under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. The progress at Ernakulam Town and Ernakulam Junction stations is given below:

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

At Ernakulam Town railway station, the structural work of west terminal building- segment 1, multi level car parking, residential tower and foundation for the foot over bridge have been completed. The finishing work of multi level car parking, west terminal building (segment I) and super structure work of foot over bridge was taken up. However, due to slow progress of the work, the contract was terminated and retendering process has been taken up.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach. It involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like ‘One Station One Product’
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems

- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term. So far, 1340 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station

Scheme, out of which 35 stations including Ernakulam Junction and Ernakulam Town railway stations are located in Keralam. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Keralam are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
Keralam	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

Completed Stations:-

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Keralam have been taken up at a good pace. The detail of stations where development works are completed in Keralam is as given below:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Keralam	16	Angamaly for Kaladi, Chalakudi, Changanassery, Chirayinkeezh, Ferok, Guruvayur, Kuttippuram, Mavelikara, Nilambur Road, Parappanangadi, Shoranur Jn., Thalassery, Tirur, Tripunithura, Vadakara, Wadakancheri

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- **Kasargod Station:** The works of improvements of station building, new entrance porch, improvements of booking office and concourse, improvement of platform surface of platform no. 2 & 3, improvements of circulating area and parking, improvement of waiting hall, toilets, platform shelters, lifts, installation of coach indication board and improvement of amenities for Divyangjan have been completed. The works of extension of platform no. 1, 6 m wide foot over bridge, escalator and parking at second entry have been taken up.
- **Angadippuram station:** The works of improvement of station building, new entrance porch, concourse and booking office, platform shelter, improvement of platform surfacing of platform no. 1 & 2, waiting hall, toilet, improvement of circulating area and parking, approach road, installation of coach indication board, train indication board, signages and lifts have been

completed. The work of provision of 6 m wide foot over bridge has been taken up.

- **Payyanur station:** The works of raising platform no. 2 & 3, provision of platform shelter, improvement of concourse, booking office, waiting hall, circulating area at second entry, parking, installation of coach indication board and train indication board have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, circulating area at main entry, amenities for Divyangjan, 6 m wide foot over bridge and lifts have been taken up.
- **Kollam station:** The works of service building, multi level car parking and parcel building have been completed. The works of 12 m wide foot over bridge, air concourse, north terminal building, south terminal building and platform upgradation have been taken up.

Further, development / upgradation of 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.

CONSUMER PROTECTION MEASURES IN THE GROWING E-COMMERCE SECTOR

2832. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing complaints regarding denial or delay of refunds by e-commerce platforms despite valid return requests by consumers and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the number of such complaints received through the National Consumer Helpline and other grievance redressal mechanisms during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure timely refunds and effective enforcement of the Consumer Protection (e-Commerce) Rules, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (c): The 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 omnichannel 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. 1,853 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 details of the total number of complaints of the nature "paid amount not refunded" received on the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) in the e-commerce sector during the last three years are as under:

Year	Received
2023	71,147
2024	55,584
2025	53,364

All these dockets have been disposed of by NCH

The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has successfully facilitated refunds amounting to over ₹91 crore (including over ₹63 Crore with regard to the grievances pertaining to e-commerce sector) to consumers between 25th April

2025 and 30th June 2026 by effectively addressing over 1,47,000 consumer grievances related to refund claims at the pre-litigation stage.

The Department of Consumer Affairs notified the Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020 on 23rd July, 2020 under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, to prevent unfair trade practices and protect consumers in the e-commerce sector. As per the provisions of these rules, every e-commerce entity shall endeavour to become the partner in the convergence process of the National Consumer Helpline and must appoint a grievance officer and prominently display the officer's name, designation, and contact details on its platform. The grievance officer shall acknowledge any consumer complaint within forty-eight hours and redress it within one month from the date of receipt. Consent of a consumer can be recorded only through explicit and affirmative action and not through pre-ticked checkboxes or automatic means. No e-commerce entity shall manipulate the price of goods or services to gain unreasonable prof it or impose unjustified prices, nor shall it discriminate between consumers of the same class or make arbitrary classifications that affect consumer rights under the Act.

PROMOTION OF ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING IN RAYALASEEMA

2833. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote electronics manufacturing in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh including incentives and support provided under various Central Government schemes;

(b) the number of electronics manufacturing units proposed, approved and operational in the Rayalaseema region since the year 2019, district-wise indicating the nature of projects and the employment generated;

(c) the details of investments committed and realised for electronics manufacturing in the Rayalaseema region along with the Central assistance sanctioned and released, since the year 2019;

(d) the steps taken by the Government in collaboration with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to develop electronics manufacturing clusters, common infrastructure, skilling facilities and supply chain ecosystems in the Rayalaseema region; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish new electronics manufacturing clusters or extend additional incentives to accelerate electronics manufacturing in the Rayalaseema region 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, Government of India has taken several policy initiatives to develop a complete ecosystem of electronics manufacturing.

Government adopted a well thought out strategy to develop India's electronic manufacturing ecosystem – beginning with the manufacturing of finished products, followed by sub-assemblies, components, and eventually machinery and tools. At the same time, Government focused on creating the necessary infrastructure to support electronics manufacturing.

As a result of these initiatives, India has emerged as global electronics manufacturing hub. Electronic manufacture in India has expanded significantly in the last 12 years, which can be seen from the following statistics:

#	2014-15	2025-26	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (₹)	~1.9 Lakh Cr	~13.11 Lakh Cr	Increased 7 times
Export of electronics goods (₹)	~38 thousand Cr	~4.24 Lakh Cr	Increased 11 times
Production of mobile phones (₹)	~18 thousand Cr	~6.27 Lakh Cr	Increased 33 times
Export of mobile phones (₹)	~15 hundred Cr	~ 2.59 Lakh Cr	Increased 165 times

The growth in electronics manufacturing has been possible due to various measures taken by the Government in the last 12 years for promotion of electronics manufacturing. Some of the major initiatives include:

- PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing
- PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware
- Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)
- Semicon India Programme
- Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)
- Modified Programme for Development of Semiconductors and Display Manufacturing Ecosystem in India.
- Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order to promote using made in India goods.
- Allowing 100% FDI in the sector

These initiatives are Pan-India in nature and are designed to create an enabling ecosystem for industrial growth across the country. The location of manufacturing units, however, is determined by the industry based on commercial and operational considerations along with Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) extended by State Governments. Accordingly, while the Government provides

policy support and incentives applicable across India, the final decision regarding the establishment and location of manufacturing facilities rests with the industry.

Projects approved under various schemes in Andhra Pradesh:

In the state of Andhra Pradesh, 89 manufacturing units have been approved under various schemes of MeitY. The details are as below:

#	District	Number of Electronics Manufacturing Units
1	Tirupati	54
2	Chittoor	20
3	YSR Kadapa	12
4	Vishakhapatnam	2
5	Krishna	1

(i) Semicon India Program

Recognising the importance of Semiconductors, the Government launched Semicon India Programme in January 2022 for setting up of semiconductor fabs, display fabs semiconductor packaging and for promotion of Indian designed chips.

Under Semicon India Programme, Government has approved one (01) unit for setting up a Semiconductor facility in Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. The production capacity of the facility would be around 96 million units/annum.

(ii) Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)

To further deepen and broaden the electronics manufacturing ecosystem, Government has recently launched Electronics Components Manufacturing

Scheme (ECMS). The Scheme aims to develop robust component manufacturing ecosystem by attracting investments (global/domestic) across sub-assemblies such as Display Modules, Camera Modules, Optical Transceivers; key components such as Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), passive components, electro-mechanical components, Li-ion Cells, Enclosures; capital equipment for electronics manufacturing; and their supply chains. Under this scheme, two (02) applications in Chittoor and six (06) applications in Tirupati have been approved in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing

Government of India launched the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM) in 2020 to provide momentum to electronics manufacturing and to boost domestic manufacturing of mobile phones in the country. Under this scheme, two (02) companies have been approved in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) PLI Scheme for IT Hardware

Subsequently, Government of India also launched the PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware in 2023 to create a robust domestic manufacturing ecosystem for IT hardware (laptops, tablets, AIO, servers, etc.), attract large investments, reduce import reliance and make India a trusted global supply chain hub. Under this scheme, one (01) application has been approved in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh.

(v) Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)

SPECS was notified on 1st April 2020 to help of fset the disability for domestic manufacturing of electronic components. The scheme provided a financial incentive of 25% on the capital expenditure for the identified list of electronic goods that comprises the downstream value chain. The target segments under the scheme are electronic components, ATMP, capital goods, e-waste and solar value chain. In Andhra Pradesh, two (02) applications, one each in Tirupati and Chittoor have been approved under the scheme.

(vi) Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS)

The Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provided subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up electronics manufacturing facilities (20% for units set up in SEZs units and 25% for non-SEZ units). For the state of Andhra Pradesh, total nine (09) applications have been approved, with six (06) in Chittoor and one (01) each in Tirupati, Krishna and Vishakhapatnam districts for various electronics products including mobile phones, advanced electronic systems, PCBAs, and products for defense, medical, industrial, energy, and consumer electronics applications.

Electronics Infrastructure, R&D and Skilling initiatives in Andhra Pradesh

Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0)

To provide plug-and-play manufacturing infrastructure with ready land, utilities, and common facilities to reduce setup time and enhance production efficiency, the Government notified the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme. These clusters are implemented by Project Implementing Agency of the respective State Governments through varying Centre-State financial assistance models, wherein, the State Governments are responsible for developing and implementing the requisite infrastructure. Three (03) EMCs have been approved at Chittoor district with a total project cost of Rs. 380 Cr. covering an area of 708 acres with central finance assistance of Rs. 163 Cr. Similarly, one (01) cluster under EMC 2.0 has been approved at YSR Kadapa district with a project cost of Rs. 749 Cr. covering an area of 540 acres with central finance assistance of Rs. 350 Cr.

Chips to Startup (C2S) Programme

Government launched Chips to Startup (C2S) programme to provide industry ready manpower in chip design. Under this programme, access to cutting-edge chip design tools has been provided at no cost. So far, access to advanced Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tools has been provided to twenty-three (23) academic institutions in Andhra Pradesh, out of which four (04) are in Tirupati, two (02) in Kurnool and one (01) each in Anantapur and Nanyal district of Rayalaseema region.

In addition to above, the following institutions have also been provided financial support for implementing R&D projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

1. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Tirupati
2. Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (IIIT-DM), Kurnool
3. National Institute of Technology (NIT), West Godavari
4. Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women, Bhimavaram, West Godavari

Skilling

NIELIT Tirupati Centre in Andhra Pradesh, has been established to strengthen the IECT ecosystem through innovative curriculum development, industry-aligned training, and high-quality learning content in emerging technologies. The Centre is also to contribute to the India Semiconductor Mission by supporting the development of a skilled workforce and strengthening India's electronics manufacturing and design ecosystem.

Following is the Training targets under the VLSI/Semiconductor domain for NIELIT Tirupati:

Type of Program	Training targets
Non-formal Education Programmes	60
Short-term Courses	270
Joint Training & Certification Programmes with Industry	60
Faculty Development Programmes (FDPs)	60

Total Participants in VLSI/Semiconductor Domain	**450**

These initiatives are designed to strengthen the semiconductor talent pipeline by enhancing industry-relevant skills, fostering academia–industry collaboration, and supporting the objectives of the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM).

In the State of Andhra Pradesh, NIELIT has one centre at Tirupati and 20+ partner institutes across the State out of which 7 are in the Rayalaseema Region.

VENDORS EMPANELLED UNDER PM-SGMBY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2834. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) the total households applied, approved and roof top solar installations completed under Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY), State and year-wise, district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of households eligible for subsidy and those to whom subsidy has been released, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the number of registered vendors empanelled under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(d) the number of single-State vendors operating under the scheme, district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the issues or bottlenecks reported in implementation of PM-SGMBY including vendor availability, installation delays, subsidy disbursal or consumer onboarding along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) : The PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), launched in February 2024 is a demand-driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country including in the state of Andhra Pradesh, having a grid-connected electricity connection with the local DISCOM, can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of roof top solar (RTS) systems by applying on the National Portal (www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in) of the scheme.

Under the scheme, since its launch in February 2024, a total of 76,81,382 applications have been received, 41,19,791 RTS systems have been installed, benefitting 49,62,050 households and an amount of Rs. 27,855.99 crore has been released as Central Financial Assistance (CFA), across the country, as on 31.07.2026. The state/UT-wise and year wise details are placed at **Statement-I.**

In the state of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 9,04,508 applications have been received, 2,66,417 roof top solar (RTS) systems have been installed,

benefitting 2,70,932 households and an amount of Rs. 1,512.61 crore has been released as Central Financial Assistance (CFA), under the scheme, as on 31.07.2026. The district-wise and year wise details are placed at **Statement-II.**

(c) and (d): The district wise details of Registered Vendors (including National /Multi State/single State) under the PMSG: MBY in the state of Andhra Pradesh are given in **Statement-III.**

(e): Under PMSG: MBY, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has received several complaints regarding empanelled vendors, delays in installation and subsidy disbursal. Such complaints are taken up with the concerned vendors, DISCOMs and other authorities for timely resolution. Various corrective measures taken to improve implementation and ensure timely installation and subsidy disbursal under the scheme are given below:

- Online process from application to disbursal of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer through the National Portal. With all credentials are entered correctly on the National portal, the average time taken in releasing the CFA is around 15 days after redemption request made by the consumer.
- Availability of collateral-free loan from nationalized banks at a concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps, i.e., 5.75% per annum for the present, with a tenure of 10 years.

- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- Net metering agreement has been made part of application in the National Portal eliminating the need for separate agreement.
- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted for creating skilled manpower.
- Creating awareness about the scheme, through awareness and outreach program such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations including regional channels, etc., in the country.
- Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme at different levels including with states/DISCOMs.
- Conducting regional review meetings from time to time.
- Established grievance redressal mechanism for timely resolution of grievances. A Call Centre with telephone number 15555 is operational in 12 languages.

Further, MNRE and REC ltd., as the National Programme Implementing Agency (NPIA), for PMSG: MBY, work in close coordination with all the DISCOMs, for effective implementation of the scheme.

STATEMENT-I

STATE/UT WISE AND YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF PROGRESS MADE UNDER THE PMSG: MBY ACROSS THE COUNTRY (AS ON 31.07.2026)

S No.	State/UT	Applications (Nos)	Installations (Nos.)	Households Covered Covered (Nos.)	Subsidy Released (Rs. Cr.)
1	Gujarat	1171567	773369	1117773	5623.58
2	Maharashtra	1450141	702461	1091035	5065.29
3	Uttar Pradesh	1170693	715951	723615	4728.24
4	Kerala	421734	310544	317390	2073.80
5	Rajasthan	455535	277861	286975	1845.12
6	Andhra Pradesh	904508	266417	270932	1512.61
7	Madhya Pradesh	224600	158323	163708	1115.15
8	Assam	441052	162688	163269	1166.59
9	Odisha	299481	153684	154776	719.23
10	Haryana	193038	117135	127065	741.13
11	Tamil Nadu	105040	87039	103004	583.61
12	Uttarakhand	142028	97219	97583	751.44
13	Chhattisgarh	193312	84677	87171	512.52
14	Telangana	86897	55596	71367	331.81
15	Jammu and Kashmir	86287	39415	39568	299.30
16	Karnataka	56257	23185	35683	165.18
17	Bihar	90328	24774	25416	163.09
18	Punjab	26904	17487	17496	112.62
19	NCT of Delhi	53987	10748	15729	72.48
20	Himachal Pradesh	17352	11992	12025	87.00
21	Meghalaya	1008	61	9307	0.33
22	Puducherry	6532	4873	4950	31.57

23	Goa	4567	3386	4627	22.76
24	Tripura	7922	4519	4531	32.79
25	West Bengal	44524	3403	3818	9.93
26	Jharkhand	10376	3331	3561	21.62
27	Ladakh	2647	2050	2050	15.21
28	Manipur	3307	1571	1571	11.48
29	Chandigarh	1632	1386	1386	8.39
30	Mizoram	1509	1367	1370	10.64
31	Lakshadweep	1394	1199	1199	9.88
32	DNH & DD	3422	1156	1156	5.58
33	Nagaland	889	449	449	2.96
34	A&N Islands	677	415	435	2.66
35	Sikkim	158	59	59	0.38
36	Arunachal Pradesh	77	1	1	0.01
	Total	**76,81,382**	**41,19,791**	**49,62,050**	**27,855.99**

STATEMENT-II

DISTRICT-WISE AND YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF PROGRESS MADE UNDER THE PMSG: MBY IN THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH (AS ON 31.07.2026)

S. No.	District	13.02.2024 to 31.12.2024				01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025				01.01.2026 to 31.07.2026			
		No. of Application	No. of Installation	No. of Households benefitted	Subsidy Released Amount (in Cr)	No. of Application	No. of Installation	No. of Households benefitted	Subsidy Released Amount (in Cr)	No. of Application	No. of Installation	No. of Households benefitted	Subsidy Released Amount (in Cr)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	46	3	3	0.01	177	25	25	0.12	19,213	4,738	4,738	14.9
2	Anakapalli	1,099	329	329	1.49	6,094	3,481	3,578	23.03	20,082	7,402	7,451	36.4
3	Ananthapuramu	858	310	310	1.5	3,062	1,744	1,744	12.58	22,459	5,737	5,737	28.24
4	Annamayya	309	110	110	0.53	3,218	1,169	1,169	7.87	18,371	5,189	5,199	27.58
5	Bapatla	1,129	331	331	1.73	7,850	3,742	3,868	26.66	35,035	7,668	7,768	36.04
6	Chittoor	425	142	142	0.74	2,906	1,006	1,006	6.07	37,412	4,656	4,656	16.89
7	East Godavari	1,291	621	621	2.86	6,262	4,109	4,109	29.19	28,489	8,067	8,133	43.99
8	Eluru	2,007	521	521	2.07	10,068	5,427	5,427	38.84	36,288	11,470	11,532	67.68
9	Guntur	2,562	633	658	3.31	9,653	5,375	5,755	38.85	43,393	9,403	9,756	53.28
10	Kakinada	1,203	524	524	2.28	8,886	4,541	4,541	31.55	24,200	7,648	7,691	45.01
11	Konaseema	402	146	146	0.67	3,856	2,359	2,359	15.85	27,174	4,314	4,314	25.3
12	Krishna	1,704	545	545	2.67	6,926	4,244	4,361	31.41	30,512	7,137	7,262	39.91
13	Kurnool	638	189	189	1.01	3,569	1,597	1,597	10.5	25,487	7,606	7,745	40.77
14	Nandyal	418	84	84	0.27	4,398	2,269	2,269	15.39	31,402	3,236	3,276	20.94
15	NTR	1,277	393	393	2.12	7,368	3,789	4,339	26.34	26,969	5,251	5,446	31.36
16	Palnadu	659	179	179	0.74	5,574	2,269	2,269	15.62	36,402	9,185	9,185	46.72

17	Parvathipuram Manyam	131	31	31	0.09	2,173	1,183	1,183	7.43	16,762	2,069	2,069	11.34
18	Prakasam	1,365	376	376	1.64	5,413	3,484	3,532	24.76	35,936	8,689	8,698	42.54
19	Srikakulam	843	291	291	1.28	6,466	4,054	4,054	27.41	26,020	7,717	7,717	37.34
20	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	873	324	324	1.74	5,330	3,251	3,251	22.43	46,610	12,962	12,962	61.54
21	Sri Sathya Sai	279	82	82	0.48	1,582	639	639	4.16	17,942	5,042	5,061	18.1
22	Tirupati	1,793	317	317	1.97	4,690	2,930	2,944	16.28	45,384	8,818	8,818	45.9
23	Visakhapatnam	1,583	761	978	3.97	5,987	3,962	5,026	28.94	10,282	5,891	6,434	38.63
24	Vizianagaram	991	346	346	1.52	5,622	4,011	4,011	26.81	23,335	6,609	6,611	35.93
25	West Godavari	1,068	519	519	2.25	5,737	3,818	3,837	27.28	29,405	7,777	7,782	38.81
26	Y.S.R.	605	231	231	1.23	3,194	1,511	1,580	10.42	28,325	7,809	7,838	41.5
	Total	**25558**	**8338**	**8580**	**40.17**	**136061**	**75989**	**78473**	**525.79**	**742889**	**182090**	**183879**	**946.64**

STATEMENT-III

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF VENDORS EMPANELLED UNDER PMSG: MBY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

S. No.	District	Total Registered Vendors (National /Multi State/State)	Total Single State Vendors (Nos.)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	1,672	1,444
2	Anakapalli	1,705	1,478
3	Anantapur	742	605
4	Ananthapuramu	1,629	1,404
5	Annamayya	1,641	1,413
6	Bapatla	1,634	1,406
7	Chittoor	1,648	1,419
8	East Godavari	1,718	1,488
9	Eluru	1,697	1,465
10	Guntur	1,663	1,432
11	Kakinada	1,708	1,479
12	Konaseema	1,686	1,458
13	Krishna	1,665	1,435
14	Kurnool	1,642	1,412
15	Nandyal	1,636	1,407
16	NTR	1,653	1,422
17	Palnadu	1,624	1,394
18	Parvathipuram Manyam	1,678	1,449
19	Prakasam	1,639	1,409
20	Srikakulam	1,699	1,471
21	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	1,628	1,402
22	Sri Sathya Sai	1,630	1,402
23	Tirupati	1,647	1,418
24	Visakhapatnam	1,736	1,506
25	Vizianagaram	1,714	1,485

26	West Godavari	1,707	1,475
27	Y.S.R.	1,643	1,414

Note:- The vendors have option to choose to work in a single or multiple districts of the state.

PIRATED FILMS

2835. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) the manner in which the Government is dealing with pirated films, Over-the-Top (OTT) shows and other audio visual content being shown on Telegram;

(b) whether it is also true that Telegram has been found using its platform for circulation of child sexual abuse material, fake job ads, cyber fraud and pirated content; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government on Telegram and similar other platforms?

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

(a) to (c): The Government has strengthened the legal and institutional framework to deal with online piracy of cinematograph films, including unauthorized dissemination of films through intermediaries such as Telegram. The Cinematograph Act, 1952 was amended through the Cinematograph

(Amendment) Act, 2023 to introduce specific provisions to curb unauthorized recording and exhibition of films. The newly inserted Section 7(1B)(ii) empowers the Government, under Section 79(3) of the Information Technology Act, 2000, to take action against intermediaries hosting pirated content.

Section 79(3)(b) of IT Act, 2000 provides for notification by appropriate Governments to the intermediaries for removing/disabling access to unlawful content. Under the Information Technology Rules, 2021, the intermediaries are required to remove any content violative of any law for the time being in force as and when brought to their knowledge either through a court order or through a notice by appropriate government or its authorized agency.

On receipt of complaints regarding piracy of films, the Ministry issues notifications to intermediaries directing them to remove or disable access to infringing content expeditiously. The Government has authorized the Joint Secretary (Films), Ministry of Information & Broadcasting to issue content takedown notices to intermediaries under the Information Technology Rules, 2021 and the Cinematograph Act, 1952. An institutional mechanism has also been established in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting to receive complaints from copyright holders regarding pirated copies of films available on the internet and to issue notifications to intermediaries for disabling access to such content.

Anti-piracy action

In accordance with the above-mentioned provisions of law, the intermediaries have been directed to disable 7,393 URLs, including 1,263 websites and 4,996 Telegram channels for film piracy.

DEVELOPMENTS WORKS UNDER ABSS FOR KERALA

2836. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) the details of the total number of railway stations undergoing modernisation works under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) in the country particularly in Kerala, State/UT-wise and Station-wise;

(b) the number of delayed and incomplete works under the said scheme in the country particularly in Kerala, State/UT and Station-wise;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed against the officials/contractors for failing to deliver the projects on time and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to solve the prolonged delay in these works and the immediate steps taken/being taken by the Government to restore the basic facilities at the affected stations?

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, 1340 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 35 stations are located in Kerala. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Kerala are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Names 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

Completed Stations of Kerala :

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the country including Kerala has been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in Kerala are as under:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Kerala	16	Angamali for Kaladi, Chalakudi, Changanassery, Chirayinkeezh, Ferok, Guruvayur, Kuttippuram, Mavelikara, Nilambur Road, Parappanangadi, Shoranur Junction, Thalassery, Tirur, Tripunithura, Vadakara, Wadakancheri

The development works at other stations are at different stage of execution / tendering / master planning.

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- **Angadippuram station**: The works of improvement of station building, new entrance porch, concourse, booking office, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface of platform no. 1 & 2, waiting hall, toilet, improvement of circulating area, parking, approach road, lifts, installation of Coach Indication Board, Train Indication Board and signages have been completed. The work of 6 m wide foot over bridge has been taken up.
- **Kasargod station**: The works of improvement of station building, new entrance porch, improvements of booking office, concourse, improvement of platform surface of platform no. 2 & 3, improvement of circulating area, waiting hall, toilets, platform shelter, lifts, installation of Coach Indication Board and improvement of amenities for Divyangjan have been completed.

The works of extension of platform no. 1, 6 m wide foot over bridge, escalator and parking at second entry have been taken up.

- **Kollam Junction station**: The works of service building, multi level car parking and parcel building have been completed. The works of 12 m wide foot over bridge, air concourse, North terminal building, South terminal building and platform upgradation have been taken up.
- **Kozhikode station**: The structural works of multi level car parking- first and second, East terminal building, West terminal building, staff quarters, railway health unit and railway office building have been taken up.
- **Payyanur station**: The works of raising of platform no. 2 & 3, platform shelter, improvement of concourse, booking office, waiting hall, improvement of circulating area at second entry, parking, installation of Coach Indication Board and Train Indication Board have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area at main entry, lifts, amenities for Divyangjan and 6 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. Development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation

of a station is carried out based on category of station/condition/traffic handled etc.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like ‘One Station One Product’
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems

- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions 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 a complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as tree cutting, heritage, fire clearance, airport clearance etc. These stations are in operation since long, so brownfield work challenges are being faced, such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipelines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of the tracks and near to high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the progress of work and completion time.

Indian Railways has a well established mechanism to monitor implementation of projects including their reviews, inspection and check for quality of works. Works are carried out adhering to the standards and specifications as laid down in various codes and manuals. Inspections and checks are carried out from time to time by various agencies and officials as per laid down instructions and actions for correction including damages are taken immediately. This is a continuous and ongoing process.

Indian Railways has adopted a phased, passenger-centric redevelopment strategy to address space constraints, shifting of utilities and operational continuity at the brownfield station projects. Master planning of station estate carried out in a holistic way ensuring functional zoning, utilizing railway land efficiently. Detailed utility mapping and advance diversion planning are undertaken in coordination with local agencies to prevent service disruptions. Execution of works is carefully sequenced in phases, so that train operations and essential passenger amenities remain functional. Temporary facilities, clear signage and crowd management measures, wherever required, are also taken to minimize inconvenience to passengers during the redevelopment period.

SETTING UP OF DATA CENTRES

2837. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a) the details of the cities where Data Centres have been proposed to be set up in country along with their operational capacity;

(b) the details of the cities where Data Centres have actually become operational, their operational capacity and the names of the investors/owners;

(c) whether any funding or subsidies or support of either kinds have been provided to the investors/owners of the operational Data Centres and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the cities where proposals for setting up Data Centres are currently under consideration along with their operational capacity;

(e) the details of policy of the Government with regard to providing access to water resources for the purpose of cooling the Data Centres; and

(f) the details of quantum of water currently being consumed by each of the operational Data Centres?

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): In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision, the Government is democratising the development and usage of technology.

Data centres are an important & integral component of overall Digital India Infrastructure ecosystem. Data Centre industry in India has been growing at a steady pace. The rapid growth of AI and high-performance computing is driving increasing demand for data centre capacity in the country.

Data Centres in India are majorly developed, owned, and operated by private companies. Companies evaluate factors such as demand projections, operational expenses, availability of power, skilled manpower and long-term business viability

before choosing locations for establishing a Data Centre. Based on commercial demand, Data Centres are set up in different locations keeping in mind consumers' needs.

The investments in the sector are coming from both domestic as well as global players. Government of India does not provide any subsidy for establishment of data centres.

Data centres are located across the country such as Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Delhi NCR and Gujarat. The installed capacity has grown from 375 MW in 2020 to current capacity of about 1,575 MW.

Data Centre industry is now further expanding in states like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & West Bengal which are coming up with new investment destinations.

The water requirement of data centres depends on the type of cooling technologies deployed. Regulation and control of groundwater extraction, including for industrial purposes, is governed by the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

The industry is increasingly adopting advanced cooling technologies such as direct-to-chip liquid cooling, adiabatic cooling and immersion cooling.

With the evolution of AI infrastructure, cooling technologies are also moving towards closed-loop liquid cooling systems. Industry is also deploying high density

racks to efficiently support high-performance computing & AI workloads for further reduction of power and water consumption.

Together, these technologies are significantly improving Water Use Efficiency (WUE) by lowering the water requirement across data centre operations.

DEVELOPMENT OF DALIMGAON RAILWAY STATION

2838. SHRI KARTICK CHANDRA PAUL:

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

(a) the current status of the development and modernisation projects at Dalimgaon Railway Station, West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government provide an update on the progress of the new railway track at Dalimgaon including the estimated timeline fixed for their completion and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated and used for the development of Dalimgaon Railway Station, the construction of the new railway track till the date?

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

(a) to (c): At **Dalimgaon station,** located in West Bengal, facilities like high level platform, waiting room, seating arrangement, drinking water arrangement, parking, circulating area etc., are available.

Development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways, is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. 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.

This scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter

- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1,340 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 102 stations are located in West Bengal. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in West Bengal are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
West Bengal	102	Adra, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambika kalna, Anara, Andal Jn., Andul, Asansol Jn., Azimganj, Bagnan, Bally, Balurghat, Bandel Jn., Bangaon Jn., Bankura, Barabhum, Barasat, Barddhaman, Barrackpore, Belda, Berhampore Court, Bethuadahari, Bhaluka Road, Binnaguri, Bishnupur, Bolpur Shantiniketan, Burnpur, Canning, Chandan nagar, Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Dalgaon, Dalkhola, Dankuni, Dhulian Ganga, Dhupguri, Digha,

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		Dinhata, Dum Dum Jn., Falakata, Garbeta, Gede, Haldia, Haldibari, Harishchandrapur, Hasimara, Hijli, Howrah Jn, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jangipur Road, Jhalida, Jhargram, Joychandi Pahar Jn, Kaliyaganj, Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Katwa Jn, Khagraghat Road, Kharagpur Jn, Kolkata, Krishnanagar City Jn, Kumedpur Jn, Madhukunda, Madhyamgram, Malda Court, Malda Town, Mecheda, Medinipur (Midnapore), Nabadwip Dham, Naihati Jn, New Alipurduar, New Cooch Behar, New Farakka Jn, New Jalpaiguri Jn, New Mal Jn, Ondagram, Panagarh, Pandabeswar, Panskura Jn, Purulia Jn, Rampurhat Jn, Ranaghat, Sainthia Jn, Salboni, Samsi, Santragachi, Sealdah, Shalimar, Shantipur, Sheoraphuli Jn., Shrirampur, Siliguri Jn., Sitarampur, Siuri, Sonarpur Jn., Suisa, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tulin, Uluberia

Completed Stations of West Bengal:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in West Bengal have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in West Bengal are as under:

State	No. of stations	Name of stations
West Bengal	13	Anara, Barabhum, Digha, Garbeta, Haldia, Haldibari, Jalpaiguri Road, Joychandi Pahar Junction, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Panagarh, Siuri, Tamluk

The activities for development at other stations of West Bengal have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- **Aluabari Road station:** The works of extension of platform no. 2, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1 and 2, circulating area, parking, approach road and boundary wall have been completed. The works of 12.0 m wide foot over bridge, new station building block and improvement of platform shelter have been taken up.
- **Asansol Junction station:** The structural work of new station building block (South wing - 4, North wing 1 , 2 and 3) have been completed. The structural work of new station building block (South wing - 3), extension of 6 m wide foot over bridge and air concourse have been taken up.
- **Dalkhola station:** The works of improvement of station building, platform surface at platform no. 1, 2 & 3, platform shelter and 12 m wide foot over bridge have been completed. The works of lifts, improvement of circulating area and approach road have been taken up.
- **Kaliyaganj:** The work of 12m wide foot over bridge, lifts, extension and raising of platform no. 1, improvement of platform shelter, platform surface, improvement of back wall at platform No.2, toilet block and new waiting room block have been completed. The works of

improvement of station building, circulating area and boundary wall have been taken up.

- **New Jalpaiguri Junction station:** The works of new station building at second entry, Rail Mail Service office building and structural work of new departure station building up to fourth floor have been completed. The structural works of new arrival station building at main entry, structural work of fifth and sixth floor of new departure station building, podium parking, elevated road and air concourse have been taken up.

Development / Upgradation of railway stations is a complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as tree cutting, heritage, fire clearance, airport clearance etc. These stations are in operation since long, so brownfield work challenges are being faced, such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipelines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of the tracks and near to high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the progress of work and 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 station-wise or state-wise. West Bengal is covered under the jurisdiction of four railway zones, namely Eastern Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway, South Eastern Railway and Metro Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,231 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 471 crore has been incurred so far.

Kaliyaganj is a railway station adjacent to Dalimgaon railway station. The status of the Kaliyaganj- Buniadpur new line project is as under:

Kaliyaganj- Buniadpur new line project sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 1,147 crore with an expenditure of ₹ 38 crore up to March 2025. Outlay for the year 2025-26 is of ₹ 128 crores. A total of 168 ha land is to be acquired for the project and land acquisition work has been taken up.

ADVERTISING SUPPORT TO MEDIA ORGANISATIONS IN PUNJAB

2839. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of advertising support provided by the Union Government to media organizations operating in the State of Punjab;

(b) the details of advertisements released during the last three years;

(c) the details of criteria adopted for allocation; and

(d) whether any review of the policy has been undertaken and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Government does not provide any advertising support to any agency including in Punjab.

The Central Bureau of Communication (CBC) under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting undertakes publicity campaigns for various Government Schemes from Ministries/Departments of Government of India based on their requirements.

The advertisements are released through empanelled agencies with CBC across various media platforms such as TV, Print, Radio etc. The details of such agencies are available on the website of CBC i.e. www.cbcindia.gov.in.

Government advertisements are released in accordance with the applicable policy guidelines and criteria prescribed by the CBC, ensuring transparency, fairness and wider dissemination of information through eligible media platforms. Specific criteria or policy guidelines for dissemination of Government advertisements are available on CBC websites (www.cbcindia.gov.in.) for different media such as Television, Print, outdoor, Radio and Digital Platforms.

The Government from time to time reviews the policy guidelines governing dissemination of Government advertisements, keeping in view the evolving media landscape and communication requirements.

कौवापुर और गैंसड़ी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर गोरखपुर-गोमती नगर इंटरसिटी, गोरखपुर-पनवेल एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव

2840. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार श्रावस्ती लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से गुजरने वाली ट्रेन संख्या 15081/15082 गोरखपुर-गोमती नगर इंटरसिटी (अप/डाउन) और ट्रेन संख्या 15065/15066 गोरखपुर-पनवेल एक्सप्रेस (अप/डाउन) के कौवापुर और गैंसड़ी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ठहराव को मंजूरी देने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके लिए निर्धारित संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान कौवापुर और गैंसड़ी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर उक्त ट्रेनों के ठहराव के संबंध में जन प्रतिनिधियों से कोई प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा तथा वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त स्टेशनों पर उक्त ट्रेनों के ठहराव की व्यवहार्यता के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का स्थानीय यात्रियों, छात्रों, किसानों और व्यापारियों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त ठहराव को शीघ्र प्रदान करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारतीय रेल संपर्कता में सुधार लाने और यात्रियों की यात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत रहती है और इस उद्देश्य के लिए भारतीय रेल ने 55061/55062 नकहा जंगल-ऐशबाग पैसेंजर को 26.05.2026 से शुरू किया है, जिसका कौवापुर और गैंसड़ी में ठहराव है, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कौवापुर और गैंसड़ी के यात्रियों की आवशयकताओं को पूरा करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, 15081/15082 गोरखपुर-गोमती नगर एक्सप्रेस और 15065/15066 गोरखपुर-पनवेल एक्सप्रेस का तुलसीपुर, झारखंडी और बलरामपुर स्टेशनों में निर्धारित ठहराव है, जो श्रावस्ती लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं।

इसके अलावा, कौवापुर और गैंसड़ी दोनों स्टेशनों को 08 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है, जैसा कि नीचे सूचीबद्ध है:

कौवापुर और गैंसड़ी स्टेशनों को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां :

क्र.सं	गाड़ी सं और नाम
1	11079 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
2	11080 गोरखपुर - लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
3	15067 गोरखपुर - बांद्रा (टी) एक्सप्रेस
4	15068 बांद्रा (टी) - गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
5	55061 नकहा जंगल - ऐशबाग पैसेंजर
6	55062 ऐशबाग - नकहा जंगल पैसेंजर
7	75107 नकहा जंगल - गोंडा डेमू
8	75108 गोंडा - नकहा जंगल डेमू

रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलों, मंडल कार्यालयों आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर संसद सदस्यों, निर्वाचित जनप्रतिनिधियों, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि से अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ रेलगाड़ियों को ठहराव देने के लिए औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों प्रकार के प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध

/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। इन प्रस्तावों की जांच की जाती है और यथा व्यवहार्य और औचित्यपूर्ण पाए जाने पर समय-समय पर उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है, जो एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में ठहरावों का प्रावधान, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधन उपलब्धता, यातायात औचित्य आदि के अध्यधीन एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

NUCLEAR ENERGY MISSION & BHARAT SMALL MODULAR REACTORS

2841. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

(a) the details of milestones under the Nuclear Energy Mission since the 20,000 crore allocation for Bharat Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) to reach 100 GW capacity by 2047;

(b) the status of the 220 MW Bharat SMRs 55 MW SMRs and BARC-engineered High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor for hydrogen production;

(c) whether Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar-led reforms under the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Act, 2025 are implemented to permit regulated private sector participation and if so, the details thereof; and,

(d) the details of roadmap to operationalize five indigenous SMRs by 2033 including progress in manufacturing advanced reactor-vessel alloys via domestic industrial 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): Under the Nuclear Energy Mission announced in the Union Budget 2025–26, a total budgetary provision of Rs.20,000 crore has been allocated for the design, development and deployment of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs). This allocation is aimed at supporting India's objective of developing and operationalising at least five indigenous SMRs by 2033.

In this regard, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) a constituent Unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has undertaken the design & development of demonstration units of SMRs, namely 220 MWe Bharat Small Modular Reactor (BSMR-200), 55 MWe Small Modular Reactor (SMR-55) for power generation, and a High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor (HTGCR) having capacity up to 5 $MW_{th,}$ for generation of process heat, which can be coupled with

suitable thermochemical cycle for hydrogen production. These SMRs require 60 to 72 months for establishment after receipt of administrative & financial sanction.

(b): BARC has undertaken the design and development of SMRs, namely 220 MWe Bharat Small Modular Reactor (BSMR-200), 55 MWe Small Modular Reactor (SMR-55), and High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor (HTGCR) having capacity up to 5 MW_{th} for hydrogen production.

I. The BSMR-200 is an indigenous Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) based power reactor. The current status of the BSMR-200 is mentioned below;

   (a) In-principle approval for engineering and construction of BSMR-200 has been received.

   (b) Proposal for Administrative & Financial sanction is cleared by Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and the approval of Empowered Technology Group (ETG) has been obtained.

   (c) Atomic Energy Commission has approved Tarapur, Maharashtra as site for BSMR-200.

II. The SMR-55 is based on Pressurised Water Reactor design. The current status of the SMR-55 is mentioned below;

   (a) In-principle approval for engineering and construction of SMR-55 has been received.

(b) Atomic Energy Commission has approved Tarapur, Maharashtra as site for SMR-55

III. HTGCR having power up to 5 MW_{th} is being designed and developed by BARC as nuclear heat source and to be coupled with a suitable thermochemical cycle, such as copper-chlorine cycle, for hydrogen production. The current status of the HTGCR is mentioned below;

(a) In-principle approval for engineering and construction of HTGCR has been received.

(b) The proposed site for the reactor is BARC, Vizag. Siting consent has been received.

(c) Terms of Reference (ToR) for obtaining environmental clearances has been received from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

(c): The recently enacted SHANTI 2025 Act (Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Act) proposes enabling legislative reforms to widen the participation of government owned as well as private entities in the Nuclear Energy sector for peaceful purposes towards achieving the ambitious goal of generating 100GW of nuclear power by the year 2047 for Vikshit Bharat. These reforms will come in to effect once the SHANTI Act is notified for its entry in to force.

(d): The expertise of Indian industries in development, manufacturing and construction of indigenous pressurised heavy water reactors (PHWRs) has been leveraged for development and deployment of SMRs. Necessary technology for development and deployment of SMRs is available in the country, and the majority of equipment are within the manufacturing capability of Indian industries with technological handholding by BARC. The special material Advanced Purified Reactor Vessel Alloy (ApuRVA) and technology for forgings for reactor pressure vessels of BSMR-200 and SMR-55 have been developed indigenously in collaboration with Indian industries. Development of critical items such as reactivity control drive mechanisms has already been realised, while development of other critical equipment have been initiated with the domestic industry

NETWORK CONNECTIVITY BLACKSPOTS IN WAYANAD PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY

2842. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken action to improve coverage in network connectivity blackspots in Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of locations with weak or no network connectivity in Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency including Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups PVTG villages;

(c) the details of new sites, as well as existing sites being considered for upgradation under the 4G Saturation Project in Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) whether the Government has taken initiatives to strengthen disaster resilient telecommunication infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to deploy Cell on Wheels in Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency to improve disaster response 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): The Wayanad Lok Sabha constituency is served by 7,230 mobile Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) of various Telecom Service Providers. Mobile connectivity is currently available across all 252 villages within the constituency, which spans parts of the Wayanad, Kozhikode, and Malappuram districts.

To address uncovered villages and locations across the country, including this constituency, the Government, through the Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN), has undertaken projects to provide 4G mobile services in identified areas. Under

these schemes—specifically the BSNL 4G Saturation project— total 24 BTS (4G) have already been commissioned in the districts of Wayanad, Kozhikode, and Malappuram to ensure comprehensive coverage in these districts.

(d): The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has issued the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)-2020, to be followed by various stakeholders providing telecommunication services in the country, as a measure to strengthen disaster response and facilitate effective mitigation and recovery during disasters and emergencies.

(e): In the Kerala License Service Area (LSA), a total of seven (7) Cell-on-Wheels (CoW) units are available with the TSPs and can be deployed anywhere within Kerala, including the Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency, as required, to support disaster response operations.

बिहार के भागलपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एबीएसएस

2843. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

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

(क) बिहार के भागलपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना (एबीएसएस) के अंतर्गत चयनित रेल स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी प्रगति की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) भागलपुर, कहलगांव, पीरपैंती, नौगछिया और अन्य प्रमुख स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों की सुविधाओं, दिव्यांग-अनुकूल सुविधाओं, स्वचालित सीढ़ी, लिफ्ट, प्रतीक्षा कक्ष और पार्किंग के विकास के लिए किए जा रहे कार्य क्या हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा भागलपुर रेलवे स्टेशन को मल्टी मॉडल परिवहन व्यवस्था, स्मार्ट स्टेशन सुविधाओं और बेहतर रेल कनेक्टिविटी से जोड़ने के लिए उठाए गए या उठाए जा रहे कदम क्या हैं; और

(घ) भागलपुर क्षेत्र में पर्यटन, व्यापार, रोज़गार और यात्रियों की सुविधा पर इन कार्यों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ): रेल मंत्रालय ने अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत पुनर्विकास के लिए भागलपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के भागलपुर, कहलगांव, नौगछिया, पीरपैंती, सबौर और शिवनारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है। इन स्टेशनों पर हुई प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

कहलगांव स्टेशन: विकास संबंधी कार्य जिनमें स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश द्वार प्रांगण का सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, नए शौचालय का सुधार, प्रतीक्षालय, एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज का सुधार, संकेतकों का संस्थापन, गाड़ी और सवारी डिब्बों में संकेतक बोर्ड लगाना तथा दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं शामिल हैं, पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं।

सबौर स्टेशन: विकास संबंधी कार्य जिनमें स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश द्वार प्रांगण का सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, प्रतीक्षालय कक्ष, शौचालय, एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज का सुधार, गाड़ी एवं सवारी डिब्बा संकेतक बोर्ड की संस्थापना तथा संकेतक लगाना शामिल हैं, पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं।

शिवनारायणपुर स्टेशन: विकास संबंधी कार्य जिनमें स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश द्वार प्रांगण का सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, भूसुदर्शनीकरण, प्रतीक्षा कक्ष, शौचालय, लिफ्ट का सुधार, संकेतकों, गाड़ी एवं सवारी डिब्बा संकेतक बोर्ड, सीसीटीवी का संस्थापन और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए जनसुविधाएं शामिल हैं, पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं।

पीरपैंती स्टेशन: विकास संबंधी कार्य जिनमें स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश द्वार प्रांगण का विस्तार और सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज का सुधार, कला संबंधी कार्य, सेरेमोनियल फ्लैग का सुधार, संकेतक, गाड़ी और सवारी डिब्बा बोर्ड, संकेतक लगाना और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं शामिल हैं, पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

नौगछिया स्टेशन: नया स्टेशन भवन, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, प्लेटफ़ॉर्म शेल्टर का सुधार, प्लेटफ़ॉर्म सतह एवं नया शौचालय ब्लॉक का सुधार संबंधी कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

भागलपुर स्टेशन: हाल ही वर्षों में, स्टेशन भवन, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्लेटफ़ॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफ़ॉर्म सतह, ऊपरी पैदल पार पुल, नए प्रतीक्षालय का सुधार संबंधी कार्य, गाड़ी संकेतक बोर्ड और सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट की संस्थापना संबंधी कार्य पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं। लिफ्ट और ओवरहेड वाटर टैंक के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए स्थायी होल्डिंग क्षेत्र का कार्य स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत भागलपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के पुनर्विकास के लिए मास्टर प्लानिंग का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की मास्टर प्लानिंग एक पुनरावृत्त प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें अनुकूलन की आवश्यकता होती है।

भागलपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कहलगांव, भागलपुर, नौगछिया, पीरपैंती, सबौर और शिवनारायणपुर स्टेशनों पर दिव्यांगजनों के लिए स्टेशन प्रवेश रैंप, शौचालय और पेयजल बूथ जैसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ निरंतर आधार पर स्टेशनों के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस योजना में भारतीय रेल के रेलवे स्टेशनों में सुधार लाने के लिए

मास्टर योजना तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल हैं। प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए मास्टर योजना में निम्नलिखित कार्य है:

- 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 अधिक चौड़े पैदल पार पुल/सब-वे की व्यवस्था
- लिफ्ट/स्वचालित सीढियां/रैंप
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर की व्यवस्था
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क की व्यवस्था
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र का विकास
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणालियां
- एयर कॉनकोर्स, एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज, मल्टीमॉडल इंटीग्रेशन, भूसुदर्शनीकरण आदि की व्यवस्था

इस योजना में आवश्यकता, चरणबद्धता और व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार संवहनीय और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधानों आदि तथा दीर्घकालिक आधार पर स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की परिकल्पना भी की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 1340 स्टेशनों की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें से भागलपुर, कहलगांव, नौगछिया, पीरपैंती, सबौर और शिवनारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों

सहित 98 स्टेशन बिहार में स्थित हैं। बिहार में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं:

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

<u>स्टेशन जहां कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं:</u>

बिहार राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से किए जा रहे हैं। बिहार में कार्य संपन्न स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
बिहार	8	बनमनखी, दौरममधेपुरा, कहलगांव, पीरपैंती, सबौर, शिवनारायणपुर, सिमुलतला, थावे

बिहार के अन्य स्टेशनों पर विकास संबंधी कार्य कलाप भी तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं, कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

- गया स्टेशन: आगमन भवन में दूसरा नया प्रवेश द्वार का निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। प्रस्थान भवन में दूसरा नया प्रवेश द्वार, नए आगमन और प्रस्थान भवन में मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार, नया प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 8, नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, एयर कॉनकोर्स के निर्माण कार्य और परिचलन क्षेत्र का सुधार संबंधी कार्य किए शुरु किए गए हैं।
- मुजफ्फरपुर स्टेशन: संयुक्त टी भवन, 3 मीटर चौड़ा स्काईवॉक (उत्तर की ओर), बुकिंग काउंटर और कार्यालय भवनों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। मुख्य स्टेशन भवन (चरण-1), एलिवेटेड रोड, आगमन टी भवन, प्रस्थान टी भवन, बहु-स्तरीय कार पार्किंग, 6 मीटर चौड़ा स्काईवॉक (दक्षिण की ओर), 18 मीटर चौड़ा ऊपरी पैदल पार पुल और सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट के निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
- किशनगंज स्टेशन: प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 1 और 2 पर प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह बनाने, प्लेटफॉर्म सं.1 और 2 पर पीने के पानी के नल लगाने, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर पार्किंग, पहुंच मार्ग और बाउंड्री वॉल संबंधी निर्माण कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर और 12 मीटर ऊपरी पैदल पार पुल के निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिये गये हैं।
- बापूधाम मोतिहारी स्टेशन: पूर्वी तरफ के नए स्टेशन भवन, पश्चिमी तरफ के स्टेशन भवन, आगमन भवन, पार्सल कार्यालय, कुली कक्ष, जीआरपी कार्यालय, टेलीकॉम भवन, सबस्टेशन भवन, नए एयर कॉनकोर्स और हल्के ऊपरी सड़क पुल के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
- सीतामढ़ी स्टेशन: अस्थायी बुकिंग कार्यालय, पार्सल भवन और कुली विश्राम कक्ष के निर्माण कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। स्टेशन भवन का द्वितीय नया प्रवेश द्वार, स्टेशन भवन का मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार, ओवरहेड वाटर टैंक और भूमिगत वाटर टैंक के निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में परस्पर प्राथमिकता और धन की

उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार निर्माण कार्य किए जाते हैं। स्टेशन का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण स्टेशन की कोटि/स्थिति/ यातायात संभलाई आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर स्वचालित सीढ़ियां और लिफ्ट, मौजूदा नीति के तहत तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यहार्यता और स्टेशनों की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर मुहैया कराए जाते हैं। अब तक, बिहार के भागलपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर 04 एस्केलेटर और 10 लिफ्ट उपलब्ध कराई जा चुकी है।

<u>भागलपुर को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाडियां:</u>

भारतीय रेल यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए संपर्कता में सुधार करने हेतु लगातार प्रयासरत रहती है और तदनुसार, भागलपुर के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए, भारतीय रेल ने 01.01.2026 से 63411/63412 साहिबगंज-भागलपुर मेमू की शुरूआत की है।

तदनुसार, वर्तमान में भागलपुर स्टेशन 22309/22310 हावड़ा-जमालपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस सहित 108 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है। भागलपुर स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियों की सूची निम्नानुसार है:-

क्रसं	गाड़ी का नाम और संख्या
1	12253 एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरु - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
2	12254 भागलपुर - एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरु एक्सप्रेस
3	12335 भागलपुर - लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
4	12336 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
5	12349 गोड्डा- नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
6	12350 नई दिल्ली- गोड्डा एक्सप्रेस
7	12367 भागलपुर - आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
8	12368 आनंद विहार (टी) - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
9	13015 हावड़ा - जमालपुर एक्सप्रेस
10	13016 जमालपुर - हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
11	13023 हावड़ा - गया एक्सप्रेस

12	13024 गया - हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
13	13031 हावड़ा - जयनगर एक्सप्रेस
14	13032 जयनगर - हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
15	13071 हावड़ा - जमालपुर एक्सप्रेस
16	13072 जमालपुर - हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
17	13229 गोड्डा- राजेंद्र नगर (टी) एक्सप्रेस
18	13230 राजेंद्र नगर (टी)- गोड्डा एक्सप्रेस
19	13235 साहिबगंज - दानापुर एक्सप्रेस
20	13236 दानापुर - साहिबगंज एक्सप्रेस
21	13241 बांका - राजेंद्र नगर (टी) एक्सप्रेस
22	13242 राजेंद्र नगर (टी)- बांका एक्सप्रेस
23	13333 दुमका - पटना एक्सप्रेस
24	13334 पटना - दुमका एक्सप्रेस
25	13401 भागलपुर - दानापुर एक्सप्रेस
26	13402 दानापुर - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
27	13403 रांची - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
28	13404 भागलपुर - रांची एक्सप्रेस
29	13409 मालदा टाउन - किऊल एक्सप्रेस
30	13410 किऊल- मालदा टाउन एक्सप्रेस
31	13415 मालदा टाउन - पटना एक्सप्रेस
32	13416 पटना - मालदा टाउन एक्सप्रेस
33	13419 भागलपुर - मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
34	13420 मुजफ्फरपुर - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
35	13423 भागलपुर - अजमेर एक्सप्रेस
36	13424 अजमेर - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
37	13429 मालदा टाउन - आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
38	13430 आनंद विहार (टी) - मालदा टाउन एक्सप्रेस
39	13435 मालदा टाउन - गोमती नगर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
40	13436 गोमती नगर - मालदा टाउन अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
41	14003 मालदा टाउन - नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
42	14004 नई दिल्ली- मालदा टाउन एक्सप्रेस
43	15089 गोड्डा- गोमती नगर एक्सप्रेस
44	15090 गोमती नगर – गोड्डा एक्सप्रेस
45	15097 भागलपुर - जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
46	15098 जम्मू तवी - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस

47	15553 भागलपुर - जयनगर एक्सप्रेस
48	15554 जयनगर - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
49	15619 गया - कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
50	15620 कामाख्या - गया एक्सप्रेस
51	15625 देवघर - अगरतला एक्सप्रेस
52	15626 अगरतला – देवघर एक्सप्रेस
53	15647 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - गुवाहाटी एक्सप्रेस
54	15648 गुवाहाटी - लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
55	15657 दिल्ली - कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
56	15658 कामाख्या - दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
57	15733 बालुरघाट - बठिण्डा एक्सप्रेस
58	15734 बठिण्डा - बालुरघाट एक्सप्रेस
59	15743 बालुरघाट - बठिण्डा एक्सप्रेस
60	15744 बठिण्डा - बालुरघाट एक्सप्रेस
61	15925 देवघर - डिब्रूगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
62	15926 डिब्रूगढ़- देवघर एक्सप्रेस
63	18185 टाटानगर- गोड्डा एक्सप्रेस
64	18186 गोड्डा- टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस
65	18603 रांची – गोड्डा एक्सप्रेस
66	18604 गोड्डा- रांची एक्सप्रेस
67	20501 अगरतला- आनंद विहार (टी) राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
68	20502 आनंद विहार (टी) - अगरतला राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
69	20507 सायरंग - आनंद विहार (टी) राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
70	20508 आनंद विहार (टी) - सायरंग राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
71	22309 हावड़ा - जमालपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
72	22310 जमालपुर - हावड़ा वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
73	22311 गोड्डा- लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
74	22312 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) – गोड्डा एक्सप्रेस
75	22405 भागलपुर - आनंद विहार (टी) गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
76	22406 आनंद विहार (टी) - भागलपुर गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
77	22947 सूरत - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
78	22948 भागलपुर - सूरत एक्सप्रेस
79	53029 आजिमगंज - भागलपुर पैसेंजर
80	53030 भागलपुर - आजिमगंज पैसेंजर
81	53403 रामपुर हाट - गया पैसेंजर

82	53408 जमालपुर - रामपुर हाट पैसेंजर
83	53415 साहिबगंज - जमालपुर पैसेंजर
84	53416 जमालपुर - साहिबगंज पैसेंजर
85	53441 देवघर - जमालपुर पैसेंजर
86	53442 जमालपुर - देवघर पैसेंजर
87	63411 साहिबगंज - भागलपुर मेमू
88	63412 भागलपुर - साहिबगंज मेमू
89	63431 साहिबगंज - जमालपुर मेमू
90	63432 जमालपुर - साहिबगंज मेमू
91	73401 गोड्डा- भागलपुर डीएमयू
92	73402 भागलपुर - गोड्डा डेमू
93	73419 साहिबगंज - भागलपुर डेमू
94	73420 भागलपुर - साहिबगंज डेमू
95	73429 भागलपुर - जमालपुर डेमू
96	73430 जमालपुर - भागलपुर डेमू
97	73435 भागलपुर - जमालपुर डेमू
98	73436 जमालपुर - भागलपुर डेमू
99	73441 हँसडीहा - भागलपुर डेमू
100	73442 भागलपुर - हँसडीहा डेमू
101	73443 हँसडीहा - भागलपुर डेमू
102	73444 भागलपुर- हँसडीहा डेमू
103	73445 हँसडीहा- भागलपुर डेमू
104	73446 भागलपुर - हँसडीहा डेमू
105	73447 बांका - भागलपुर डेमू
106	73448 भागलपुर - बांका डेमू
107	73449 बांका- भागलपुर डेमू
108	73450 भागलपुर - बांका डेमू

इसके अलावा, गाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत करना जो एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- पथ की उपलब्धता

- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलवे पटरियों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता
- उस खंड की अधिभोगिता और यातायात मांग

भागलपुर की सम्पर्कता में सुधार:

भागलापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर सम्पर्कता में सुधार के लिए निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य/सर्वेक्षण शुरू किए गए हैं:

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना**	**स्थिति**
1	पीरपैंती-भागलपुर दोहरीकरण (51 किमी)	परियोजना चालू कर दी गई है।
2	भागलपुर-दुमका-रामपुरहाट दोहरीकरण (177 किमी)	₹3,169 करोड़ की लागत पर हाल ही में परियोजना को स्वीकृत किया गया है।
3	भागलपुर बायपास लाइन (13.38 किमी)	₹303 करोड़ की लागत पर परियोजना को हाल ही में स्वीकृत किया गया है।
4	भागलपुर-जमालपुर तीसरी लाइन (53 किमी)	₹1156 करोड़ की लागत पर परियोजना को हाल ही में स्वीकृत किया गया है।
5	भागलपुर-बड़हरवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (128 किमी)	विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली गई है।
6	भागलपुर-जमालपुर चौथी लाइन (53 किमी)	विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए एफएलएस स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है।

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप देने के पश्चात, परियोजना को स्वीकृति देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और आवश्यक अनुमोदनों जैसे कि नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि के मूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता होती है। चूंकि परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति देना एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए सटीक समय-सीमा विभिन्न हितधारकों द्वारा किए जाने वाले मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदनों पर निर्भर करती है।

बिहार

रेल बजट:

हाल के वर्षों में बजट आबंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। बिहार राज्य में पूर्णत:/अंशत: पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना संबंधी परियोजनाओं के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,132 करोड़ रुपए/वर्ष
2026-27	10,379 करोड़ रुपए (9 गुना से अधिक)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशत: पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने के कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार हैं:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	318 कि.मी.	63.6 कि.मी./वर्ष
2014-26	2,034 कि.मी.	169.5 कि.मी./वर्ष (2.5 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

दिनांक 01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशत: पड़ने वाली 96,651 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 5,067 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 59 परियोजनाओं (32 नई लाइनें, 01 आमान परिवर्तन और 26 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है। इसका सार निम्नानुसार है:

कोटि	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2026 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2026 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइन	32	2,616	533	14,806

आमान परिवर्तन	1	69	52	544
दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन	26	2,382	465	14,509
कुल	59	5,067	1,050	29,860

हाल ही में पूरी हुई परियोजनाएं:

बिहार में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली तथा हाल ही में पूरी हुई कुछ परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना**	**लागत (करोड़ रु. में)**
1	पटना पुल (28 कि.मी.)	3,310
2	मुंगेर रेल सह सड़क पुल (15 कि.मी.)	3,040
3	कोसी पुल (22 कि.मी.)	863
4	दनियावां-बिहारशरीफ नई लाइन (38 कि.मी.)	354
5	चांदन -बांका नई लाइन (40 कि.मी.)	496
6	रामपुरहाट-मंदारहिल नई लाइन (130 कि.मी.)	908
7	महाराजगंज-मसरख नई लाइन (35 कि.मी.)	412
8	राजगीर-तिलैया और नटेसर-इस्लामपुर नई लाइन (67 कि.मी.)	726
9	जयनगर-नरकटियागंज आमान परिवर्तन (260 कि.मी.)	967
10	कप्तानगंज-छपरा आमान परिवर्तन (234 कि.मी.)	819
11	सकरी-निर्मली, सहरसा-फारबिसगंज गेज परिवर्तन (206 कि.मी.)	2,113
12	मानसी-सहरसा, सहरसा-पूर्णिया, बनमखी - बिहारीगंज आमान परिवर्तन (169 कि.मी.)	752
13	साहिबगंज-पीरपैंती दोहरीकरण (23 कि.मी.)	129
14	महेशकुंट-थानाबिहपुर दोहरीकरण (32 कि.मी.)	115
15	हाजीपुर-रामदयालु नगर दोहरीकरण (48 कि.मी.)	367
16	पीरपैंती-भागलपुर दोहरीकरण (51 कि.मी.)	493
17	किऊल-गया दोहरीकरण (124 कि.मी.)	2,462
18	हाजीपुर-बछवाड़ा दोहरीकरण (72 कि.मी.)	930
19	अररिया-गलगलिया (ठाकुरगंज) नई लाइन (110 कि.मी.)	2,132
20	समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा दोहरीकरण (38 कि.मी.)	874

चालू परियोजनाएं:

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुछ परियोजनाओं के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यों को शुरू किया गया है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	सकरी - हसनपुर नई लाइन (76 कि.मी.)	802
2	फतुहा - इस्लामपुर नई लाइन (167 कि.मी.)	3,158
3	कोडरमा - तिलैया नई लाइन (65 कि.मी.)	2,287
4	हाजीपुर - सगौली नई लाइन (151 कि.मी.)	2,820
5	अररिया - सुपौल नई लाइन (96 कि.मी.)	2,170
6	कुर्सेला - बिहारीगंज नई लाइन (58 कि.मी.)	194
7	पीरपैंती - जसीडीह नई लाइन (97 कि.मी.)	2,700
8	छितौनी - तुमकुही रोड नई लाइन (59 कि.मी.)	1,881
9	जलालगढ़ - किशनगंज नई लाइन (51 कि.मी.)	407
10	सीतामढ़ी - निर्मली नई लाइन (189 कि.मी.)	2,833
11	बिहटा - औरंगाबाद नई लाइन (120 कि.मी.)	3,606
12	गया - चतरा और गया - नटेसर नई लाइन (135 कि.मी.)	4,543
13	सुल्तानगंज - कटुरिया नई लाइन (77 कि.मी.)	291
14	जयनगर - बिजलपुरा आमान परिवर्तन (69 कि.मी.)	900
15	धनबाद - सोननगर तीसरी लाइन (291 कि.मी.)	7,906
16	सगौली - वाल्मीकिनगर दोहरीकरण (110 कि.मी.)	1,456
17	मुजफ्फरपुर - सुगौली दोहरीकरण (101 कि.मी.)	1,745
18	बरौनी - बछवाड़ा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (32 कि.मी.)	486
19	नरकटियागंज - दरभंगा, सीतामढ़ी - मुजफ्फरपुर दोहरीकरण (256 कि.मी.)	4,080
20	छपरा-बलिया कहीं-कहीं दोहरीकरण (65 कि.मी.)	1,046
21	कटिहार - कुमेदपुर और कटिहार - मुकुरिया दोहरीकरण (65 कि.मी.)	943
22	सोन नगर - अंडाल बहुपथन (749 कि.मी.)	12,334

23	पुनारख - बख्तियारपुर नई चौथी लाइन और शेष तीसरी लाइन (28 कि.मी.)	422
24	अलुआबाड़ी रोड - ठाकुरगंज दोहरीकरण (20 कि.मी.)	327
25	भागलपुर - जमालपुर तीसरी लाइन (53 कि.मी.)	1,156
26	भागलपुर – दुमका - रामपुरहाट दोहरीकरण (177 कि.मी.)	3,169
27	बख्तियारपुर – राजगीर - तिलैया दोहरीकरण (104 कि.मी.)	2,192
28	बख्तियारपुर - फतुहा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (24 कि.मी.)	931
29	किऊल तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (50 कि.मी.)	2,668
30	किउल - झाझा तीसरी लाइन (54 कि.मी.)	962
31	मानसी - सहरसा दोहरीकरण (44 कि.मी.)	499

रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार विवरण भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

किसी भी रेलवे परियोजना की स्वीकृति कई मापदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:"

- अनुमानित यातायात पूर्वानुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की गई पहली और अंतिम स्थान पहुंच संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और अतिरिक्त मार्ग प्रदान करना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन
- राज्य सरकारों/केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगें
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएँ
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधि की समग्र उपलब्ध

रेल अवसंरचना के सुधार का अर्थव्यवस्था पर बहुगुणक प्रभाव पड़ता है, जिससे रोज़गार के अवसरों में वृद्धि होती है और आर्थिक विकास में सुधार होता है।

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN MATHURAPUR LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY, WEST BENGAL

2844. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated since 2022-23 for railway development works and projects in the Mathurapur Lok Sabha Constituency, West Bengal, Scheme and year-wise;

(b) the details of the actual expenditure incurred against the funds allocated during the said period, year and scheme-wise;

(c) the physical and financial progress achieved in respect of the works sanctioned in the said Constituency along with their present status and expected date of their completion, project-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure timely implementation of railway projects and optimum utilisation of the allocated funds?

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

(a) to (d): Following projects have been taken up in Mathurapur Lok Sabha Constituency area:

Passenger Amenities:

At Mathurapur Road station of Mathurapur Lok Sabha Constituency, located in West Bengal, facilities like platform shelter, waiting hall, drinking water arrangement, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangement, high level platform, foot over bridge etc. are available. The work of 3 m wide foot over bridge have been completed in recent years.

At Lakshmikantpur station of Mathurapur Lok Sabha Constituency, located in West Bengal, facilities like platform shelter, waiting hall, drinking water arrangement, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangement, high level platform, foot over bridge etc. are available. The works of raising of platform and installation of Train Indication Boards have been completed in recent years.

At Sangrampur station of Mathurapur Lok Sabha Constituency, located in West Bengal, facilities like waiting hall, drinking water arrangement, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangement, high level platform, foot over bridge etc. are available. The work of raising of platform has been completed in recent years.

At Netra station of Mathurapur Lok Sabha Constituency, located in West Bengal, facilities like waiting hall, drinking water arrangement, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangement, high level platform, foot over bridge etc. are available. The work of new booking office has been completed in recent years.

RUBs:

S. N.	LC Details	Cost of work (₹ in Cr.)	Remarks
1	LC No. 53 on Baruipur-Namkhana section	11	The work of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) and Detailed Estimate (DE) has been taken up.
2	LC No. 55 on Baruipur-Namkhana section	10	The work of GAD and DE has been taken up.
3	LC No. 57 on Baruipur-Namkhana section	11	The work of GAD and DE has been taken up.
4	LC No. 58 on Baruipur-Namkhana section	11	The work of GAD and DE has been taken up.
5	LC No. 62 on Baruipur-Namkhana section	11	The work of GAD and DE has been taken up.
6	LC No. 65 on Baruipur-Namkhana section	10	The work of GAD and DE has been taken up.
7	LC No. 71 on Baruipur-Namkhana section	10	The work of GAD and DE has been taken up.
8	Non-LC at Km 100/5-6 on Baruipur -Namkhana section	5	The work of DE has been taken up.
9	Non-LC at Km 79/3-4 on Baruipur Namkhana section	5	The work of DE has been taken up.

West Bengal:

Railway Budget:

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allotment of projects is made commensurate to the progress achieved in any project. 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
2026-27	Rs. 14,205 Cr. (More than 3 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 63 projects (14 New Lines, 04 Gauge Conversions and 45 Doubling), covering a total length of 5,148 Km, costing ₹83,433 crore, falling fully/partly in West Bengal are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	**No. of projects**	**Total Length (in Km)**	**Length Commissioned till March, 2026 (in Km)**	**Total Exp. upto March, 2026 (Rs. in Cr.)**
New Lines	14	1,056	337	13,872
Gauge Conversion	4	1,201	854	3,676
Doubling/Multi-tracking	45	2,891	530	10,401
Total	**63**	**5,148**	**1,721**	**27,949**

Recently Completed Projects:

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 (130 Km)	908
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

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
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 (38 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

Ongoing Projects:

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- 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

SN.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
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)	3,450
8	Narayangarh-Bhadrak 3rd line (153 Km)	3,425
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
14	Sainthia-Pakur 4th Line (81 Km)	1,569
15	Santragachi- Kharagpur 4th Line (111 Km)	2,905
16	Barbenda-Damrughutu Doubling, Damrughutu-Bokaro Steel City 3rd & 4th Line (52 Km)	815
17	Ranaghat-Bangaon doubling (33 Km)	396
18	Hijli to Nimpura Through yard 3rd line (6 Km)	234
19	Doubling of new Jalpaiguri- Siliguri (7 Km)	215
20	Thakurganj-Siliguri Doubling (56 Km)	916
21	Bypass line at Rampur hat (12 Km)	190

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.

ROBs/RUBs:

Railways have been taken following measures to expedite the progress of work:

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

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

iii. Standardization of superstructure and substructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on the Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of a compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

The details of allocation/revised Estimate (RE) and expenditure for TOB/RUB works Under Plan Head (PH-30 are maintained Zonal railway-wise and not State-wise/District-wise. West Bengal is covered under the jurisdiction of three railway zones namely Eastern Railway, South Eastern Railway and Northeast Frontier Railway. Those zones have been allocated a total of ₹3771 Cr

under PH-30 during year 2022-26 including current year i.e. 2026-27. The expenditure incurred under PH-30 by these zones during year 2022-26 (up to May' 2026) is ₹2950 Cr.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme:

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 of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking development

- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1,340 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 102 stations, are located in West Bengal. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in West Bengal are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
West Bengal	102	Adra, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambika kalna, Anara, Andal Jn., Andul, Asansol Jn., Azimganj, Bagnan, Bally, Balurghat, Bandel Jn., Bangaon Jn., Bankura, Barabhum, Barasat, Barddhaman, Barrackpore, Belda, Berhampore Court, Bethuadahari, Bhaluka Road, Binnaguri, Bishnupur, Bolpur Shantiniketan, Burnpur, Canning, Chandan nagar, Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Dalgaon, Dalkhola, Dankuni, Dhulian Ganga, Dhupguri, Digha, Dinhata, Dum Dum Jn., Falakata, Garbeta, Gede, Haldia, Haldibari, Harishchandrapur, Hasimara, Hijli, Howrah Jn, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jangipur Road, Jhalida, Jhargram, Joychandi Pahar Jn, Kaliyaganj, Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara,

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		Kamakhyaguri, Katwa Jn, Khagraghat Road, Kharagpur Jn, Kolkata, Krishnanagar City Jn, Kumedpur Jn, Madhukunda, Madhyamgram, Malda Court, Malda Town, Mecheda, Medinipur (Midnapore), Nabadwip Dham, Naihati Jn, New Alipurduar, New Cooch Behar, New Farakka Jn, New Jalpaiguri Jn, New Mal Jn, Ondagram, Panagarh, Pandabeswar, Panskura Jn, Purulia Jn, Rampurhat Jn, Ranaghat, Sainthia Jn, Salboni, Samsi, Santragachi, Sealdah, Shalimar, Shantipur, Sheoraphuli Jn., Shrirampur, Siliguri Jn., Sitarampur, Siuri, Sonarpur Jn., Suisa, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tulin, Uluberia

Completed Stations of West Bengal:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in West Bengal have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in West Bengal are as under:

State	No. of stations	Name of stations
West Bengal	13	Anara, Barabhum, Digha, Garbeta, Haldia, Haldibari, Jalpaiguri Road, Joychandi Pahar Junction, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Panagarh, Siuri, Tamluk

The activities for development at other stations of West Bengal have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- **Azimganj station**: The works of new second entry station building, improvement of existing station building, entrance porch, improvement of circulating area, parking, waiting halls and improvement of platform surface have been completed. The work of platform shelter has been taken up.
- **Berhampore Court station**: The works of platform shelters at platform no. 1 & 2/3 and improvement of platform surface at platform no. 2/3 have been completed. The works of platform shelter at platform no. 4/5, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1, booking counter and 6 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.
- **Dhulian Ganga station:** The works of improvement of circulating area, waiting halls, toilet, booking counter, signages and lifts have been completed. The works of extension of station building, 6 m wide foot over bridge and improvement of parking have been taken up.
- **Jangipur Road station**: The works of improvement of waiting halls, toilet, booking counter, signages and lifts have been completed. The works of extension of station building and improvement of circulating area have been taken up.
- **Khagraghat Road station:** The works of installation of signages and Train Indication Boards have been completed. The works of

improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area, parking, waiting halls and entrance porch have been taken up.

- **New Farakka Junction station:** The works of improvement of station building, waiting halls, toilet, entrance porch, signages and Train Indication Boards have been completed. The works of improvement of circulating area and parking have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways, is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. 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 a complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as tree cutting, heritage, fire clearance, airport clearance etc. These stations are in operation since long, so brownfield work challenges are being faced, such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipelines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of the tracks and near to high

voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the progress of work and 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 station-wise or state-wise. West Bengal is covered under the jurisdiction of four railway zones, namely Eastern Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway, South Eastern Railway and Metro Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,231 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 471 crore has been incurred so far.

REPRESENTATION FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

2845. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the Central Government Employees' Association to frame a comprehensive policy to ensure posting of Government employees or transfer on one's request at the same or nearby places of posting of their spouses to manage both family

and office work smoothly and to elude financial burden of managing two establishments and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the said requests; and

(b) if not, whether such requests are likely to be considered to implement in future and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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): With a view to enable a government employee to lead a normal family life as also to ensure the education and welfare of the children, the Government has issued instructions vide Department of Personnel & Training’s Office Memorandum No. 28034/9/2009-Estt.(A) dated 30.9.2009 to all the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, to ensure that, wherever possible, husband and wife, who are in Government service, are posted at the same station.

RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN TELANGANA AND TAMIL NADU

2846. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated adequate funds for railway infrastructure development in Telangana and Tamil Nadu and if so, the details of allocation and utilisation of funds, year-wise;

(b) whether new railway routes and expansions are expected to reduce congestion and improve passenger and freight movement in Telangana and Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof including projected outcomes;

(c) whether land acquisition, environmental clearances and regulatory approvals are causing delays in railway projects in Telangana and Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof and steps taken to resolve the issue/expedite the process;

(d) whether coordination issues between Central and State authorities have impacted progress of railway projects and if so, the details thereof including the corrective measures taken;

(e) whether Government proposes to formulate a time-bound action plan to complete all pending railway projects and new routes in Telangana and Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof including the implementation roadmap;

(f) whether Government has conducted surveys for new railway routes in Telangana and Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof including number of surveys, proposed routes and status of approvals;

(g) whether Government has introduced new train services on newly developed or upgraded routes in Telangana and Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof including the passenger benefits achieved; and

(h) whether doubling projects in high-density routes are progressing as per schedule in country and if so, the details thereof including the bottlenecks, if any?

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

(a) to (h): **Telangana**

Railway Budget:

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹886 Cr./Yr. (including Andhra Pradesh)
2026-27	₹5,454 crore (more than 6 times)

Track Construction:

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana is as under:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	87 Km	17.4 km/per year
2014-26	888 Km	73.98 km /per year (more than 4 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 21 Railway projects (6 New Lines and 15 Doubling), of a total length of 2,347 Km, costing ₹40,769 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana have been sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned till March, 2026 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2026 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	6	840	245	3,969
Doubling/Multi-tracking	15	1,507	432	8,136
Total	**21**	**2,347**	**677**	**12,105**

Recently Completed Projects:

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

S.No.	Name of Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1	Peddapalli-Nizamabad new line (178 Km)	926
2	Jaggayyapeta-Janpahad new line (48 Km)	737

S.No.	Name of Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
3	Akkanpet-Medak new line (17 Km)	205
4	Bhadrachalam Road-Sattupalli new line (56 Km)	990
5	Raghavapuram-Mandamari doubling (24 Km)	165
6	Raichur-Guntakal doubling (81 Km)	388
7	Macheryal-Peddampet tripling (9 Km)	120
8	Secunderabad-Mehboobnagar doubling (85 Km)	1,266
9	MMTS Phase-II (103 Km)	1,156
10	Peddapalli Byepass line (2 Km)	37

Ongoing Projects:

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

S.N	Name of Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1	Munirabad-Mahabubnagar new line (247 Km)	3,978
2	Manoharabad-Kotapalli new line (151 Km)	3,203
3	Malkangiri-Pandurangapuram via Bhadrachalam new line (174 Km)	3,592
4	Kazipet-Vijaywada 3rd line (220 km)	3,315
5	Kazipet-Ballarshah 3rd line (202 Km)	4,063
6	Guntur-Bibinagar doubling (239 Km)	2,853
7	Mudkhed-Medchal & Mahbubnagar-Dhone doubling (417 Km)	4,686
8	Bhadrachalam Road-Dornakal doubling (55 Km)	770
9	Motumari-Vishnupuram doubling (89 Km) & Rail over Rail at Motumari (11 Km) (100 Km)	1,596
10	Secunderabad Wadi 3rd and 4th line (173 Km)	5,012
11	Rail over Rail (RoR) Flyover at Dornakal (11 Km)	327
12	Guntakal-Wadi 3rd & 4th line (230 Km)	4,758

In last three years i.e. 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 and current financial year 2026-27, 31 surveys (15 new line and 16 doubling) covering a total length of 3,902 km falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana have been sanctioned.

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana is held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in Telangana is as under:

Total Land required	**2,792 Ha**
Land Acquired	1,772 Ha (63%)
Balance Land to be acquired	1020 Ha (37%)

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

SN	**Name of the project**	**Total land required (Ha)**	**Land acquired (Ha)**	**Balance Land to be acquired (Ha)**	**Amount Paid to State (Cr.)**
1.	Guntur- Bibinagar Doubling	63	7	56	40
2.	Mudkhed – Medchal & Mahbubnagar – Dhone Doubling	184	12	172	38

<u>Tamil Nadu:</u>

Railway Budget:-

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹879 crore/year
2026-27	₹ 7,611 crore (more than 8 times)

Track Construction:

The details of constructing new track falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are as under:

Period	New track Commissioned
2009-14	923 Km
2014-26	1,356 Km

Projects sanctioned:-

As on 01.04.2026, 19 projects (08 new line, 03 gauge conversion and 08 doubling) of total length of 1,874 km, costing ₹27,282 Crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commissioned upto March, 2026 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2026 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	8	811	24	1,514
Gauge Conversion	3	748	631	3,605
Doubling /Multitracking	8	314	54	3,693
Total	**19**	**1,874**	**709**	**8,812**

Recently Completed Projects:-

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are as under:-

S.N.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Dindigul- Pollachi gauge conversion (121 km)	610
2	Pollachi-Palghat gauge conversion (56 km)	350
3	Pollachi-Podhanur gauge conversion (40 km)	400
4	Quilon- Tiruchendur gauge conversion (357 km)	1,122
5	Mayiladuturai - Karaikkudi gauge conversion (187 km)	1,338
6	Madurai-Bodinayakkanur gauge conversion (90 km)	593
7	Chengalpattu-Villupuram doubling (102 km)	670
8	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (27 km)	83
9	Thanjavur-Ponmalai doubling (48 km)	370
10	Villupuram-Dindigul doubling (273 km)	2,000
11	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22 km)	293
12	Omalur-Metturdam Patch doubling (29 km)	327
13	Chengalpattu - Villupuram and Tambaram -Chengalpattu-3rd line (133 km)	1,122
14	Salem- Omalur doubling (11 km)	115
15	Madurai- Tuticorin doubling (160 km)	1,891
16	Maniyachi-Nagercoil doubling (102 km)	1,752
17	Chennai Beach-Chennai Egmore doubling (4 km)	272

Ongoing Projects:-

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

S.N.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Tindivanam-Nagari new line (184 km)	3,631
2	Morappur-Dharmapuri new line (36 km)	359

S.N.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
3	Trivandrum-Kanyakumari doubling (87 km)	4,494
4	Irugur-Podanur doubling (11 km)	277
5	Tambaram-Chengalpattu 4th line (30 km)	757
6	Attipattu-Gummidipundi 3rd & 4th line (23 km)	365
7	Tirupati- Katpadi doubling (105 km)	1,216
8	Tindivanam- Tiruvannamalai new line (71 km)	1,400
9	Atipattu – Puttur new line (88 km)	1,700
10	Chennai – Cuddalore new line (179 km)	2,670
11	Baiyapannahalli to Hosur doubling (48 km)	1,160
12	Arakkonam-Chengalpattu doubling (68 km)	993
13	Erode- Karur doubling (67 km)	986

In last three years i.e. 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 and current financial year 2026-27, 29 surveys (04 new line and 25 doubling) covering a total length of 3,517 km falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned.

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in Tamil Nadu is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Tamil Nadu	4,612 ha
Land Acquired	1,178 ha (26%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,434 ha (74%)

Support of the Government of Tamil Nadu is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

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

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in ha)	Land acquired (in ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in ha)
1.	Tindivanam - Tiruvannamalai new line (71 km)	276	33	243
2.	Attiputtu-Puttur new line (88 km)	189	0	189
3.	Morappur-Dharmapuri new line (36 km)	93	47	46
4.	Mannargudi-Pattukkottai new line (41 km)	204	0	204
5.	Thanjavur-Pattukottai new line (52 km)	152	0	152

Further, Rameshwaram – Dhanushkodi new line (18 km) was sanctioned at a cost of ₹734 Cr. The Foundation Stone of the project was laid on 01.03.2019. However, the project could not be started because the land acquisition has not been undertaken by the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

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

Sanction of any railway project 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

Railway Infrastructure projects enable socio-economic development of the region including:

- Better integration of the region with other parts of the country
- Faster movement of goods and services
- Improving logistics efficiency
- Enhance line capacity
- Increase in direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people of the region
- Reduces operational bottlenecks
- Development of tourism industry and increase in industrial activities in the region.

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.

Train Services:

As the railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are introduced as per network requirement, across such boundaries.

However, during 2025–26 and 2026–27 (up to 30.06.2026), Indian Railways (on originating/terminating basis), with a view to facilitate the passengers of various stations located in the State of Telangana and Tamil Nadu has introduced 21 pairs of train services (including 10 Amrit Bharat Express) and 23 pairs of train services (including 16 Amrit Bharat Express train services) respectively. These are as listed below:

Train services introduced in the State of Telangana:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	17065/17066 Charlapalli - Shalimar Amrit Bharat Express
2	15673/15674 Charlapalli - Kamakhya Amrit Bharat Express
3	16357/16358 Nagercoil - Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express

SN	Train No. & Name
4	17041/17042 Charlapalli - Thiruvananthapuram North Amrit Bharat Express
5	15293/15294 Muzaffarpur - Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
6	17047/17048 Charlapalli - Tiruchanur Express
7	17443/17444 Tirupati - Charlapalli Express
8	17441/17442 Tirupati - Charlapalli Express
9	17067/17068 Charlapalli - Bhubaneswar New Express
10	17043/17044 Secunderabad - Anakapalle Express
11	17071/17072 Hyderabad - Belagavi Express
12	17073/17074 Secunderabad - Belagavi Express
13	17059/17060 Charlapalli - Tiruchanur Express
14	17075/17076 Charlapalli - Belagavi Express
15	17053/17054 Charlapalli - Anakapalle Express
16	17045/17046 Charlapalli - Anakapalle Express
17	17061/17062 Charlapalli - Narasapur Express
18	17615/17616 Kacheguda - Tuticorin Express
19	18527/18528 Visakhapatnam - Charlapalli Express
20	17069/17070 Hyderabad Deccan - Kanniyakumari Express
21	17605/17606 Kacheguda-Bhagat Ki Kothi Express

TRAIN SERVICES INTRODUCED IN THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU:

SN	Train No & Name
1	16601/16602 Erode-Jogbani Amrit Bharat Express
2	20603/20604 New Jalpaiguri - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express

SN	Train No & Name
3	20609/20610 New Jalpaiguri - Tiruchchirappalli Amrit Bharat Express
4	16107/16108 Tambaram – Santragachi Amrit Bharat Express
5	16121/16122 Tambaram - Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express
6	16329/16330 Nagercoil - Mangaluru Jn. Amrit Bharat Express
7	16619/16620 Podanur- Dhanbad Amrit Bharat Express
8	16357/16358 Nagercoil - Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
9	20625/20626 MGR Chennai Central - Bhagat Ki Kothi Express
10	16103/16104 Tambaram - Rameswaram Express
11	16807/16808 Tambaram - Tiruchchirappalli Express
12	16707/16708 Mangaluru Jn. -Tirunelveli Express
13	16621/16622 Rameswaram - Mangaluru Central Express
14	16363/16364 Ernakulam - Velankanni Express
15	17069/17070 Hyderabad - Kanniyakumari Express
16	17615/17616 Kacheguda - Tuticorin Express
17	18041/18042 Shalimar - M.G.R. Chennai Central Express
18	56007/56008 Mayiladuthurai - Velankanni Passenger
19	56009/56010 Mayiladuthurai - Karaikal Passenger
20	66621/66622 Salem - Erode MEMU
21	66595/66596 Yesvantpur - Hosur MEMU
22	66623/66624 Palakkad - Pollachi MEMU
23	56835/56836 Mayiladuthurai - Karaikkudi Passenger

Besides, introduction of train services on any route/section is an on-going process, 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
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section

Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminal:

In order to encourage setting up of cargo terminals through private investment, 'Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminal (GCT)' policy has been launched. Location of the GCTs is decided on the basis of demand from industry, potential of Cargo traffic, availability of railway infrastructure and overall logistics potential of the area.

So far, 142 Gati Shakti Cargo Terminals (GCTs) have been commissioned, including 6 GCTs in Telangana and 5 GCTs in Tamil Nadu. The 142 commissioned GCTs have an estimated freight handling capacity of 224 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). The policy has mobilized private investment of approximately ₹10,000 crore through these GCTs. Freight handled at these GCTs during 2025-26 is 146 MT. The detail of GCTs commissioned in Telangana and Tamil Nadu are as under –

Telangana:

SN	Serving Stations / Locations
1	Sattupalli
2	Sultanabad

3	Tipparthy
4	Ramagundam
5	Chityal-CTYL
6	Vishnupuram

Tamil Nadu:

SN	Serving Stations/ Locations
1	Sivadi (SZV)
2	Tondiarpet
3	Velliyana
4	Ponneri
5	Arakkonam (AJJ)

In addition, In-Principle Approvals (IPAs) have been granted for the development of GCTs at 310 more locations, including 8 locations in Telangana and 9 locations in Tamil Nadu.

Also for improvement of customer amenities at goods and parcel terminals all across the country, an amount of Rs. 15,500 crore has been allocated for the financial year 2023-24 onwards.

ROBs and RUBs:

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

No. of ROBs/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-26 (Upto May'26) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-26 (Upto May'26)	14,451 Nos. (520 Nos. in the State of Telangana and 814 Nos. in the State of Tamilnadu)

As on 01.06.2026, 4,993 Nos. ROB / RUB works are sanctioned at a cost of approx. ₹1,17,492 Cr on Indian Railways which are at various stages of planning and execution.

118 Nos. ROB / RUB works at a cost of approx. ₹ 4,883 Cr are sanctioned in the state of Telangana and 248 Nos. ROB / RUB works at a cost of approx. ₹ 4952 Cr are sanctioned and Tamil Nadu which are at various stages of planning and execution.

In the State of Telanagana, 16 Nos. ROBs are delayed on account of the State Govt. The details are as under:

S.No.	Reason	ROBs/RUBs (in No.)
1.	Delay in Land Acquisition by State Govt.	15
2.	Finalization of Alignment by State Govt.	01

In the State of Tamil Nadu, 14 Nos. ROBs are delayed on account of the State Government the details are as under:

S.No.	Reason	ROBs/RUBs (in No.)
1.	Delay in Land Acquisition by State Govt.	10

2.	Finalization of Alignment by State Govt.	03
3.	NOC for closure from State Govt.	01

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.

Further, Railways have taken following measures to expedite the progress of work:

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

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

iii. Standardization of superstructure and substructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on the Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of a compendium, which

can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

Station Redevelopment:

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.

Telangana is covered under the jurisdiction of two railway zones, namely South Central Railway and South Coast Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 967 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 482 crore has been incurred so far.

Tamil Nadu is covered under the jurisdiction of three railway zones, namely Southern Railway, South Western Railway and South Coast Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,298 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 582 crore has been incurred so far.

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 of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like ‘One Station One Product’
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1,340 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 40 stations, are located in Telangana and 77 stations, are located in Tamil Nadu. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Telangana and Tamil Nadu are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Telangana	40	Adilabad, Basar, Begumpet, Bhadrachalam Road, Gadwal, Hafizpet, Hi-Tech city, Huppuguda, Hyderabad, Jadcherla, Jangaon, Kacheguda, Kamareddi, Karimnagar, Kazipet Jn, Khammam, Lingampalli, Madhira, Mahbubabad, Mahbubnagar, Malakpet, Malkajgiri Jn, Manchiryal, Medak, Medchal, Miryalaguda, Nalgonda, Nizamabad Jn, Peddapalli Jn, Ramagundam, Secunderabad, Shadnagar, Sri Bala Brahmeswara Jogulamba, Tandur, Umdanagar, Vikarabad, Warangal, Yadadri, Yakutpura, Zahirabad
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,

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		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.

Completed stations of Telangana and Tamil Nadu:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Telangana and Tamil Nadu have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in Telangana and Tamil Nadu are as under:

State	No. of stations	Name of stations
Telangana	9	Begumpet, Hafizpet, Hi-Tech City, Jangaon, Karimnagar, Mahbubabad, Ramagundam, Sri Bala Brahmeswara Jogulamba, Warangal
Tamil Nadu	26	Ambasamudram, Bommidi, Chennai Park, Chidambaram, Chinna Salem, Coonoor, Karaikkudi Junction, Kulitturai, Mambalam, Manaparai, Mannargudi, Morappur, Namakkal, Palani, Paramakkudi, Pollachi Junction, Polur, Samalpatti, Sholavandan, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St.Thomas Mount, Thiruvarur Junction, Tiruvannamalai, Udagamandalam, Vriddhachalam Junction

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

Stations of Telangana

- **Secunderabad station:** The works of 7.5 m wide foot over bridge at Kazipet end, new basement parking-1 & 2 at South side, new departure and arrival area of ground floor at South side, new approach road at South side, new 33 KV electrical sub-station and new Railway Protection Force building have been completed. The works of new station building at North side, new station building at South side, air concourse, 7.5 m wide foot over bridge, 7.5 m wide foot over bridge and travelator at platform no. 1 & 10, sky walk, through roof , improvement of platform surface, improvement of circulating area at North side, new Multi Level Car Parking (MLCP) at North side, lift, escalator, amenities for Divyangjan and new sewage treatment plant have been taken up.
- **Huppuguda station:** The works of new station building at main entry, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, new waiting hall, new toilet, improvement of booking office at main entry, improvement of circulating area at main entry, lift, escalator and 12 m wide foot over bridge have been completed. The works of improvement of station building at second entry, parking at second entry and entrance gate at main and second entry have been taken up.

- **Malkajgiri Junction station:** The works of extension of station building at second entry, platform shelter, new waiting hall, new toilet and 12 m wide foot over bridge have been completed. The works of improvement of platform surface, improvement of booking office at main entry, improvement of circulating area at main entry, parking at main entry, new entry/exit gates at main entry, lift and escalator have been taken up.
- **Manchiryal station:** The work of platform shelter has been completed. The works of extension of station building at main entry, improvement of station building at main entry, new entrance porch at main entry, improvement of platform surface, new waiting hall, new toilet, improvement of circulating area at main entry, parking at main entry, lift, escalator and 12 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.
- **Kazipet Junction station:** The works of platform shelter, improvement of general waiting hall, new Pay & Use toilet, parking at main entry, lift, escalator and 12 m wide foot over bridge have been completed. The works of station building at main entry, new entrance porch at main entry, improvement of platform surface of platform no. 1 & 2/3, new Air Conditioned waiting hall, improvement of circulating area at main entry and amenities for Divyangjan have been up.

Stations of Tamil Nadu

- **Rameswaram station:** The works of revamping of Multi Functional Complex (MFC) building into retiring rooms, structural works of East and North terminal building, parcel office, residential tower, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, substation building and sewage treatment plant have been completed. The finishing works of East terminal building and North terminal building, departure forecourt, sewage treatment plant, arrival forecourt, platform shelter and improvement of waiting hall have been taken up.
- **Chennai Egmore station:** The work of parcel building, structural works of Gandhi-Irwin (GI) road side multi-level car parking, Poonamallee High (PH) road side multi-level car parking and sub-station building have been completed. The work of finishing of GI side multi-level car parking, PH side multi-level car parking, substation building, structural work of GI side terminal building, foundation work of PH side terminal building, arrival foot over bridge and air concourse have been taken up.
- **Virudhunagar station:** The works of improvement of circulating area, parking, entry/exit gate, installation of Coach Indication Boards and Train Indication Boards have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, entrance porch and 6 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.

- **Karur Junction station:** The works of improvement of station building, 12 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area, parking, main entrance gate, waiting hall, toilets, parcel office building, improvement of platform surface and widening of platform no. 1 have been completed. The works of lifts and escalators have been taken up.
- **Thanjavur Junction station:** The works of entrance porch, improvement of circulating area, concourse, subway, platform shelter, arrival lobby, exit gate, booking office, installation of Coach Indication Board, Train Indication Board and signages have been completed. The works of parking, lift and escalator have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways, is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. 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 a complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as tree cutting, heritage, fire clearance, airport clearance etc. These stations are in operation since long, so brownfield work challenges are being faced, such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical

fibre cables, gas pipelines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of the tracks and near to high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the progress of work and completion time.

INCLUSION OF PURULIA UNDER THE ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICT PROGRAMME

2847. SHRI JYOTIRMAY SINGH MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to include Purulia district of West Bengal under the Aspirational District Programme considering its backward socio-economic indicators, large Scheduled Tribe population, drought-prone conditions, inadequate healthcare infrastructure, educational challenges and high levels of poverty and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of Purulia's eligibility for inclusion under the Programme and if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government will consider including Purulia in the Aspirational District Programme in view of its developmental needs and strategic importance in the Jangalmahal region?

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): No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c): Does not arise.

RESTORATION OF TRAINS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2848. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

(a) the details of the list of trains that were cancelled during the COVID-19 period including their route, frequency and type of service in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the current status of each cancelled train indicating whether it has been restored/partially restored/ to be reinstated, including the reasons for any delay;

(c) the details of the estimated number of passengers affected due to non-restoration of these trains including daily and annual ridership per route;

(d) whether any proposals or requests have been received for restoration of these trains and if so, the details thereof including the current status of such proposals;

(e) the details of the alternative arrangements, if any, provided to passengers during the period of non-restoration; and

(f) the details of the plan and tentative timeline to restore all COVID-cancelled trains in Andhra Pradesh particularly those serving major towns, district headquarters and key intra-State connectivity routes?

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

(a) to (f): During 2020-21, Indian Railways (IR) undertook the exercise of rationalization of the time table in a scientific manner to provide for better passenger safety by creating maintenance corridor blocks, speeding up of trains, etc. The exercise involved rationalisation of train services. Presently, all train services are being operated as per rationalized timetable.

As the railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are introduced as per network requirement, across such boundaries. However, in its constant endeavour to improve connectivity for the passenger convenience, IR have introduced 37 pairs of trains serving the stations located in the State of Andhra Pradesh, post covid. These are listed below:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	17433/17434 Tirupati-Raxaul Express
2	17047/17048 Charlapalli-Tiruchanur Express
3	17443/17444 Tirupati-Charlapalli Express

4	17441/17442 Tirupati-Charlapalli Express
5	17043/17044 Secunderabad -Anakapalle Express
6	17635/17636 H.S. Nanded-Dharmavaram Express
7	17059/17060 Charlapalli-Tiruchanur Express
8	17437/17438 Tirupati-Pandharpur Humsafar Express
9	17053/17054 Charlapalli-Anakapalle Express
10	57407/57408 Guntakal -Markapur road Express
11	17295/17296 Kakinada Town-Hisar Express
12	18501/18502 Visakhapatnam-Kollam Express
13	19559/19560 Tirupati-Okha Express
14	17637/17638 Jalna-Tiruchanur Express
15	56531/56532 Yesvantpur -Hindupur Passenger
16	18509/18510 Visakhapatnam-SMVT Bengaluru Express
17	17045/17046 Charlapalli-Anakapalle Express
18	17633/17634 H.S. Nanded-Tiruchanur Express
19	17429/17430 Tirupati-Akola Express
20	17289/17290 Kakinada Town-Mysore Express
21	17427/17428 Tirupati-Narasapur Express
22	67301/67302 Rajahmundry-Kakinada Port MEMU
23	17061/17062 Charlapalli-Narasapur Express
24	17439/17440 Tirupati-Srikakulam Road Humsafar Express
25	18507/18508 Visakhapatnam-Tirupati Express
26	18527/18528 Visakhapatnam-Charlapalli Express
27	18505/18506 Visakhapatnam-Tirupati Express
28	17425/17426 Tirupati-Sainagar Shirdi Express
29	17423/17424 Tirupati-Chikkamagalur Express

30	20829/20830 Durg-Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express
31	20841/20842 Bhubaneshwar-Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express
32	17421/17422 Tirupati-Kollam Express
33	20707/20708 Secunderabad -Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express
34	20677/20678 MGR Chennai-Vijayawada Vande Bharat Express
35	20701/20702 Secunderabad-Tirupati Vande Bharat Express
36	20833/20834 Visakhapatnam-Secunderabad Vande Bharat Express
37	66559/66560 Yesvantpur-Shri Satya sai Prashanthi Nilayam MEMU

Further, Indian Railways, with a view to improve travel experience of the passengers, have introduced indigenously designed and manufactured Vande Bharat trains (Chair Car and Sleeper) and Amrit Bharat Express with modern coaches, advanced safety features and passenger amenities.

Presently, 81 Pairs of Vande Bharat Express [Chair Car], 01 pairs of Vande Bharat Express [Sleeper] & 36 pairs of Amrit Bharat Express are being operated over the Indian Railways network, of which 08 Pairs of Vande Bharat Express [Chair Car] and 12 pairs of Amrit Bharat Express are catering to the needs of passengers of stations located in the State of Andhra Pradesh. These are listed below:

VANDE BHARAT TRAINS SERVING STATIONS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

SN	Train No. & Name
1	20677/ 20678 MGR Chennai Central - Narasapur Vande Bharat Express
2	20701/20702 Secunderabad - Tirupati Vande Bharat Express
3	20703/20704 Kacheguda - Yesvantpur Vande Bharat Express
4	20707/20708 Secunderabad - Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express

5	20829/20830 Durg - Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express
6	20833/20834 Visakhapatnam - Secunderabad Vande Bharat Express
7	20841/20842 Bhubaneswar - Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express
8	22231/22232 Kalaburagi - SMVT Bengaluru Vande Bharat Express

AMRIT VANDE BHARAT TRAINS SERVING STATIONS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

SN	Train No. & Name
1	13433/13434 SMVT Bengaluru - Malda Town Amrit Bharat Express
2	15673/15674 Charlapalli - Kamakhya Amrit Bharat Express
3	16107/16108 Tambaram - Santragachi Amrit Bharat Express
4	16357/16358 Nagercoil - Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
5	16597/16598 SMVT Bengaluru - Alipurduar Amrit Bharat Express
6	16601/16602 Erode - Jogbani Amrit Bharat Express
7	16619/16620 Podanur - Dhanbad Amrit Bharat Express
8	17041/17042 Charlapalli - Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express
9	17065/17066 Charlapalli - Shalimar Amrit Bharat Express
10	19021/19022 Udhna - Brahmapur Amrit Bharat Express
11	20603/20604 New Jalpaiguri - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express
12	20609/20610 New Jalpaiguri - Tiruchchirappalli Amrit Bharat Express

Proposals/ requests/ suggestions/ representations, both formal and informal *inter alia* for 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. These proposals are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time, which is an on-going process.

Besides, introduction of new train services, which is an on-going process, depends on various factors which include-

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets.
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section.

COMPANIES SELECTED UNDER SIGHT PROGRAMME

2849. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) the details of the number of proposals received and approved under each component of the Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme since its inception, State and year-wise;

(b) the list of companies/implementing entities selected under the SIGHT Programme along with the locations of their green hydrogen and electrolyser manufacturing facilities;

(c) the details of the amount of production achieved of electrolysers and green hydrogen by selected companies since approval, company and year-wise;

(d) the details of the incentives eligible and incentives disbursed under the SIGHT Programme, company and year-wise; and

(e) the details of the challenges and bottlenecks observed in the implementation of the SIGHT Programme and the steps taken by the Government to address such challenges?

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

(a) to (d) : The 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.

Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme is a key component under NGHM, which provides incentives for production of green hydrogen and its derivatives and electrolyser manufacturing. The details are as follows:

(i) Component I: Incentive Scheme for Electrolyser Manufacturing.

a. Under Tranche I, a total of 21 proposals were received, out of which 8 have been awarded.

b. Under Tranche II, a total of 23 proposals were received, out of which 11 have been awarded.

c. The details are at **Statement-I.**

(ii) Component II: Incentive Scheme for Green Hydrogen Production (Mode 1).

a. Under Tranche I, a total of 14 proposals were received, out of which 8 have been awarded.

b. Under Tranche II, a total of 14 proposals were received, out of which 9 have been awarded.

c. The details are at **Statement-II.**

(iii) Component II: Incentive for Procurement of Green Ammonia Production (under Mode – 2A). The details are at **Statement-III.**

(iv) Component III: Incentive for Procurement of Green Hydrogen Production (under Mode – 2B). The details are at **Statement-IV.**

As of July 2026, no electrolyser manufacturing facility or Green Hydrogen production facility supported under the Scheme has been fully commissioned. Consequently, no incentive claims have been submitted or disbursed under the respective schemes.

(e): Demand creation for green hydrogen and its derivatives is a key bottleneck that has been identified in the implementation of the SIGHT Programme.

In this regard, the following steps have been taken:

(i) Under SIGHT Mode 2A (demand aggregation for Green Ammonia)

a. Green Ammonia Sale and Purchase Agreements have been signed for the production and supply of 6,70,000 Metric Tonnes per Annum

(MTPA) of Green Ammonia (a derivative of Green Hydrogen) to 11 fertilizer units across India.

(ii) Under SIGHT Mode 2B (demand aggregation for Green Hydrogen)

a. 30,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production and supply capacity has been awarded for supply to the refineries of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL).

The following policy steps have also been taken:

(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 (Inter State Transmission System) charges for a period of 25 years, starting from the date of commissioning of the project.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Exemption has been granted from ALMM (Approved List of Models & Manufacturers) and RLMM (Revised List of Models & Manufacturers) requirements for Renewable Energy plants located inside an Special

Economic Zone (SEZ) or Export Oriented Unit (EOU) and supplying power exclusively for production plants of Green Hydrogen (or its derivatives).

STATEMENT- I

COMPONENT I: INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR ELECTROLYSER MANUFACTURING (TRANCHE I)

S. No.	Successful Bidder	Awarded Capacity (MWPA)	Project Location	Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCD)
1	Reliance Electrolyser Manufacturing Limited	300	Dhanora, Vadodara, Gujarat	09-08-2026
2	Ohmium Operations Private Limited	137	Apparel Park, Doddaballapura, Bangalore Rural, Karnataka	09-08-2026
3	John Cockerill Greenko Hydrogen Solutions Private Limited	300	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	09-08-2026
4	Advait Infratech Limited	100	Gangad, Bavla, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	09-08-2026
5	L&T Electrolysers Limited	300	Suvali, Choryasi, Surat, Gujarat	10-08-2026
6	Matrix Gas and Renewables Limited	63	GIDC, Sanand, Gujarat	28-08-2026
7	Homihydrogen Private Limited	101.5	Mohadi, Jalgaon, Maharashtra	09-08-2026
8	Adani New Industries Limited	198.5	Tunda, Mundra, Kutch, Gujarat	09-08-2026
	TOTAL	1500		

S. No.	Successful Bidder	Awarded Capacity (MWPA)	Project Location	Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCD)
1	Adani New Industries Limited	101.5	Tunda, Mundra, Kutch, Gujarat	26.03.2027
2	Advait GreenEnergy Private Limited	200	Gangad, Bavla, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	26.03.2027
3	Avaada Electrolyser Private Limited	49.5	Land identification under progress	26.03.2027
4	Eastern Electrolyser Limited	30	Sector 83, Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	26.03.2027
5	Greenovate Hydrogen Private Limited (erstwhile GH2 Solar Private Limited)	105	Pipersewa, Bamor, Morena, Madhya Pradesh	26.03.2027
6	Matrix Gas and Renewables Limited	237	GIDC, Sanand, Gujarat	26.03.2027
7	Newage Green Electro Private Limited (SPV: Newage Electrogen One Private Limited)	300	Under finalization (Gujarat)	26.03.2027
8	Newtrace Private Limited	30	Doddanekkundi Industrial Area, Bengaluru, Karnataka	26.03.2027
9	Ohmium Operations Private Limited	137	Apparel Park, Doddaballapura, Bangalore Rural, Karnataka	26.03.2027
10	Suryaashish KA1 Solar Park Private Limited	10	Mehsana, Gujarat	26.03.2027

11	Waaree Clean Energies Solution Private Ltd	300	Shankar Talav, Dungri, Valsad, Gujarat	26.03.2027
	TOTAL	1500		

STATEMENT-II

COMPONENT II: INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR GREEN HYDROGEN PRODUCTION (MODE 1) (TRANCHE I)

S. No.	Successful Bidder	Capacity (TPA)	Project Location	Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCD)
1	CESC Projects Limited	10,500	Gopalpur/Paradeep, Odisha	02.02.2027
2	UPL Limited	10,000	Jhagadia, Bharuch, Gujarat	02.02.2027
3	Reliance Green Hydrogen and Green Chemicals Limited	90,000	Moti Khavdi, Jamnagar, Gujarat	02.02.2028
4	HHP Two Pvt Ltd	10,000	Gopalpur, Odisha; MMRDA Region, Maharashtra; Tirupati District, Andhra Pradesh; Hyderabad, Telangana	02.02.2027
5	ACME Cleantech Solutions Pvt Ltd	90,000	Gopalpur Industrial Park, Chamakhandi, Chatrapur, Ganjam, Odisha	02.02.2027
6	Greenko ZeroC Pvt Ltd	90,000	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	02.02.2027
7	JSW Neo Energy Limited	3,600	Toranagallu, Sandur Taluk, Ballari, Karnataka	02.02.2027
8	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	2,000	Kochi (500MTPA) Brahmapuram, Ernakulam, Kerala;	02.02.2027

			Bina (1500 MTPA), Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	
	TOTAL	3,06,100		

S. No.	Successful Bidder	Awarded Capacity (TPA)	Project Location	Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCD)
1	Oriana Power Limited	10,000	Sagar, Uttar Pradesh	28.02.2028
2	Suryadeep KA1 Project Private Limited	19,000	In Progress	28.02.2028
3	L&T Energy Green Tech Limited	90,000	Gujarat	28.02.2028
4	GH2 Solar Private Limited	10,500	Two tentative locations under consideration	28.02.2028
5	Green Infra Renewable Energy Farms Private Limited	90,000	Tuticorin (Thoothukudi), Tamil Nadu	28.02.2028
6	Waaree Clean Energy Solutions Private Limited	90,000	Tata Steel SEZ, Gopalpur, Ganjam, Odisha	28.02.2028
7	AM Green Ammonia (India) Private Limited	90,000	Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	28.02.2028
8	Reliance Green Hydrogen and Green Chemicals Limited	49,000	Dahej, Bharuch, Gujarat	28.02.2028
9	Matrix Gas and Renewables Limited	1,500	Yet to be identified	28.02.2028
	TOTAL	4,50,000		

STATEMENT-III

COMPONENT II: INCENTIVE FOR PROCUREMENT OF GREEN AMMONIA PRODUCTION (UNDER MODE – 2A)

S. No.	Successful Bidder	List of Fertilizer Plants with capacity (for green ammonia supply)	Project Location	Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCD)
1	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited	1. Paradeep Phosphate Limited, Paradeep (75,000 MTPA) 2. Coromandel International Limited (CIL), Vishakhapatnam (50,000 MTPA) 3. IFFCO, Kandla (1,00,000 MTPA) 4. IFFCO, Paradeep (1,00,000 MTPA) 5. Paradeep Phosphate Limited, Zuarinagar (25,000 MTPA) 6. Indorama India Private Limited, Haldia (20,000 MTPA)	Balisuan Village, Marshgai Taluka, Kendarapada District, Odisha State	29.04.2029
2	SCC Infrastructure Private Limited (with M/s InSolare Energy Limited)	1. Madhya Bharat Agro Products Limited-III, Dhule (70,000 MTPA) 2. Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited, Mangalore (15,000 MTPA)	Dhule, Maharashtra	29.04.2029
3	Jakson Green Limited (in consortium with M/s Ocior Energy India	1. Coromandel International Limited (CIL). Kakinada (85,000 MTPA)	Gopalpur Industrial Park (TSSEZ), Village/PO: Chamakahndi,	29.04.2029

	Private Limited, M/s First Element Private Limited & M/s JGGJ Renewable One Private Limited)		Tehsil-Chatrapur, Dist. Ganjam, State- Odisha	
4	NTPC Renewable Energy Limited	1. Krishana Phoschem Limited, Meghnagar (70,000 MTPA)	Exploring location in 2 states: Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	29.04.2029
5	Oriana Power Limited	1. Madhya Bharat Agro Products Limited-II, Sagar (60,000 MTPA)	Madhya-Pradesh	29.04.2029
TOTAL				

STATEMENT-IV

COMPONENT III: INCENTIVE FOR PROCUREMENT OF GREEN HYDROGEN PRODUCTION (UNDER MODE – 2B)

S. No.	Organisation awarded	Tentative Location	Allocated capacity (tonnes per annum)	Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCD)
1	L&T Energy Greentech Ltd (LTEG)	Panipat, Haryana	10,000	31.12.2027
2	Ocior Energy	Visakhapatnam Refinery, Andhra Pradesh	5,000	31.07.2028
3	Ocior Energy	Bina Refinery, Madhya Pradesh	5,000	30.03.2028
4	NeuEN Green Energy	Numaligarh, Assam	10,000	30.09.2028
TOTAL				

सीकर-झुंझुनू-दिल्ली के बीच एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी सेवा

2850. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान के शेखावाटी क्षेत्र में स्थित विभिन्न धार्मिक स्थलों पर लगातार बढ़ती यात्रियों की संख्या, धार्मिक महत्व, लोगों की अपेक्षाओं और तीव्र व सुविधाजनक रेल

संपर्क को देखते हुए सीकर-झुंझुनू-दिल्ली रेल मार्ग पर सुबह और शाम नई हाई-स्पीड एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन या वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी चलाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी प्रस्तावित समय-सीमा 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): भारतीय रेल ने यात्रियों के यात्रा अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने के उद्देश्य से, आधुनिक सवारी डिब्बे, उन्नत संरक्षा विशेषताओं और यात्री सुविधाओं के साथ स्वदेशी रूप से डिजाइन और विनिर्मित वंदे भारत (चेयरकार और स्लीपर) रेल सेवाओं की शुरुआत की है।

वंदे भारत सेवाएं (स्लीपर रेलगाड़ी):

लंबी दूरी की यात्रा के लिए वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस के स्लीपर संस्करण को स्वदेशी रूप से डिजाइन और विकसित किया गया है। इनका उद्देश्य यात्रियों के यात्रा अनुभव को बेहतर बनाना और सुरक्षित और आरामदायक यात्रा के मामले में नए मानक स्थापित करना है। ऐसी दो रेलगाड़ियों का विनिर्माण पहले ही किया जा चुका है। व्यापक परीक्षणों के बाद, इन रेलगाड़ियों को भारतीय रेल में शुरू किया गया है। 22.01.2026 से पहली वंदे भारत स्लीपर सेवा अर्थात् 27575/27576 हावड़ा-कामाख्या वंदे भारत स्लीपर एक्सप्रेस का नियमित परिचालन शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इन गाड़ी सेटों में निम्नलिखित उन्नत संरक्षा विशेषताओं और यात्री सुविधाओं वाले आधुनिक सवारी डिब्बे उपलब्ध कराए गए हैः

- झटका मुक्त सेमी परमानेंट कपलर और एंटी क्लाइम्बर्स।
- कवच से सुसज्जित।
- 180/160 कि.मी. प्रति घंटे की डिजाइन/परिचालन गति के साथ उच्च त्वरण।

- ईएन मानकों के अनुरूप कार बॉडी का क्रैशवर्थी डिजाइन।
- अग्नि संरक्षा मानकों के अनुपालन के लिए प्रत्येक सवारी डिब्बे के अंत में अग्नि अवरोधक दरवाजे।
- विद्युत कैबिनेट और शौचालयों में एरोसोल आधारित अग्नि संसूचन एवं शमन प्रणाली।
- ऊर्जा दक्षता के लिए पुनरूत्पादक ब्रेकिंग प्रणाली।
- यात्री क्षेत्र के भीतर स्वच्छता मानकों में सुधार के लिए अनुकूलित हवा से 99% हानिकारक बैक्टीरिया को निष्क्रिय करने के लिए, एयर कंडीशनिंग इकाइयों में स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित यूवी-सी लैंप आधारित विसंक्रमण प्रणाली मुहैया कराई गई है।
- केंद्रीकृत रूप से नियंत्रित स्वचालित प्लग दरवाजे और पूरी तरह से सीलबंद चौड़े गैंगवे।
- सभी डिब्बों में सीसीटीवी कैमरे।
- आपातकालीन स्थिति में यात्री और गाड़ी प्रबंधक/लोको पायलट के बीच संप्रेषण के लिए आपातकालीन टॉक-बैक यूनिट।
- दिव्यांग यात्रियों के लिए ड्राइविंग कोच में दोनों तरफ विशेष शौचालय।
- यात्री सुविधाओं जैसे वातानुकूलन, सैलून प्रकाश व्यवस्था आदि की स्थिति पर निगरानी के लिए केंद्रीकृत सवारी डिब्बा निगरानी प्रणाली।
- ऊपरी बर्थ पर आसानी से चढ़ने के लिए एर्गोनॉमिक रूप से डिज़ाइन की गई सीढ़ी।

31.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर निम्नलिखित 01 जोड़ी वंदे भारत रेल सेवाएं (स्लीपर कार) परिचालित की जा रही हैं:-

क्र.सं.	रेलगाड़ी सं. और नाम
1	27575/27576 हावड़ा – कामाख्या वंदे भारत स्लीपर एक्सप्रेस

वंदे भारत सेवाएं (चेयर कार)

वंदे भारत चेयर कार रेलगाड़ियों में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं हैं:

- झटका मुक्त सेमी परमामेंट कपलर।
- कवच से सुसज्जित।
- केंद्रीकृत रूप से नियंत्रित स्वचालित प्लग दरवाजे और पूरी तरह से सीलबंद चौड़े गैंगवे
- सभी सवारी डिब्बों में आपातकालीन अलार्म पुश बटन और टॉक बैक इकाईयां
- बेहतर अग्नि संरक्षा-विद्युत कैबिनेटों और शौचालयों में एरोसोल आधारित अग्नि संसूचन और शमन प्रणाली।
- 180/160 कि.मी. प्रति घंटे की डिजाइन/परिचालन गति के साथ उच्चतर त्वरण।
- वॉइस रिकॉर्डिंग सुविधा और क्रैश हार्डन्ड मेमोरी के साथ चालक-गार्ड संपर्क।
- यात्री क्षेत्र के भीतर स्वच्छता मानकों में सुधार के लिए अनुकूलित हवा से 99% हानिकारक बैक्टीरिया को निष्क्रिय करने के लिए, एयर कंडीशनिंग इकाइयों में स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित यूवी-सी लैंप आधारित विसंक्रमण प्रणाली मुहैया कराई गई है।
- बेहतर एवं आरामदायक यात्रा।
- सभी सवारी डिब्बों में सीसीटीवी।
- दिव्यांग यात्रियों के लिए ड्राइविंग कोच में दोनों तरफ विशेष शौचालय।
- दूरस्थ निगरानी के लिए कोच कंडीशन निगरानी प्रणाली (सीसीएमएस)।

31.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर निम्नलिखित 81 जोड़ी वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं (चेयर कार) परिचालित की जा रही हैं:-

क्र.सं.	**रेलगाड़ी सं. और नाम**
1	22435/22436 वाराणसी - नई दिल्ली वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	22439/22440 नई दिल्ली - श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटड़ा वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
3	20901/20902 मुंबई सेंट्रल - गांधीनगर कैपिटल वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस

4	22447/22448 नई दिल्ली – अंब अंदौरा वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
5	20607/20608 एमजीआर चेन्नै सेंट्रल - मैसूरू वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
6	20825/20826 बिलासपुर - नागपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
7	22301/22302 हावड़ा - न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
8	20833/20834 विशाखपट्टणम - सिकंदराबाद वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
9	22223/22224 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) - साईनगर शिरडी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
10	22225/22226 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) - सोलापुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
11	20171/20172 रानी कमलापति - निज़ामुद्दीन वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
12	20701/20702 सिकंदराबाद - तिरुपति वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
13	20643/20644 चेन्नै - कोयंबटूर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
14	20977/20978 अजमेर - चंडीगढ़ वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
15	20633/20634 कासरगोड - तिरुवनंतपुरम वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
16	22895/22896 हावड़ा - पुरी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
17	22457/22458 आनंद विहार - देहरादून वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
18	22227/22228 न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी - गुवाहाटी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
19	20911/20912 इंदौर - नागपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
20	22229/22230 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) - मडगांव वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
21	22349/22350 पटना - रांची वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
22	20661/20662 बेंगलुरु - धारवाड़ वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
23	20173/20174 रानी कमलापति - रीवा वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
24	22549/22550 गोरखपुर - प्रयागराज वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
25	12461/12462 जोधपुर - साबरमती वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
26	22925/22926 अहमदाबाद - ओखा वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
27	20665/20666 चेन्नै एग्मोर - तिरुनेलवेली वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
28	20677/20678 चेन्नै - नरसापुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
29	20703/20704 काचीगुडा - यशवंतपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
30	20631/20632 मंगलुरु - तिरुवनंतपुरम सेंट्रल वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
31	26963/26964 उदयपुर - असारवा वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
32	22347/22348 हावड़ा - पटना वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
33	20835/20836 राउरकेला - पुरी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस

34	20897/20898 हावड़ा - रांची वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
35	22415/22416 वाराणसी - नई दिल्ली वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
36	20641/20642 बेंगलुरु कैंट - कोयंबटूर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
37	20645/20646 मडगांव - मंगलुरु वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
38	20705/20706 नांदेड़ - छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
39	22477/22478 नई दिल्ली - श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटड़ा वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
40	22425/22426 अयोध्या कैंट - आनंद विहार (टी) वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
41	22487/22488 दिल्ली - अमृतसर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
42	22961/22962 मुंबई सेंट्रल - अहमदाबाद वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
43	20707/20708 सिकंदराबाद - विशाखपट्टणम वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
44	20663/20664 मैसूरु - चेन्नै वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
45	22233/22234 न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी - पटना वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
46	22469/22470 खजुराहो - निज़ामुद्दीन वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
47	22231/22232 कलबुर्गी - बेंगलुरु वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
48	20841/20842 भुवनेश्वर - विशाखपट्टणम वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
49	22345/22346 पटना - गोमती नगर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
50	20887/20888 रांची - वाराणसी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
51	22545/22546 लखनऊ - देहरादून वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
52	22489/22490 वाराणसी - मेरठ सिटी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
53	20627/20628 चेन्नै एग्मोर - नागरकोविल वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
54	20671/20672 मदुरै - बेंगलुरु कैंट वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
55	22499/22500 देवघर - वाराणसी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
56	22309/22310 हावड़ा - जमालपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
57	20871/20872 हावड़ा - राउरकेला वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
58	20893/20894 टाटानगर - पटना वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
59	20891/20892 टाटानगर - ब्रह्मपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
60	22303/22304 हावड़ा - गया वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
61	20669/20670 हुब्बल्लि - पुणे वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
62	20673/20674 छत्रपति शाहू महाराज (टी) कोल्हापुर - पुणे वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
63	20101/20102 सिकंदराबाद - नागपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस

64	20829/20830 दुर्ग - विशाखपट्टणम वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
65	21893/21894 टाटानगर - पटना वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
66	21895/21896 टाटानगर - पटना वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
67	20175/20176 बनारस - आगरा कैंट वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
68	26901/26902 साबरमती - वेरावल वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
69	26401/26402 जम्मू तवी - श्रीनगर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
70	26403/26404 जम्मू तवी - श्रीनगर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
71	26501/26502 पाटलिपुत्र - गोरखपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
72	26751/26752 बेलगावि - केएसआर बेंगलुरु वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
73	26405/26406 अमृतसर - श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटड़ा वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
74	26101/26102 पुणे - अजनी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
75	26301/26302 जोगबनी - दानापुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
76	26481/26482 जोधपुर - दिल्ली कैंट वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
77	26471/26472 बीकानेर - दिल्ली कैंट वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
78	26461/26462 दिल्ली - फिरोजपुर कैंट वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
79	26651/26652 केएसआर बेंगलुरु - एरणाकुलम वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
80	26505/26506 खजुराहो - बनारस वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
81	26503/26504 सहारनपुर - गोमतीनगर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस

वंदे भारत चेयर कार सेवाओं के 81 जोड़े में से, वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस (चेयर कार) के 05 जोड़े राजस्थान राज्य में स्थित स्टेशनों के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हैं। ये नीचे सूचीबद्ध हैं:-

क्र.सं	**गाड़ी सं. और नाम**
1	12461/12462 - जोधपुर - साबरमती वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	20977/20978 - अजमेर - चंडीगढ़ वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
3	26471/26472 - बीकानेर - दिल्ली कैंट वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
4	26481/26482 जोधपुर - दिल्ली कैंट वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
5	26963/26964 उदयपुर सिटी - अहमदाबाद (असरवा) वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस

सीकर-झुंझुनू-दिल्ली रेलखंड पर सम्पर्कता

वर्तमान में सीकर-झुंझुनू-दिल्ली खंड को 02 जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें 19701/19702 जयपुर - दिल्ली कैंट सैनिक एक्सप्रेस की दैनिक सेवाएं शामिल हैं।

क्र.सं	गाड़ी सं. और नाम
1	14713/14714 - सीकर - दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला एक्सप्रेस
2	19701/19702 जयपुर - दिल्ली कैंट एक्सप्रेस

इसके अलावा, किसी मार्ग/रेलखंड में नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं को शुरू करना एक निरंतर चलने प्रक्रिया है जो विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है:-

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- मार्ग की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के रखरखाव की आवश्यकता
- उस रेलखंड की अधिभोगिता एवं यातायात आवश्यकता

CALLING NAME PRESENTATION (CNAP) SYSTEM

2851. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the current status and rollout timeline of the Calling Name Presentation (CNAP) system nationwide;

(b) the details of impact on spam/fraud calls so far; and

(c) the time by which CNAP to be extended to the approximately 250 million 2G subscribers currently excluded from the pilot?

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

(a): Based on the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on “Introduction of Calling Name Presentation (CNAP) Service in Indian Telecommunication Network”, the trial and assessment of the implementation of CNAP service for 4G and above technologies has been initiated by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs). Rollout timelines for CNAP system depends upon the outcome of such trial and assessment.

(b): By presenting the name of the caller to the users of telecommunication services, CNAP service aims to empower such users to take an informed decision while responding to a call including a potential spam or fraud call.

(c): As per the deliberations undertaken by Department of Telecommunications with the concerned telecommunication service providers, all 2G telecommunication networks, presently operational in the country, do not support implementation of CNAP services.

PROGRESS OF DOMESTIC SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING PLANTS

2852. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) the details of progress made in establishing domestic semiconductor manufacturing plants;

(b) the status of projects approved under the semiconductor manufacturing incentive scheme and the expected timelines for operationalization;

(c) the details of steps being taken by the Government to address challenges in semiconductor production, such as skilled workforce shortages and supply chain constraints; and

(d) the impact of global trade restrictions on India's semiconductor manufacturing sector?

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

(a) to (d): Inspired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of AtmaNirbhar Bharat, Government adopted structured and targeted policy initiatives for the development of electronics manufacturing across the entire value chain including semiconductors.

The semiconductor industry is a foundational industry. All sectors of the economy such as industrial, consumer, defence, telecommunication and

automotive etc depend on semiconductors. This sector offers transformative capabilities by driving technological innovation, economic growth, and strategic self-reliance.

Recognising the importance of semiconductors, the Government launched Semicon India Programme in January 2022 for setting up of semiconductor fabs, display fabs semiconductor packaging and also for promotion of Indian designed chips.

Under Semicon India Programme, Government has approved 12 manufacturing projects with total investment commitments of about ₹1.64 lakh crore. Out of these 12 projects, commercial production has already commenced from three plants. The details of the programme and approved project details are available at www.ism.gov.in.

Semiconductor design:

Government is providing financial as well as infrastructure support (including free access to Design tools) to Startups and MSMEs through Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme within the Semicon India Programme. Twenty-four (24) semiconductor design projects have been approved for financial support and 105 startups/MSMEs for Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tool support under DLI Scheme. The details of the scheme and list of beneficiaries are available at https://chips-dli.gov.in/DLI/HomePage.

S**trengthening Semiconductor Supply Chain:**

To further improve and strengthen the supply chain, the Government has actively engaged with relevant countries and their companies. To provide enabling platform for B2B collaborations for securing supply chain partnerships, Government has signed following MoUs with various countries:

i. **MoU with USA** for establishing semiconductor supply chain and innovation partnership.

ii. **MoC with Japan** for “Semiconductor Supply Chain Partnership” to strengthen cooperation between Japan and India towards the enhancement of semiconductor supply chain.

iii. MoU with European Union to deepen cooperation on semiconductor ecosystem, its supply chains and innovation and leverage complementary strengths.

iv. MoU with Singapore to establish the “India-Singapore Semiconductor Ecosystem Policy Dialogue,” aimed at enhancing cooperation in semiconductor supply chains, R&D, business partnerships, and workforce development.

v. MoU with Netherlands to strengthen and enhance cooperation in the field of semiconductors and related emerging technologies.

vi. **JDOI with Germany** on Semiconductor Ecosystem Partnership to strengthen technological cooperation, promotion of investments, trade

facilitation, industry linkages, and development of resilient semiconductor ecosystems.

The approved applicants also tie up with various global and local supply chain partners to ensure long term supply of the chemicals, gases and other raw materials.

Initiatives for strengthening the Skilled Workforce:

Govt has also taken the various steps to develop a strong semiconductor talent pipeline through academic programmes, industry partnerships and national skilling initiatives:

i. Government launched Chips to Startup (C2S) programme to provide industry ready manpower in chip design. Under this programme, access to cutting-edge chip design tools has been provided at no cost. The access to these tools are provided to 320 organizations. So far, the usage of these chip design tools has exceeded 240 lakh hours. The State-wise list of organizations supported for EDA tools by the ChipIN Centre under C2S Programme is at https://c2s.gov.in/EDA_Tool_Support.jsp

ii. A Skilled Manpower Advanced Research and Training (SMART) Lab has been setup in NIELIT Calicut with an aim to train 1 lakh engineers in the domains of VLSI, Embedded Systems and IoT. More than 1 lakh candidates have already been trained.

iii. Further, under the FutureSkills PRIME programme, implemented by MeitY in partnership with NASSCOM, online courses are offered for skilling, reskilling and upskilling in emerging technologies including semiconductors. Portal can be accessed at https://futureskillsprime.in, anytime-anywhere to earn skill certificates in line with their aptitude and aspirations.

iv. The project titled "Setting up of Semiconductor Assembly & ESD Training Laboratory at NIELIT Guwahati", has been approved by MeitY. The project aims to establish a state-of -the-art Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) training facility to support the growing semiconductor manufacturing ecosystem, particularly the upcoming semiconductor manufacturing initiatives in the North Eastern Region.

v. MeitY is implementing a semiconductor skilling programme using the SEMulator3D platform to strengthen India's semiconductor talent pipeline. The programme is being implemented through the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru, in collaboration with Lam Research. The initiative offers an industry-aligned, simulation-based curriculum covering device fabrication, process optimisation and virtual fabrication, bridging the gap between academic learning and semiconductor manufacturing. Through this collaborative initiative, IISc

has so far trained 3,950+ students and 110+ faculty members from academic institutions across the country.

vi. A MoU has been signed between India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) and Purdue University, Indiana, USA to establish Purdue University as a flagship academic partner and collaborator with ISM and Government of India for skilled workforce development and joint R&D in the broad field of semiconductors and microelectronics.

vii. MoU between ISM and NAMTECH: This MoU aims to build India's semiconductor workforce pipeline by training approximately 5,000 professionals over the next five years. MoU involves developing structured certification programs jointly endorsed by ISM to ensure national and international recognition; facilitating faculty exchange and global collaboration through ISM-linked partners; creating student internship and apprenticeship opportunities across ISM-supported fabs, ATMPs, OSATs, and design houses.

Semicon2.0:

To build on the success of Semicon India Programme and to provide long term support to this sector, Government has recently approved Semicon2.0. The Semicon2.0 has dedicated pillars for development of supply chain (Equipment, chemicals, gases, materials etc), research and development for advanced technologies and also for talent development for design and manufacturing.

NEW RAILWAY LINE PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU

2853. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

(a) whether Government has sanctioned new railway line projects in Tamil Nadu in recent years and if so, the details thereof including total length, cost, and districts covered;

(b) whether limited portion of the sanctioned railway lines has been completed till now and if so, the details thereof including the reasons for delay and timelines for its completion;

(c) whether Government has undertaken railway expansion projects including doubling, gauge conversion and multi-tracking in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof including the current status;

(d) whether Government has identified unserved or under-served districts in Tamil Nadu for new railway connectivity and if so, the details thereof including the action taken; and

(e) whether ongoing railway projects are aimed at improving connectivity to industrial and port regions in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof including the expected economic benefits?

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

(a) to (e) : **Tamil Nadu:-**

Railway Budget:-

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹879 crore/year
2026-27	₹ 7,611 crore (more than 8 times)

Track Construction:

The details of constructing new track falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are as under:

Period	New track Commissioned
2009-14	923 Km
2014-26	1,356 Km

Projects sanctioned:-

As on 01.04.2026, 19 projects (08 new line, 03 gauge conversion and 08 doubling) of total length of 1,874 km, costing ₹27,282 Crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commissioned upto March, 2026 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2026 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	8	811	24	1,514
Gauge Conversion	3	748	631	3,605
Doubling /Multitracking	8	314	54	3,693
Total	**19**	**1,874**	**709**	**8,811**

Recently Completed Projects:-

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are as under:-

S.N.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Dindigul- Pollachi gauge conversion (121 km)	610
2	Pollachi-Palghat gauge conversion (56 km)	350
3	Pollachi-Podhanur gauge conversion (40 km)	400
4	Quilon- Tiruchendur gauge conversion (357 km)	1,122
5	Mayiladuturai - Karaikkudi gauge conversion (187 km)	1,338
6	Madurai-Bodinayakkanur gauge conversion (90 km)	593
7	Chengalpattu-Villupuram doubling (102 km)	670
8	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (27 km)	83
9	Thanjavur-Ponmalai doubling (48 km)	370
10	Villupuram-Dindigul doubling (273 km)	2,000
11	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22 km)	293
12	Omalur-Metturdam Patch doubling (29 km)	327
13	Chengalpattu - Villupuram and Tambaram -Chengalpattu-3rd line (133 km)	1,122
14	Salem- Omalur doubling (11 km)	115
15	Madurai- Tuticorin doubling (160 km)	1,891
16	Maniyachi-Nagercoil doubling (102 km)	1,752
17	Chennai Beach-Chennai Egmore doubling (4 km)	272

Ongoing Projects:-

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

S.N.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Tindivanam-Nagari new line (184 km)	3,631
2	Morappur-Dharmapuri new line (36 km)	359
3	Trivandrum-Kanyakumari doubling (87 km)	4,494
4	Irugur-Podanur doubling (11 km)	277
5	Tambaram-Chengalpattu 4th line (30 km)	757
6	Attipattu-Gummidipundi 3rd & 4th line (23 km)	365
7	Tirupati- Katpadi doubling (105 km)	1,216
8	Tindivanam- Tiruvannamalai new line (71 km)	1,400
9	Atipattu – Puttur new line (88 km)	1,700
10	Chennai – Cuddalore new line (179 km)	2,670
11	Baiyapannahalli to Hosur doubling (48 km)	1,160
12	Arakkonam-Chengalpattu doubling (68 km)	993
13	Erode- Karur doubling (67 km)	986

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in Tamil Nadu is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Tamil Nadu	**4,612 ha**
Land Acquired	1,178 ha (26%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,434 ha (74%)

Support of the Government of Tamil Nadu is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

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

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in ha)	Land acquired (in ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in ha)
1.	Tindivanam-Tiruvannamalai new line (71 km)	276	33	243
2.	Attiputtu-Puttur new line (88 km)	189	0	189
3.	Morappur-Dharmapuri new line (36 km)	93	47	46
4.	Mannargudi-Pattukkottai new line (41 km)	204	0	204
5.	Thanjavur-Pattukottai new line (52 km)	152	0	152

Further, Rameshwaram – Dhanushkodi new line (18 km) was sanctioned at a cost of ₹734 Cr. The Foundation Stone of the project was laid on 01.03.2019. However, the project could not be started because the land acquisition has not been undertaken by the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

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

In last three years i.e. 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 and current financial year 2026-27, 29 surveys (04 new line and 25 doubling) covering a total length of 3,517 km falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned.

Moreover, to improve further connectivity in the State of Tamil Nadu following major surveys have been taken up:-

S. No.	Project	Length (in Km)
1	Tindivanam-Sedarapet New Line	38
2	Villupuram-Tiruchchirappalli-Nagercoil 3rd & 4th line	565
3	Arakkonam-Jolarpettai 3rd & 4th Line	407
4	Coimbatore-Shoranur 3rd & 4th Line	99
5	Jolarpettai-Coimbatore 3rd & 4th Line	282
6	Thanjavur-Thiruvarur - Karaikal doubling	96
7	Arakkonam-Chengalpattu Doubling	68
8	Villupuram-Mayiladuthurai-Thanjavur Doubling	193
9	Arakkonam-Renigunta 3rd & 4th Line	77
10	Gummidipoondi-Sullurupeta 3rd & 4th Line	90
11	Bangarpete - Jolarpettai 3rd & 4th Line	73
12	Ariyalur-Namakkal via Perambalur New Line	116

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

Railway Infrastructure projects enable socio-economic development of the region including:

- Better integration of the region with other parts of the country
- Faster movement of goods and services
- Improving logistics efficiency
- Enhance line capacity
- Increase in direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people of the region
- Reduces operational bottlenecks
- Development of tourism industry and increase in industrial activities in the region.

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.

MINING SECTOR REFORMS AND MINERAL EXPLORATION

2854. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

(a) the major mining sector reforms undertaken during the last one year to promote ease of doing business, accelerate mineral exploration and facilitate timely operationalisation of mining projects;

(b) the progress made in exploration of critical and strategic minerals by the Geological Survey of India during Field Season 2025–26 including the major achievements recorded;

(c) the measures taken to encourage participation OF STATEs and private agencies in mineral exploration and auction of mineral blocks; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to strengthen India's long-term mineral security and support the objectives of Aatmanirbhar Bharat and Viksit Bharat 2047?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a): Ministry of Mines, in collaboration with State Governments, has undertaken several measures to promote ease of doing business, accelerate mineral exploration and facilitate timely operationalisation of mining projects. Some of the key measures undertaken are as follows:

i. A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established at Ministry of Mines for continuous monitoring of auctioned blocks.

ii. Monthly review meetings with State Governments are held under the chairmanship of the Secretary (Mines) to monitor the progress of auction and operationalisation of mineral blocks and resolve bottlenecks.

iii. State-specific review meetings with concerned officials from mining, forest, environment, revenue departments and concerned bidders are convened under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Union Minister of Mines and Secretary (Mines).

iv. Pre-Auction Committees have been constituted by major mineral States to resolve land scheduling issues before the auction process, facilitating more participation of bidders and faster operationalisation.

v. State-level Coordination Committees under Chief Secretary have been constituted by the major mineral states to address the bottlenecks and fast-track the operationalization of auctioned mines.

vi. The Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 have been amended to introduce intermediary timelines, automatic declaration of preferred bidder and automatic issuance of Letter of Intent (LoI), accountability for delays by bidders and State Governments, and incentives for early operationalisation.

vii. The State Governments have been incentivized to accelerate the auction of major minerals blocks and expedite operationalization of mines through financial incentives under Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) in FY 2025-26.

viii. Legislative and policy reforms have been undertaken, including provision for inclusion of new minerals in existing mining leases, one-time area extension for Mining Lease (ML) / Composite Licence (CL), and removal of restrictions on sale of minerals from captive mines to increase ease of doing business.

(b): During field season 2025-26, Geological Survey of India has completed the field execution of 230 mineral exploration projects on various critical and strategic minerals across the country.

(c): The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2021 whereby provision was made for notification of accredited private exploration agencies for undertaking exploration under Section 4(1) of the MMDR Act. So far, 51 private

exploration agencies have been notified and 187 exploration projects have been taken up through these agencies.

The Central Government has launched a scheme under National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT) for partial reimbursement of exploration expenses of upto 50 percent of direct cost with ceiling of ₹20 Crores, to holders of exploration licences. A scheme has also been launched under NMEDT for partial reimbursement of exploration expenses upto 50 percent of direct cost incurred for exploration with ceiling of ₹8 Crores, to holders of composite licences.

Furthermore, NMEDT also provides Exploration Incentive (EI) of 25 percent of the approved cost of the project for G4 items in Greenfield areas for gold, base-metals, other precious minerals, strategic / critical minerals and fertilizer minerals if the block gets upgraded from G4 to G3 Stage.

Under SASCI, incentive is given to the State Governments *inter-alia* for constitution of pre-auction committee to resolve land scheduling issues for faster identification and preparation of mineral blocks for auction; publication of annual auction calendar for major minerals to facilitate more active & transparent auction by the States; successful auctioning of major mineral blocks with pre-embedded clearances and operationalization of auctioned major mineral blocks as per prescribed target.

Further, the Mineral (Auction) Rules have been amended vide G.S.R. 223(E) dated 30.03.2026 to allow notified exploration agencies to participate in the auction of all types of mineral blocks explored by them.

(d): The MMDR Act has been amended in the years 2020, 2021, 2023 and 2025 with the objective of strengthening India's long-term mineral security and support the objectives of Aatmanirbhar Bharat and Viksit Bharat 2047. Some of the major amendments include:

i. Transfer of clearances through vesting in favor of new lessees in case of re-auction of mines.
ii. Removal of end use restrictions for auction of mines.
iii. Transfer of lease without any charges.
iv. Participation of private sector in exploration by notification of accredited private exploration agencies for undertaking exploration.
v. Auction of mineral blocks of critical and strategic minerals by the Central Government.
vi. Introduction of exploration licence to attract mining companies in exploration.
vii. Inclusion of discovered additional minerals in the mining lease.
viii. Removal of limit on sale of minerals from captive mines after meeting end-use requirement.

Further, the Government has launched National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) to secure a sustainable supply of critical minerals and strengthen the entire value chain—from exploration and mining to beneficiation; processing and recovery from end-of -life products.

महाराष्ट्र में आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम

2855. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

(क) देश में, और विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में, आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत चयनित ब्लॉकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इन ब्लॉकों के चयन के लिए अपनाए गए मापदंड क्या हैं और इनके विकास के लिए प्रदान की गई वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए की गई व्यवस्थाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और परभणी जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मूल्यांकन के अंतर्गत आंकी गई गरीबी दर का अद्यतन आंकड़ा क्या है;

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों में, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गरीबी उपशमन की दिशा में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा गरीबी उपशमन के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड.) वाशिम-यवतमाल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र में अति गरीब परिवारों को चिह्नित करने और उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कार्यरत विशिष्ट तंत्र 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) और (ख) : आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) के तहत 513 ब्लॉक की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें महाराष्ट्र के 27 ब्लॉक शामिल हैं। इन ब्लॉकों को राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ विचार -विमर्श के बाद एक संयुक्त सूचकांक के आधार पर चुना गया था। इस सूचकांक में 'मिशन अंत्योदय' और 'सामाजिक-आर्थिक जातिगत जनगणना' के डेटा का इस्तेमाल किया गया और स्वास्थ्य व पोषण, शिक्षा, बुनियादी ढांचे जैसे प्रमुख क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया गया। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बीच ब्लॉकों का आवंटन जनसंख्या (25% भारांक) और प्रति व्यक्ति जीडीपी (75% भारांक) के आधार पर किया गया था। यह कार्यक्रम मुख्य हितधारकों के साथ तालमेल और सहयोग के माध्यम से मौजूदा सरकारी योजनाओं को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने पर केंद्रित है। इसके अलावा, प्रतिस्पर्धा की भावना जगाने के लिए, कार्यक्रम की प्रत्येक तिमाही में होने वाली 'डेल्टा रैंकिंग' में ब्लॉकों के प्रदर्शन के आधार पर उन्हें वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन दिए जाते हैं। एबीपी के तहत दिए जाने वाले वित्तीय प्रोत्साहनों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। एबीपी जिलों और ब्लॉकों के बीच आपसी समझ और बेहतरीन तौर-तरीकों को साझा करने को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, नीति आयोग राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय कार्यशालाएं, बेहतरीन तौर-तरीकों पर सेमिनार और ब्लॉक स्तर के अधिकारियों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। साथ ही, भारत सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को प्रत्येक जिले/ब्लॉक के लिए 'केंद्रीय प्रभारी अधिकारी'(सीपीओ) के रूप में नामित किया गया है, जो कार्यक्रम की समय-समय पर समीक्षा करते हैं।

(ग) से (ड.) : परभणी, वाशिम और यवतमाल जिलों में से केवल वाशिम जिला ही 'आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम' (एडीपी) का हिस्सा है। इसके अलावा, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) में वाशिम और यवतमाल जिलों को शामिल किया गया है। एडीपी के तहत गरीबी से संबंधित कोई आकलन नहीं

किया जाता है और न ही यह कार्यक्रम व्यक्तियों/परिवारों को कोई प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय लाभ प्रदान करता है। हालांकि, एडीपी का उद्देश्य मौजूदा योजनाओं के अभिसरण के माध्यम से नागरिकों के शासन, जीवन की गुणवत्ता या आर्थिक उत्पादकता में सुधार करना है, जिसकी निगरानी मुख्य प्रदर्शन संकेतकों (केपीआई) के माध्यम से की जाती है। कार्यक्रम के 3सी मॉडल (अभिसरण, सहयोग एवं प्रतिस्पर्धा) ने एडीपी जिलों में मानव विकास के मुख्य संकेतकों के मामले में विकास की गति को सफलतापूर्वक बढ़ाया है। भारत सरकार लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति बेहतर बनाने के लिए कई योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम लागू कर रही है। इनमें महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) और शहरी (पीएमएवाई -यू), प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएमएल), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआइएस), राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी), प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना का जलसंभर विकास घटक (डब्लूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई), प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) / राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम), पीएम स्वनिधि आदि शामिल हैं। इन योजनाओं का मुख्य उद्देश्य आजीविका के अवसर बढ़ाना, ग्रामीण महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाना, सामाजिक सुरक्षा देना, ग्रामीण युवाओं को कौशल सिखाना और बुनियादी ढांचा विकसित करना है।

<u>विवरण</u>

आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम के तहत आकांक्षी ब्लॉकों को दिए गए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहनों का ब्यौरा

डेल्टा रैंक	प्रोत्साहन	टिप्पणियाँ
समग्र		
समग्र स्तर पर प्रथम स्थान	3.0 करोड़ रूपए	

समग्र स्तर पर द्वितीय स्थान	2.0 करोड़ रूपए	
क्षेत्रवार (प्रथम एवं द्वितीय स्थान)		
क्षेत्र-1	2.5 करोड़ रूपए	*(*प्रथम स्थान के लिए *₹1.5* करोड़ तथा द्वितीय स्थान के लिए *₹1* करोड़*)*
क्षेत्र -2	2.5 करोड़ रूपए	
क्षेत्र -3	2.5 करोड़ रूपए	
क्षेत्र -4	2.5 करोड़ रूपए	
क्षेत्र -5	2.5 करोड़ रूपए	
क्षेत्र -6	2.5 करोड़ रूपए	
प्रति तिमाही कुल	**20 करोड़ रूपए**	

SKILLING FOR RAILWAY FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS ECOSYSTEM

2856. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any strategy to develop a skilled workforce to support the expanding railway freight and logistics ecosystem and, if so, details thereof;

(b) the number of personnel trained during the last three years in freight operations, multimodal logistics, container handling, warehousing and digital logistics systems, year and zone-wise;

(c) the details of dedicated training and certification programmes for private logistics operators, terminal operators and container train operators including industry partners, institutions engaged and number of persons trained thereunder;

(d) whether a formal assessment of manpower demand in the railway freight and logistics sector has been conducted, if so, the skill gaps identified and steps proposed to address them;

(e) whether a dedicated skill qualification framework aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) has been developed for railway freight and logistics and if so, the details of occupational roles covered and number of persons certified; and

(f) steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address future skill requirements arising from railway freight expansion?

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

(a) to (f): **Training**

Indian Railways have taken several measures to enhance work productivity, motivation and professional competencies of railway employees through structured capacity building and advanced training. Capacity building and

skill upgradation are continuous and institutionalised processes supported by a well-established training framework across Indian Railways.

Indian Railways have developed a comprehensive training ecosystem providing training interventions at various stages of the career to ensure skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling of employees. For this purpose, extensive training infrastructure has been created in the form of Centralised Training Institutes (CTIs), Multi-disciplinary Zonal Training Institutes (MDZTIs), Multi-disciplinary Divisional Training Institutes (MDDTIs) and specialised training centres, which conduct induction, refresher, promotional and technical training programmes at different stages of service along with those engaged in freight-related functions.

Indian Railways always aimed at providing a modern, efficient and integrated railway freight and logistics ecosystem enhancing competencies of workforce through structured training programmes, multimodal logistics and emerging technologies thereby ensuring efficient, safe and sustainable transportation services.

Training modules are designed to strengthen employees' competencies and equip railway personnel with the skills required for modern, technology-intensive railway operations digitalization of freight operations, multimodal logistics concepts, customer-centric freight services and other operational requirements. These modules are also periodically updated to incorporate new technologies in railway operations and maintenance.

In addition, Indian Railways employees undergo induction, promotional, refresher, specialised and technical training programmes at various stages of their career. The curriculum for the concerned categories of staff covers freight operation, logistics, and other operational and safety-related aspects relevant to their functions.

Approximately six lakh railway employees are trained every year under these programmes, facilitating continuous capacity building and enhancement of professional competencies.

Indian Railways, through its premier Centralized Training Institutes (CTIs) and Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya (GSV), offers dedicated training and certification programmes in Rail Operations, Commercial Management, and Familiarisation with Railway Operations., for logistic operators, terminal operators and container train operator wherein various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and allied organizations engaged, including Coal India Limited (CIL), National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC), Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Dedicated Freight Corridors Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL), Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation(CWC) by promoting greater efficiency in rail-based freight transportation and logistics.

Besides this, Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya (GSV) has also conducted a Specialized Management Development Programme for officers of Container

Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR), a Capacity Building Workshop on Port-Led Development, and various executive training programmes on logistics for organisations such as the Defence Forces, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), and Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board (GIDB), among others. These programmes are aimed at enhancing leadership capabilities, managerial skills, and domain expertise in logistics, supply chain management, and modern transportation systems through structured executive capacity-building initiatives.

Indian Railways periodically reviews its requirements in line with evolving operational needs, technological advancements and organizational priorities. Emerging competency requirements are identified through continuous interaction with field units, training institutions and technical Directorates. Based on such assessments, training curricula and competency development programmes are revised and strengthened to equip railway personnel with the skills required for efficient freight and logistics operations.

Training programmes in Indian Railways are designed to meet the functional and competency requirements of various categories of railway employees and are periodically reviewed and updated in line with evolving technologies, operational needs and contemporary skill requirements. Besides this, continuous efforts are being made towards standardization of training modules across Indian Railways to ensure uniformity, competency-based learning and improved training outcomes. Further, Indian Railways also actively engages

with the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) on various skill development initiatives to strengthen capacity building and promote alignment with national skill development efforts.

Indian Railways is continuously strengthening its training ecosystem to meet the future skill requirements including freight expansion. The measures include periodic revision and standardization of training modules, integration of digital learning platforms, competency-based training, exposure to emerging technologies, modernization of training infrastructure, enhancement of faculty capabilities and continuous capacity building through Centralized Training Institutes (CTIs), Multi-disciplinary Zonal Training Institutes (MDZTIs), Multi-disciplinary Divisional Training Institutes (MDDTIs). These initiatives aim to equip railway personnel with the knowledge and skills required to support efficient, technology-driven and customer-oriented freight and logistics operations.

Manpower

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-05 to 2013-14 vis-à-vis during 2014-15 to 2025-26 is given as under: -

Period	Recruitments
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4.11 lakh
2014-2015 to 2026-2027 (upto 30.06.2026)	5.56 lakh

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.

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

Presently, recruitment against **1,61,889** vacancies of non-gazetted personnel has been taken up on Indian Railways as per Annual Calendar 2024, 2025 and 2026.

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 92116 posts have 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
CBT for Level-1 posts (32438 vacancies)	1,08,28,261	152	15
Total Candidates	3,58,59,270		

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 posts of ALP and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) and Computer Based Skill Tests for the posts of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate and Under Graduate) and Ministerial & Isolated Categories have also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBAT for the post of ALP	1,32,044	84	2
Translation Test for Ministerial and Isolated	1,233	8	2

Categories			
CBAT for the post of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate)	13,616	38	2
Computer Based Typing Skill Test(CBTST) for the posts of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate)	30,341	58	2
CBTST for the post of Non-Technical Popular Categories(Under Graduate)	13,145	44	2
Total Candidates	1,90,379		

During 2026-2027 (upto 30.06.2026) panels for more than 3,300 candidates for various posts including the posts of Technicians, Junior Engineers, Paramedical Categories, Ministerial & Isolated categories 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 51970 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	10,970	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 Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical & Metallurgical	2,585	October-2025

	Assistant (CMA)		
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 posts	22,195	December-2025
Total		51,970	

First stage/Single stage Computer Based Tests (CBTs) for 29,775 posts have been completed. Details are as under:-

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
1st Stage CBT for the post of Section Controller Categories (368 vacancies)	4,33,748	131	15
1st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (10970 vacancies)	10,03,719	141	15
1st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (2585 vacancies)	5,74,351	133	15
CBT for the post of Technician (6238 vacancies)	8,41,525	117	15
CBT for Paramedical Categories (434 vacancies)	3,19,396	106	15
1st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (5810 vacancies)	25,89,851	142	15
1st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under Graduate) (3058 vacancies)	32,95,980	142	15
CBT for Isolated categories (312 vacancies)	37,774	34	15
Total Candidates	90,96,344		

2nd stage CBTs for the posts of JE/DMS/CMA have also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
2nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (2585 vacancies)	39,034	90	15
2nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (5810 vacancies)	87,317	98	15
Total Candidates	1,26,351		

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the posts of Section Controller has also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBAT for the post of Section Controller (368 vacancies)	2,989	24	2

Further, as per Annual Calendar for the year 2026, three Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 17,803 vacancies have been issued. Details are as under:

CEN No.	Post Name	No. of Vacancies notified	Month of Notification
01/2026	Assistant Loco Pilots	11,127	March-2026
02/2026	Technician	6,557	May-2026
03/2026	Section Controller	119	June-2026

CONTRIBUTION OF MUMBAI AS FILM, TELEVISION, DIGITAL MEDIA AND BROADCASTING HUB

2857. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the contribution of Mumbai, as the country's film, television, digital media and broadcasting hub, to the growth of India’s media and entertainment sector during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of scheme, financial assistance and policy initiatives implemented for promotion of film production, broadcasting infrastructure, digital media, animation, visual effects, gaming and content creation in Mumbai;

(c) whether the Government has received representations from stakeholders regarding the need of modern media infrastructure, single-window facilitation and promotion of international film production in Mumbai and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of measure taken or proposed to be taken by Government to strengthen Mumbai’s position as a global centre for media, entertainment, broadcasting and creative industries while promoting employment, investment and technological innovation?

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

(a) to (d): Mumbai continues to be the country's leading hub for film, television, broadcasting, digital media and content creation, making a significant contribution to the growth of India's media and entertainment sector. No city-specific assessment has been undertaken by the Ministry exclusively for Mumbai. Further, permissions for downlinking of private satellite television channels are granted on a pan-India basis under the Policy Guidelines.

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has implemented the Development Communication and Dissemination of Filmic Content (DCDFC), a Central Sector Scheme, for the promotion of Indian cinema, film heritage and dissemination of filmic content. The Scheme comprises, inter alia, International Film Festival of India (IFFI), Indian Film Promotion, Film Production, Domestic Film Festivals and National Film Heritage Mission (NFHM). The Scheme is implemented across the country, including for stakeholders in Mumbai, strengthening India's film ecosystem while enhancing the global reach and competitiveness of Indian cinema.

The Ministry has also taken initiatives such as the India Cine Hub (ICH), a single-window digital platform for filming permissions; the establishment of the Indian Institute of Creative Technologies (IICT) in Mumbai as the National Centre

of Excellence for AVGC-XR and initiatives such as Audio-Visual Co-production Agreements and the World Audio Visual & Entertainment Summit (WAVES), which promote film production, content creation, investment, employment and technological innovation in line with the goal of promoting orange economy.

The Government maintains regular engagement with industry stakeholders and receives suggestions on media infrastructure, ease of filming, single-window facilitation and promotion of international film production, which are duly considered to strengthen the policy and facilitation framework. It also continues to support the media and entertainment ecosystem through global collaborations, promotion of Indian cinema at international film festivals and film markets, broadcasting reforms, skill development in emerging creative technologies.

Detailed information regarding the DCDFC Scheme, its components and various initiatives of the Ministry is available on the official website of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting (http://www.mib.gov.in).

REFORMS IN COAL SECTOR

2858. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the key reforms undertaken in the coal sector to enhance transparency, efficiency and scientific mining during the last five years including the transition to auction-based allocation and commercial coal mining;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to modernise the coal ecosystem through initiatives such as coal washing, digital mine monitoring, coal gasification, underground coal gasification and integration of renewable energy and carbon capture projects;

(c) the contribution of coal to India's energy security and industrial growth particularly in power, steel, cement and infrastructure sectors while meeting climate and sustainability commitments; and

(d) the progress achieved in increasing domestic coal production, improving logistics under Pradhan Mantri-Gati Shakti Plan reducing import dependence and the proposed role of mechanisms such as a coal exchange in strengthening supply chain efficiency and price discovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a): Over the last five years, the Government has carried out a series of structural and procedural reforms to make coal allocation and mining more transparent, efficient, and scientific. The key change has been the shift from allotment to allocation through open competitive auction, alongside the opening of commercial coal mining in 2020 with no restriction on the sale or end-use of coal.

1. **Key Reforms for Transparency and Market-Based Allocation:**

i. **Commercial Coal Mining:** Opened with no technical or financial eligibility conditions, and 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been allowed under the automatic route.

ii. **Revenue-Share Model:** Auctions have migrated to a percentage revenue-share model, supported by the introduction of the National Coal Index for transparent, market-linked pricing.

iii. **Single Window Mode Agnostic (SWMA) Auction:** Introduced to sell all non-linkage coal of Coal India Limited (CIL) through a single window, removing market distortions and enhancing fair competition amongst buyers.

iv. **SHAKTI Policy Simplification:** Coal linkage allocation has been simplified into two windows—Window I at Notified Price and Window II at a Premium above Notified Price, enabling existing linkage consumers to procure up to 100% PLF requirement.

v. **Coal SETU Window:** Introduced under the Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) Linkage Auction Policy to provide auction-based linkages without end-use restrictions, allowing full flexibility for self-consumption, coal washing, or export.

2. Reforms for Efficiency and Ease of Doing Business:

i. **Single Window Clearance System:** Introduced through the PARIVESH 2.0 portal for faster mine operationalization.

ii. **Exploration:** 44 private entities have been notified as Accredited Prospecting Agencies (APA), removing the need for a prospecting license. The Geological Reports approval mechanism has also been simplified.

iii. **Statutory Amendments:** The Colliery Control Rules have been amended to empower coal company boards to accord Mine Opening Permissions. Furthermore, Coking Coal has been notified as a Critical and Strategic Mineral under the MMDR Act, 1957, thereby, expediting Environment Clearance and Forest Clearance process for Coking Coal Projects

iv. **Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) Mode:** The Government has introduced the Mine Developer and Operator mode for coal mining and has also offered closed/abandoned mines under a revenue-sharing model to maximize resource extraction.

v. Insurance Surety Bond has been included as an acceptable instrument for furnishing Performance Security in the Coal Block Development and Production Agreements. This will reduce dependence on Bank Guarantees, release blocked working capital and widen participation.

(b): The Government has taken several initiatives to modernise the coal ecosystem through technology adoption and clean coal initiatives:

i. **Coal Washing:** Under 'Mission Coking Coal', the Government aims to enhance the country's coal washery capacity to 58 MT by FY 2030.

ii. **Digital Mine Monitoring:** The Ministry of Coal has launched the Koyla Shakti Dashboard for real-time monitoring of coal production, dispatch, stocks, and transportation. Additionally, the Khanan Prahari mobile app and CMSMS web app have been deployed nationally for citizen-based reporting of unauthorized mining activities. CIL has also deployed Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC) with AI-based video analytics, RFID-enabled weighbridges, GPS-based vehicle tracking, and drone/satellite-based mapping for scientific mine planning.

iii. **Coal Gasification & UCG:** To promote surface coal/lignite gasification, the Government has approved two major schemes with financial outlays of ₹8,500 crore (under which 8 projects are already approved) and ₹37,500 crore to meet the target of 100 MT gasification capacity by 2030.

iv. **Renewable Energy & Carbon Capture:** CIL has adopted a phased renewable energy roadmap with a target of 3 GW of net-zero renewable capacity by FY 2027-28 and 9.5 GW by FY 2029-30, with 558 MW already installed across utility and captive projects.

(c): Coal continues to play a vital role in meeting the country's energy needs and supporting industrial growth.

Further, the Government promotes environmental sustainability in coal mining through initiatives such as plantation/bio-reclamation, development of

eco-parks, and mine water utilization. Blast-free mining technologies (like Surface Miners) are being aggressively adopted to replace conventional drilling.

(d): India's domestic coal production has increased significantly from about 731 million tonnes in 2019-20 to cross 1 Billion Tonnes for two consecutive years, reaching 1047.52 MT in FY 2024-25 and 1039 MT in FY 2025-26.

The Government has launched an Integrated Coal Logistics Plan aiming to develop a technology-enabled, cost-effective multimodal logistics ecosystem through rail, road, coastal shipping, and inland waterways. A total of 139 First Mile Connectivity (FMC) projects with an aggregate capacity of about 1,319 million tonnes have been taken up, out of which 72 projects with a capacity of about 589 million tonnes have already been commissioned

To further streamline the sector, the Government has notified the Coal Exchange Rules, 2026 to establish a regulated online platform for trading coal and its processed forms. The Coal Exchange will enable captive/commercial miners and consumers to enter into delivery-based contracts.

राजस्थान के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल इंटरनेट कवरेज

2859. श्रीमती मंजू शर्माः

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

(क) वर्तमान में राजस्थान के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल इंटरनेट कवरेज कितने प्रतिशत है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) भारतनेट योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इस योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) राजस्थान में शत प्रतिशत इंटरनेट कवरेज कब तक प्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या राजस्थान के कई सुदूर क्षेत्रों में अभी भी इंटरनेट सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इन क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल इंटरनेट सुविधा शुरू करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): जून 2026 तक, राजस्थान के 46,077 गांवों में से (भारत के महापंजीयक के आंकड़ों के अनुसार) 45,341 गांवों (अर्थात् 98.40% गांवों) में मोबाइल इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है। इसके अलावा, राजस्थान के सभी जिलों में 5जी कनेक्टिविटी है।

दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा कवर न किए गए किसी भी बसे हुए गांव के लिए मोबाइल कवरेज तकनीकी-वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर प्रदान किया जाता है। सरकार ने राजस्थान सहित देश के कवर न किए गए ग्रामीण और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल टावर लगाकर दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी के विस्तार के लिए डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) से वित्तपोषण के साथ विभिन्न स्कीमों को अनुमोदित किया है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) और मांग के आधार पर गांवों को हाई-स्पीड फाइबर ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दी है। जून 2026 तक, राजस्थान में, डीबीएन द्वारा वित्त पोषित मोबाइल स्कीमों के तहत 1,735 गांवों/स्थानों को 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी के साथ कवर किया गया और

भारतनेट के तहत 40,107 कार्यरत एफटीटीएच (फाइबर-टू-द-होम) कनेक्शन के साथ 6,094 ग्राम पंचायतें प्रचालन में थीं।

HARASSMENT OF THE RATION CARD HOLDERS

2860 SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes in the eventualities like non–availability of network, server remaining down, mismatch of fingerprints, alternative arrangements like supplying ration by inserting Aadhaar Numbers should be ensured to minimize harassment of the ration card holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Government order regarding not depriving any ration card holder in such a situation is issued; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of the problems in the issuance of a formal order?

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

(a) and (b): Multiple authentication modes have been provisioned under the Public Distribution System (PDS), including Single Finger, Fusion Finger, IRIS, and Aadhaar-based OTP authentication.

In cases where authentication by one household member fails, other eligible family members linked to the ration card are permitted to authenticate and draw foodgrains. Additionally, a nominee facility has been provided in exceptional cases, allowing beneficiaries to authorise another individual to lift ration on their behalf. The e-PoS devices have a functionality to work in offline mode with limited/ no internet connectivity. These measures ensure no eligible beneficiary is harassed or denied their entitled foodgrains. The e-PoS devices are required to periodically connect to the network to synchronize offline transection data with the PDS online system.

(c) and (d): All States/UTs have been advised that no genuine beneficiary/household shall be denied from receiving entitled quota of subsidized foodgrains due to failure of biometric/Aadhaar authentication due to network/connectivity/linking related issues, other technical reasons or poor biometrics of the beneficiary.

CHALLENGES IN INTEGRATING RENEWABLE ENERGY

2861. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Visakhapatnam is facing significant challenges in integrating renewable energy due to grid curtailment, intermittency, land acquisition constraints for large-scale solar projects, limited energy storage infrastructure and seasonal weather variability;

(b) if so, whether these challenges are resulting in clean energy losses and increased dependence on thermal power to meet the city's growing electricity demand;

(c) if so, the measures taken or proposed by the Government to strengthen grid infrastructure, promote energy storage systems and facilitate renewable energy expansion in Visakhapatnam; and

(d) whether the Government proposes any special financial or policy support for renewable energy and storage projects in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Visakhapatnam and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): As per information provided by Central Transmission Utility India Limited (CTUIL), presently Vishakhapatnam area is well connected with National Grid through high-capacity transmission corridors comprising 765kV & 400kV lines as well as HVDC System which facilitates smooth transfer of power through Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) network. Also, ISTS network is being

augmented on continuous basis to address requirement of power transfer as per different scenario. Power transfer capacities are being strengthened on a continual basis to address changed power transfer scenarios as and when the requirement arises, with reliability & security. Further no application for renewable integration or Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) has been received at Vishakhapatnam.

(d): The Government of India has already taken several steps to expand investment in storage and renewable energy, including in Andhra Pradesh. The detailed steps taken are placed at **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Several steps to expand investment in storage and renewable energy

- Issued National Framework to promote Energy Storage Systems in the country.
- Notified Guidelines for Procurement and Utilization of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) as part of Generation, Transmission and Distribution assets, along with Ancillary Services.
- Issued Guidelines to promote Pumped Storage Plants (PSP).
- Granted 100% waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for PSP for which construction work is awarded on or before June 30, 2028.

- Granted 100% ISTS charges waiver for co-located BESS projects, commissioned on or before 30th June 2028, with certain conditions.
- In March 2024, the Government 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. This includes BESS capacity of 1000 MWh allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- In June 2025, the Government 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. This includes BESS capacity of 2000 MWh allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Earmarked 10 GWh capacity for Grid Scale Stationary Storage applications under the “National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage".
- Issued an ‘Advisory on co-locating Energy Storage Systems with Solar Power Projects to enhance grid stability and cost efficiency’.
- Implementation of Green Energy Corridor scheme for evacuation of renewable energy with in the states including Andhra Pradesh.

ELECTRIFICATION BROAD-GAUGE NETWORK OF RAILWAYS

2862. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

(a) the present status of railway electrification across the Indian Railways network;

(b) whether all Broad Gauge routes have been electrified or are under electrification and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set a target for Indian Railways to achieve 100 per cent electrification of its broad-gauge network by financial year 2026-27;

(d) if so, the current percentage of electrification achieved and the remaining route-kilometres yet to be electrified;

(e) the details of renewable energy projects including solar power installation, implemented by Indian Railways during the last three years;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to source renewable energy for traction power, the capacity already tied up;

(g) the timeline for meeting the renewable / clean-energy requirement for Railways; and

(h) the measures taken to reduce carbon emissions and achieve the target of making Indian Railways a net-zero carbon transporter?

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

(a) to (h): Electrification of railway network on Indian Railways has been taken up in mission mode. So far, about 99.6% of Broad Gauge (BG) network has been electrified. The electrification in remaining network has been taken up. Electrification carried out during 2014-26 and before 2014 is as under:

Period	Route Kilometre
Before 2014 (about 60 years)	21,801
2014-26	48,072

Further, all new line / multi-tracking projects are being sanctioned and constructed with electrification.

100% Electrification is a highly challenging goal, as it involves electrifying railway lines that are already in operation and encountering unforeseen various challenges during execution. To expedite railway electrification work, various steps have been taken by Indian Railways which include among others; formation of Project Monitoring Group (PMG) portal to resolve the constraints being faced during commissioning, ensuring effective project monitoring mechanism, assured funding and enhanced financial powers to field units.

ZONE WISE STATUS OF ELECTRIFICATION IS AS UNDER:

SN	ZONE	% Electrified
1	Central Railway	100%

SN	ZONE	% Electrified
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 Coast Railway	100%
12	South East Central Railway	100%
13	South Eastern Railway	100%
14	West Central Railway	100%
15	Western Railway	100%
16	North Western Railway	99.8%
17	Northeast Frontier Railway	98.7%
18	Southern Railway	98.7%
19	South Western Railway	96.1%

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%

SN	STATE	% Electrified
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	99.8%

12	Kerala	100%
13	Madhya Pradesh	100%
14	Maharashtra	100%
15	Meghalaya	100%

27	Tamil Nadu	98.3%
28	Assam	97.9%
29	Karnataka	96.8%
30	Goa	91.4%

Indian Railways (IR) has undertaken one of the fastest railway electrification programs in the world. While many countries prioritize electrifying only their busiest passenger and freight corridors, India has chosen to electrify its entire broad gauge network. Indian Railways' achievement in railway electrification stand out globally. According to the latest report of International Union of Railways (UIC) of June, 2025, railway electrification in important railway systems is as under:

Country	**Railway Electrification**
Switzerland	100%
India	99.6%
China	82%
Spain	67%
Japan	64%
France	60%
United Kingdom	39%

By network coverage, Indian Railways is now among the most extensively electrified large railway systems in the world. Indian Railways had electrified 99.6% of its broad-gauge network, completing one of the world's largest infrastructure transformation programs in a decade.

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).

Electrified railways are well suited for integrating solar, wind & other renewable energy into traction power systems, making them most effective transport systems for utilizing renewable electricity. Indian Railways is committed to sustainable operations through near total Railway Electrification combined with use of renewable energy sources, based on strategic power procurement planning, thus contributing to carbon footprint reduction. As of June, 2026, about 1161 Mega Watt (MW) of solar plants (both on roof tops and on land) and about 103 MW of wind power plants have been commissioned. Further, 100 MW of renewable power under Round the Clock (RTC) mode tied up from solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has also started flowing. In addition to this, 2500 MW renewable capacity under RTC mode which is a hybrid solution consisting of solar, wind and storage component, has also been tied up through Power Purchase Agreements (PPA).

Renewable energy commissioned during 2014-26 and before 2014 is as under:

Period	Solar	Wind
Before 2014	3.68 MW	10.5 MW
2014-2026 (till June'26)	1161.6 MW	92.9 MW

During last three Financial Years, about 1090 Mega Watt (MW) of renewable capacity have been commissioned.

The adoption of clean energy to meet the power requirement of IR has significant impact in contributing towards the sustainability as it reduces dependency on fossil fuels and lowering carbon emissions in line with the objective of sustainable development of IR.

Indian Railways has taken up state-of -the-art project for running of first hydrogen train on pilot basis to demonstrate the use of hydrogen powered train technology in Railways. The operation ensures zero CO2 emissions with water vapour being the only emission. On 17th July 2026, the train commenced passenger services on the 89 Km Jind-Sonipat circuit.

Indian Railways (IR) has also taken initiatives to use of energy efficient technologies to reduce carbon emissions like completely switching over to production of three phase electric locomotives with regenerative features, use of head on generation (HOG) technology, use of LED lights in buildings and coaches, star rated appliances.

Indian Railways has envisioned to become net zero carbon emitter through the usage of non-fossil sources power, saving in diesel consumption by

electrification of railway tracks, consistent efforts directed towards modal shifting of cargo and passenger from road to rail, harnessing hydrogen gas to drive train sets etc. Through these efforts, Indian Railways are on way to become net zero carbon emitter.

एमपीलैड्स निगरानी केंद्र

2863. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेलः

क्या **सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सांसद स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) मार्गदर्शिका, 2023 के पैरा 9.5 के अनुसार प्रत्येक नोडल जिले में 'एमपीलैड्स सुविधा एवं निगरानी केंद्र' स्थापित किया जाना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और देश में स्थापित ऐसे केंद्रों की संख्या और स्थापित किए जाने वाले शेष केंद्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव (डीएनएच और डीडी) में ऐसा केंद्र स्थापित करने के माननीय संसद सदस्य के प्रस्ताव पर संबंधित जिला प्रशासन और राज्य नोडल प्राधिकारी को निर्देश जारी किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या एमपीलैड्स मार्गदर्शिका के पैरा 4.5.9 के अनुसार संसद सदस्य की उपस्थिति में नियमित रूप से मासिक समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे जिलों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां उक्त प्रावधान का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का देशभर में एमपीलैड्स कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन में निगरानी और पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के लिए सभी जिलों में 'डिजिटल एमपीलैड्स सुविधा एवं निगरानी केंद्र, स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश 2023 के पैरा 9.5.1 के अनुसार, योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए एमपीलैड्स से संबंधित सभी सूचना एक ही स्थान पर प्रदान करने के लिए नोडल जिलों में एक एमपीलैड्स सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित किया जाएगा। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, झारखंड और महाराष्ट्र राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अलावा), 448 नोडल जिलों में से 374 ने एमपीलैड्स सुविधा और निगरानी केंद्र स्थापित किया है अथवा इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए विद्यमान प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में नामित किया जाता है, जैसा कि एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों, 2023 के पैरा 9.5 में परिकल्पित है।

(ख) : मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 13.07.2026 के पत्र के तहत दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव (डीएनएच एवं डीडी) के राज्य नोडल प्राधिकारी से एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश, 2023 के पैराग्राफ 9.5 और 4.5.9 में निहित प्रावधानों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने का अनुरोध किया था। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, दादरा और नगर हवेली जिले के लिए कलेक्ट्रेट, दादरा और नगर हवेली में एक एमपीलैड्स सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित किया गया है। एमपीलैड्स योजना के अंतर्गत सभी कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करने और माननीय संसद सदस्य से संबंधित मामलों में सुविधा और समन्वय प्रदान करने के लिए एक निगरानी अधिकारी भी नियुक्त किया गया है। तथापि, दमन और दीव जिले के लिए कोई एमपीलैड्स सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) : राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, एमपीलैड्स योजना के अंतर्गत जिला प्राधिकरणों द्वारा माननीय सांसदों/उनके प्रतिनिधियों की उपस्थिति में नियमित रूप से समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जहां लागू हो, एमपीलैड्स कार्यों की प्रगति की समीक्षा डीआईएसएचए बैठकों तथा अन्य आवधिक समीक्षा बैठकों के माध्यम से भी की जाती है। यद्यपि एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के पैरा 4.5.9 के अधीन परिकल्पित मासिक समीक्षा बैठकें प्रशासनिक और समय संबंधी बाधाओं के कारण कुछ जिलों में नियमित रूप से आयोजित नहीं किए जाने की स्थिति के होने पर भी एमपीलैड्स कार्यों की प्रगति की निगरानी इन वैकल्पिक समीक्षा तंत्रों के माध्यम से जारी रहेगी। तथापि, वर्तमान में दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव जिलों में ऐसी समीक्षा बैठकों का आयोजन करता है।

मंत्रालय एमपीलैड्स ईसाक्षी पोर्टल के माध्यम से योजना के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करता है और एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के प्रावधानों के अनुपालन सहित कार्यान्वयन संबंधी मुद्दों का आकलन करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के साथ मासिक समीक्षा बैठकों का आयोजन करता है।

(घ): समुदाय की विकसित हुई विकास आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों को समायोजित करने और वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 से वित्त वर्ष 2030-31 तक योजना को जारी रखने के लिए केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित उपायों को शामिल करने के लिए, मंत्रालय विद्यमान एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों का संशोधन कर रहा है। संशोधित दिशानिर्देशों में विभिन्न हितधारकों से प्राप्त व्यवहार्य सुझावों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें एमपीलैड्स सुविधा केंद्र के रूप में डिजिटल कियोस्क की स्थापना भी शामिल है।

REDEVELOPMENT OF HARDOI RAILWAY STATION UNDER ABSS

2864. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether Hardoi Railway Station has been selected for redevelopment under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the sanctioned fund for the said project, along with the major components of the redevelopment works;

(c) the details of present physical and financial progress of the said project including the percentage of work completed and the expenditure incurred so far;

(d) the details of original and revised timelines fixed for the completion of the said project along with the reasons for delay;

(e) whether the Government has modified the earlier original approved redevelopment/design plan of the said project and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of revised project cost, the present status of execution and the expected date of completion?

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 launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

Hardoi station, located in Uttar Pradesh, has been identified for development under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. At Hardoi station, facilities like platform shelter, waiting hall, drinking water arrangement, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangement, foot over bridge etc. are available. The structural work of new station building, platform raising and surfacing of platform no. 1, 2 & 3 and platform shelter at platform no. 1, 2 & 3 and 4 & 5 have been completed. The finishing work of station building, waiting lounge, toilets, 12 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area, parking and lift have been taken up.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter

- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like ‘One Station One Product’
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

Master Planning is an iterative process requiring optimization and the time frame and other details for such optimization.

So far, 1,340 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 157 stations, including Hardoi station, are located in Uttar Pradesh. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Uttar Pradesh are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Uttar Pradesh	157	Achnera, Agra Cantt., Agra Fort, Aishbagh Jn, Akbarpur Jn, Aligarh, Amethi, Amroha, Anand Nagar Jn., Aonla, Ayodhya Dham Junction, Azamgarh, Babatpur, Bachhrawan, Badaun, Badshahnagar, Badshahpur, Baheri, Bahraich, Balamau Jn., Ballia, Balrampur, Banaras, Banda, Barabanki Jn, Bareilly, Bareilly City, Barhni, Basti, Belthara

		Road, Bhadohi, Bharatkund, Bhatni, Bhuteshwar, Bijnor, Bulandsahar, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandausi, Chilbila, Chitrakut dham karwi, Chopan, Chunar Jn., Daliganj, Darshannagar, Deoria Sadar, Dhampur, Dildarnagar, Etawah Jn., Farrukhabad, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Gajraula, Garhmuktesar, Gauriganj, Ghatampur, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur City, Gola Gokarnath, Gomtinagar, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Govardhan, Govindpuri, Gursahaiganj, Haidergarh, Hapur, Hardoi, Hathras City, Idgah Agra Jn, Izzatnagar, Janghai Jn, Jaunpur City, Jaunpur Jn, Kannauj, Kanpur Anwarganj, Kanpur Bridge Left Bank, Kanpur Central, Kaptanganj Jn, Kasganj Jn, Kashi, Khalilabad, Khorason road, Khurja Jn., Kosi Kalan, Kunda Harnamganj, Lakhimpur, Lalganj, Lalitpur Jn, Lambhua, Lohta, Lucknow (Charbagh) NR, Lucknow city, Lucknow Jn. (NER), Maa Belha Devi Pratapgarh Junction, Maghar, Maharaja Bijli Pasi, Mahoba Jn, Mailani Jn, Mainpuri Jn, Malhaur, Manak Nagar, Manikpur Jn, Mariahu, Mathura Jn, Mau Jn, Meerut City Jn, Mirzapur, Modinagar, Mohanlalganj, Moradabad Jn, Muzaffarnagar, Nagina, Najibabad Jn, Orai, Panki Dham, Phaphamau Jn, Phulpur, Pilibhit Jn, Pokhrayan, Prayag Jn, Prayagraj Jn, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Jn , Rae Bareli Jn, Raja Ki Mandi, Ramghat Halt, Rampur Jn, Renukoot, Saharanpur Jn., Salempur, Seohara, Shahganj Jn, Shahjahanpur, Shamli, Shikohabad Jn., Shivpur, Siddharth nagar, Sitapur Jn., Sonbhadra, Sri Krishna Nagar, Sultanpur Jn, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Takia, Tulsipur, Tundla Jn., Ujhani, Unchahar, Unnao Jn, Utraitia Jn, Varanasi Cantt., Varanasi City, Vindhyachal, Virangana Lakshmibai Jhansi, Vyasnagar, Zafarabad

<u>Completed Stations of Uttar Pradesh</u>:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Uttar Pradesh have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in Uttar Pradesh are as under:

State	No. of stations	Name of stations
Uttar Pradesh	38	Aishbagh Junction, Ayodhya Dham Junction, Bachhrawan, Baheri, Balrampur, Bareilly City, Bijnor, Chunar Junction, Daliganj, Dhampur, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Gauriganj, Gola Gokarnath, Gomtinagar, Govardhan, Govindpuri, Hathras City, Idgah Agra Junction, Izzatnagar, Khalilabad, Mailani Junction, Modinagar, Mohanlalganj, Orai, Panki Dham, Phaphamau Junction, Pokhrayan, Prayag Junction, Ramghat Halt, Saharanpur Junction, Salempur, Shamli, Siddharth Nagar, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Ujhani, Vindhyachal

The activities for development at other stations of Uttar Pradesh have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- **Hapur station:** The works of improvement of station building, new platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, improvement of circulating area and approach road have been completed. The work of 12 m wide foot over bridge has been taken up.
- **Kanpur Central station:** The structural works of new station building, commercial building, electrical substation at city side and Cantonment side have been completed. The finishing works of new station building,

commercial building, electrical substation at city and Cantonment side, structural work of air concourse, new platform shelters, improvement of platform surface and underground parking have been taken up.

- **Lucknow (Charbagh) NR station:** The structural work of new station building at second entry has been completed. The finishing work of new station building, concourse, 10 m wide foot over bridge, development of circulating area at second entry and improvement of circulating area at main entry have been taken up.

- **Nagina station:** The works of new station building, improvement of platform surface, new platform shelter, improvement of circulating area, parking and new 12 m wide foot over bridge have been completed. The work of installation of lift has been taken up.

- **Prayagraj Junction station:** The structural work of station building at Civil lines side, Railway Mail Service building, parcel building, two arrival blocks, 2 electric substations and improvement of surface parking have been completed. The finishing works of station building, Railway Mail Service building, parcel building and electrical substation, basement parking at city side, air concourse and new platform shelter have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, feasibility and maintainability of

various passenger amenities required at stations, as per the category of station/condition/traffic handled.

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. Uttar Pradesh is covered under the jurisdiction of five railway zones, namely, East Central Railway, North Central Railway, Northern Railway, North Eastern Railway and West Central Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 4,118 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 1,256 crore has been incurred so far.

Development / Upgradation of railway stations is a complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as tree cutting, heritage, fire clearance, airport clearance etc. These stations are in operation since long, so brownfield work challenges are being faced, such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipelines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of the tracks and near to high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the progress of work and completion time.

HYGIENE AND CATERING SERVICES IN LONG-DISTANCE TRAINS IN TAMIL NADU

2865. DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM.:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the quality, hygiene and catering services provided in long-distance trains serving Tamil Nadu during the last three years and if so, the details thereof , year-wise;

(b) the measures taken/to be taken by the Government to modernise base kitchens, strengthen quality control, introduce technology-enabled monitoring and improve food safety in trains originating from/passing through the said State;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand the availability of hygienic, nutritious and authentic South Indian meal options in long-distance trains operating in the Southern Railway zone and if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the details of inspections, passenger feedback mechanisms and corrective actions taken to improve onboard catering services; and

(e) the further steps proposed/to be proposed to ensure safe, high-quality and affordable food for passengers travelling on long-distance trains in the said State?

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

(a) to (e): Indian Railways continuously endeavour to ensure provision of catering services and hygiene as per prescribed standards to the travelling passengers in trains including those running in the state of Tamil Nadu. Necessary steps are accordingly taken by Indian Railways from time to time to bring improvement in quality of food, services and hygiene. Measures taken to improve food quality, hygiene and food safety in trains:

- Supply of meals from designated Base Kitchens.
- Commissioning of modern Base Kitchens at identified locations.
- Installation of CCTV Cameras in Base Kitchens for real time and better monitoring of food preparation.
- Shortlisting and use of popular and branded raw materials for food production.
- Deployment of Food Safety Supervisors at Base Kitchens to monitor food safety and hygienic practices.
- Deployment of on-board IRCTC supervisors on trains.
- Introduction of QR codes on meal packets supplied in trains to enhance food safety, transparency and passenger awareness. The QR code

provides details regarding date of packing, name of the licensee and FSSAI license number, for information of passengers.

- Regular deep cleaning and periodical pest control in Base Kitchens and Pantry Cars.
- Mandatory Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) certification to ensure compliance with Food Safety Norms.
- Regular food sampling as a part of the monitoring mechanism to ensure quality of food on trains.
- Regular training is conducted by IRCTC to enhance the skills of catering staff, focusing on customer service areas, i.e., communication, courteous behaviour, service standards, personal grooming, and hygiene.
- Third Party Audit is conducted to examine hygiene and quality of food in Pantry Cars and Base Kitchens. Customer satisfaction survey is also conducted.

Regular and surprise inspections are conducted by Railway/IRCTC officials, including Food Safety Officers, to ensure quality, hygiene, safety and regulatory compliance. These inspections cover key aspects such as food safety, staff deployment, equipment maintenance, cleanliness and adherence to prescribed standards while promoting best practices in food handling, storage and preparation.

Measures taken to improve hygiene and cleanliness in trains:

- On Board Housekeeping Services (OBHS) is provided to maintain cleanliness and hygiene in long-distance trains during run of the train.
- All passenger coaches have been installed with bio-toilets.
- Regular Pest and Rodent control is done in all coaches.
- Dustbins have been provided in all passenger coaches and waste generated inside trains is collected and disposed at designated en-route stations identified for this purpose.
- Mechanized Coach Cleaning is ensured during primary and secondary maintenance for better cleaning of the coach including interior, exterior and toilets.
- Clean Train Station (CTS) Scheme is provided at identified stations to improve the cleanliness of trains en-route by undertaking mechanized cleaning.

Passenger feedback and complaint management systems over Indian Railways have been strengthened and simplified through a single window RailMadad portal to enable passengers to share their feedback and grievances regarding passenger services.

IRCTC has been given flexibility to customize the menu in trains to include items of regional cuisines, seasonal delicacies, and health food options, including millet-based products. Accordingly, based on passenger feedback, IRCTC introduced several regional and local dishes from the southern part of India

which include items like Tomato Paruppu Kootu, Vathal, Paruppu Urundai Kozhambu, Vazhakkai Varuval and Beetroot / Koththavarai Kai Poriyal, Matta Rice, Banana Kalan, Allepey Veg Curry, Chicken Varzutharaicha Curry, Avial, Payasam, Nei Choru, Kerala / Malabar Parantha, Kadala Curry, Chettinad Potato & Patani Curry, Kerala Chicken Curry, Veg Mezhukkuparetty, Malabar Chicken Biryani, etc.

मौसम आधारित कृषि-परामर्श सेवाएं

2866. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

क्या **पृथ्वी विज्ञान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में मौसम पूर्वानुमान सेवाओं को अधिक सटीक, सामयिक और किसान-अनुकूल बनाने के उद्देश्य से भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) तंत्र, डॉपलर मौसम रडार नेटवर्क, स्वचालित मौसम स्टेशनों, उपग्रह आधारित निगरानी प्रणालियों और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आधारित मौसम पूर्वानुमान प्रणालियों को सुदृढ़ एवं विस्तारित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बागपत जिले सहित अन्य क्षेत्रों के किसानों को एसएमएस, मोबाइल ऐप, किसान पोर्टल और अन्य डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों के माध्यम से कृषि-मौसम परामर्श के जरिए फसल-विशिष्ट, मौसम-आधारित वैज्ञानिक परामर्श के साथ-साथ वर्षा, ओलावृष्टि, लू, शीत लहर और मौसम की अन्य प्रतिकूल स्थितियों के संबंध में अग्रिम चेतावनियां नियमित रूप से प्रदान की जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके क्या सकारात्मक परिणाम

प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का बागपत सहित पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में मौसम आधारित कृषि-मौसम परामर्श सेवाओं का और अधिक विस्तार करने तथा इसके प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने का विचार 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) : सरकार ने पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) के माध्यम से देश की मौसम पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं। इसने हाई-रिजोल्यूशन संख्यात्मक मौसम पूर्वानुमान (एनडब्ल्यूपी) मॉडल, आधुनिक प्रेक्षण नेटवर्क और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई)-सक्षम मौसम पूर्वानुमान उपकरणों का समर्थन करने के लिए उन्नत, अत्याधुनिक तकनीकों सहित हाई परफॉरमेन्स कम्प्यूटिंग (एचपीसी) सुविधाओं को अपनाया है। इन उन्नतियों से देश भर में मौसम की निगरानी, पूर्वानुमान और प्रारंभिक चेतावनी सेवाओं की सटीकता और विश्वसनीयता में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। वर्तमान में, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के पास एक मौसम प्रेक्षण नेटवर्क है जिसमें मैनुअल वेधशालाएं, स्वचालित मौसम स्टेशन (एडब्ल्यूएस), स्वचालित वर्षा मापक-यंत्र (एआरजी), एग्रो-एडब्ल्यूएस, डॉप्लर मौसम रडार (डीडब्ल्यूआर), अपर-एयर ऑब्जर्वेटरी और मौसम की निगरानी करने वाली सैटेलाइट्स शामिल हैं।

मिशन मौसम के अंतर्गत किसानों समेत सभी लोगों के लिए निर्बाध रुप से लघु अवधि, मध्यम अवधि और विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान सृजित करने के लिए विभिन्न वैश्विक और क्षेत्रीय संख्यात्मक मौसम पूर्वानुमान (एनडब्ल्यूपी) मॉडलिंग प्रणालियां कार्यान्वित और प्रचालित की गई हैं। भारत पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली (भारतएफएस), 6 किमी के स्पैटियल रिजोल्यूशन के साथ, पंचायत स्तरीय

क्लस्टर पर पूर्वानुमान सृजित करती है, जिससे स्थानीय मौसम की विशिष्टताओं को कैप्चर करने और मौसम पूर्वानुमानों की सटीकता में सुधार करने में मदद मिलती है।

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (एमओपीआर) के सहयोग से भारत में लगभग सभी ग्राम पंचायतों को कवर करते हुए पंचायत-स्तरीय मौसम पूर्वानुमान शुरू किए हैं। ये पूर्वानुमान ई-ग्रामस्वराज (https://egramswaraj.gov.in), मेरी पंचायत ऐप, पंचायती राज्य मंत्रालय के ई-मानचित्र, तथा आईएमडी-एमओईएस के मौसमग्राम (https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in) जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से उपलब्ध होते हैं। वर्तमान में तीन एआई आधारित वैश्विक मॉडल (पंगु वेदर, फोरकास्टनेट, ग्राफकास्ट) प्रचालनरत हैं ताकि गंभीर मौसम का पूर्वानुमान करने के लिए पूर्वानुमानकर्ताओं को मार्गदर्शन प्रदान किया जा सके। पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के संस्थानों के मौसम वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) और मशीन लर्निंग (एमएल) एप्लिकेशन और टूल्स स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित किए गए हैं, इन्हें निगरानी और ऑब्जर्वेशनल प्रोसेसिंग के विभिन्न पहलुओं जैसे नाउकास्टिंग टूल और डाउनस्केल्ड शहरी पूर्वानुमान के लिए बनाया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) : भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) संस्थानों, राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों (एसएयू), भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (आईआईटी) और अन्य संस्थानों सहित 55 मेजबान संस्थानों के सहयोग से ग्रामीण कृषि मौसम सेवा (जीकेएमएस) को कार्यान्वित करता है। इसके अंतर्गत, 127 कृषि-जलवायु क्षेत्रों को कवर करने वाली 130 कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान फील्ड यूनिट्स (एएमएफयू) आईएमडी के मध्यम अवधि के मौसम पूर्वानुमान के आधार पर सप्ताह में दो बार (मंगलवार और शुक्रवार) जिला-विशिष्ट कृषि-मौसम संबंधी एडवाइजरीज जारी करती हैं, और किसानों तक सूचना पहुंचाती हैं। जीकेएमएस योजना के अंतर्गत, किसानों को सीधे मौसम की नवीनतम जानकारी, कृषि मौसम एडवाइजरी और पूर्व चेतावनी प्रदान करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश के कृषि के दृष्टिकोण से सभी महत्वपूर्ण जिलों को कवर किया

गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आईएमडी, प्रादेशिक मौसम केंद्रों और मौसम केंद्रों के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश सहित तत्संबंधी राज्यों के लिए 7 दिनों तक की वैधता वाला जिला-स्तरीय प्रभाव-आधारित मौसम पूर्वानुमान और जोखिम-आधारित चेतावनी जारी करता है। गंभीर मौसम की स्थिति में ये चेतावनियां अधिक बार जारी की जाती हैं। केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों के समन्वय से मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन, एपीआई, वेब पोर्टल, एसएमएस, टेलीविजन, रेडियो और सोशल मीडिया सहित कई संचार प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से मौसम पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनियों का प्रसार किया जाना।

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने बागपत, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश समेत देशभर में मौसम संबंधी चेतावनियों के प्रसार के लिए एक पब्लिक-फ्रेंडली वेबसाइट एवं (https://mausam.imd.gov.in/) विभिन्न मोबाइल ऐप विकसित किए हैं जैसे मौसम पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनियों के लिए मौसम ऐप, कृषि मौसम विज्ञान सेवाओं के लिए मेघदूत ऐप, बिजली गिरने संबंधी चेतावनी के लिए दामिनी ऐप, मौसम पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनियों के लिए और उमंग ऐप। इसके अतिरिक्त, आईएमडी, विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों जैसे किसानों के लिए कृषि-एडवाइजरी सेवाओं और आम जनता के लिए नाउकास्ट सेवाओं, के लिए उत्पादों की उपयोगिता का आकलन करने के लिए नियमित रूप से सर्वेक्षण करता है। सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर एक रिपोर्ट तैयार कर जारी की गई है। यह रिपोर्ट निम्नलिखित लिंक पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है:

https://mausam.imd.gov.in/imd_latest/contents/agromet/kalp/voices.pdf

&

https://mausam.imd.gov.in/imd_latest/contents/agromet/states/States.pdf.

CENTRAL CONSUMER PROTECTION AUTHORITY

2867. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the total number of companies against which the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) has initiated action during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the details and the number of cases of consumer rights violations, unfair trade practices and misleading advertisements have been disposed of by the CCPA during the last five years, category-wise;

(c) the details of the total amount of penalties imposed by the CCPA on companies for consumer rights violations during the last five years, year-wise and out of the total penalties imposed by the CCPA, how much amount has actually been recovered by the Government during the last five years;

(d) the details of the penalty amount remains unpaid or is under litigation as on date; and

(e) the number of appeals that have been filed against CCPA orders during the last five years and in how many of cases have the penalties been upheld, modified or set aside?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (e): The Department of Consumer Affairs has strengthened the consumer protection framework through the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, to effectively address emerging challenges arising from globalization, technological advancements and e-commerce.

The Central Authority i.e. Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) has been established under Section10 (1) of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 to regulate matters relating to violation of rights of Consumers, unfair trade practices and false or misleading advertisements which are prejudicial to the interests of public and consumers and to promote, protect and enforce the rights of Consumers as a class.

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

"Unfair trade practice" [Section 2(47) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019] encompasses deceptive methods such as misrepresenting product standards, falsely advertising old goods as new, claiming unverified sponsorship or benefits, offering misleading warranties, misrepresenting prices, or disparaging competitors

goods or services. These provisions ensure accountability, transparency and fairness, safeguarding consumer interests in a dynamic marketplace.

The total number of companies against which the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) has initiated action during the last five years, year-wise is as below :

Financial Year	No. of Companies
2022-23	85
2023-24	99
2024-25	79
2025-26	145
2026 (Till 30th July)	37

The details and the number of cases of Consumer rights violations, unfair trade practices and misleading advertisements initiated by the CCPA during the last five years, category-wise is as below:

Financial Year	No. Of Cases		
	Violation of Consumer Rights	Unfair Trade Practices	Misleading Advertisement
2022-23	11	9	61
2023-24	10	37	52
2024-25	2	49	28
2025-26	3	98	36
2026 (Till 30th July)	1	20	14

The details of the total amount of penalties that has been realized by the CCPA on companies for consumer rights violations during the last five years amounts to Rs.1,75,60,500/- and details year-wise is as below:

Year	Penalty realized on Company
2023	760000
2024	5500000
2025	8100500
2026 till July,2026	3200000

Under Section 88 of Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the Authority is conferred with the power with regard to penalty, whoever, fails to comply with any direction of the Central Authority under sections 20 and 21, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to twenty lakh rupees, or with both.

Since its inception, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) has issued 169 orders against various companies. Out of these 169 orders, 42 appeals have been filed against the orders passed by the CCPA, including 31 appeals against orders imposing penalties.

DELHI–VARANASI–SILIGURI HIGH-SPEED RAIL CORRIDOR

2868. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the Delhi–Varanasi–Siliguri high-speed rail corridor and if so, the details of the present status of the project including the survey, Detailed Project Report (DPR) and other statutory approvals;

(b) the details of the estimated cost of the project, the proposed funding pattern and the timeline for commencement/completion of the corridor;

(c) the details of the proposed route, stations and States are likely to be covered under the project along with any proposal to extend the corridor to the North-Eastern States including Assam;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the economic, tourism, trade and regional connectivity benefits likely to accrue from the project particularly for Bihar, West Bengal and the North-Eastern region and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any land acquisition, environmental impact assessment or feasibility study has been completed for the project and if so, the details of the present status thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Presently, the Mumbai-Amdavad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 km) is under execution. 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, Amdavad 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:

Item	Progress
Piers	452 kms.
Girder	356 kms.
Track Bed	209 kms.
OHE Masts	190 kms.

THE PROGRESS OF STATIONS IS GIVEN BELOW:-

S. No.	Station	Status
1	Sabarmati	Foundation & structural works completed. Finishing work have been taken up.
2	Amdavad	Structural works completed. Finishing works and track works have been taken up.
3	Anand/Nadiad	
4	Vadodara	Foundation & structural works completed. Finishing work have been taken up.
5	Bharuch	Structural works completed and finishing works have been taken up. At Surat, Bilimora and Bharuch Track works have also been taken up.
6	Surat	
7	Bilimora	
8	Vapi	
9	Boisar	Foundation works have been taken up and in advanced stage. Structural works have been taken up.
10	Virar	
11	Thane	

12	BKC (Mumbai)	This is an underground station. Foundation works almost completed and Base Slab has been taken up.

THE PROGRESS ON THE RIVER BRIDGES IS AS UNDER:-

S. No.	River Name	Status
1	Sabarmati River (480m)	Sub-Structure work completed, Superstructure work has been taken up.
2	Meshwa River (120m)	Bridge construction completed. Track works completed and OHE works have been taken up at Mohar River. Track works in progress at Vatrak River.
3	Vatrak River (280m)	
4	Mohar (Shedhi) River (160m)	
5	Mahi River (720m)	Foundation completed. Pier works and Girder launching have been taken up.
6	Vishwamitri River (80m)	Bridge construction completed.
7	Dhadhar River (120m)	
8	Narmada River (1366m)	21 out of 25 wells completed; 6 out of 24 spans launched
9	Kim River (120m)	Bridge construction completed.
10	Tapi River (720m)	09 out of 13 Pier Cap completed.
11	Mindhola River (240m)	Bridge construction completed. Track and Electrical works have been taken up.
12	Purna River (360m)	
13	Ambika River (200m)	
14	Venganiya River (200m)	
15	Kaveri River (120m)	
16	Kharera River (120m)	
17	Auranga River (320m)	
18	Par River (320m)	
19	Kolak River (160m)	
20	Daman Ganga River (360m)	
21	Darotha River (80m)	
22	Jagani River (360m)	Substructure works have been completed.
23	Vaitarna River (2320m)	17 Pile Cap and 15 Pier (out of 58) completed.

24	Ulhas River Branch (120m)	Temporary Access Bridge (TAB) completed to start the foundation work.
25	Desai Khadi River Bridge (400m)	Geo-technical Investigation (GTI) has been completed and Design work has been taken up.

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.

On the Surat–Vapi section (97 km) entire civil works including river bridge construction, have been completed and 86% of the track bed has been laid.

To strengthen national transport infrastructure, provide a fillip to regional connectivity, economic growth, tourism, investment and employment generation, and encourage modal shift from road and air transport to rail, the Government has announced the development of the following seven new High-Speed Rail (HSR) corridors in the Union Budget 2026-27:-

(i) Mumbai–Pune

(ii) Pune–Hyderabad

(iii) Hyderabad–Bengaluru

(iv) Hyderabad–Chennai

(v) Chennai–Bengaluru

(vi) Delhi–Varanasi

(vii) Varanasi–Siliguri

Post Budget announcement, the cost updation, alignment finalization & land survey etc. have been taken up in Detailed Project Report (DPR). The details of the stations/cities covered, investment, route length etc. can be firmed up only after DPR is finalised. High speed railway projects benefit the connecting cities/states to boost economy, tourism trade through better connectivities.

However, being highly capital intensive, the decision to sanction any HSR Corridor/Project depends on many factors such as outcome of DPR, techno economic feasibility studies and availability of resources such as financing options etc.

SOLAR ENERGY POTENTIAL OF MADHYA PRADESH

2869. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the solar energy potential of the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency comprising Katni, Panna and Khajuraho town for setting up a Solar Park, Ultra Mega Solar Power Project or Regional Solar Energy Hub under various renewable energy schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined establishing a Regional Renewable Energy Skill and Solar Technology Centre under the Suryamitra initiative or

other renewable energy skill development programmes to train local youth for employment and entrepreneurship in the renewable energy sector;

(c) if so, the details of central financial assistance and incentives available for such projects; and

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration for the said constituency and if so, the details and expected timeline 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 per the “Solar PV Potential of India – Ground Mounted” report published by National Institute of solar Energy, the estimated ground-mounted solar potential of Katni, Panna and Chhatarpur districts, where the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency lies, is estimated to be around 11,319 MW.

The Government has sanctioned one solar park of 630 MW capacity in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh.

(b): The Government is implementing skill development programmes in the renewable energy sector under various schemes such as Human Resource Development scheme, PM Suryaghar Muft Bijli Yojana and National Green Hydrogen Mission. The skill development programmes are being implemented to equip youth with skills in solar, wind and bio energy through autonomous research institutions namely National Institute of solar Energy, National Institute of Wind

Energy, National Institute of Bio Energy, IIT Roorkee, Directorate General of Training, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Skill Council of Green Jobs, TATA Power Skill Development Institute and various sector skill councils. The implementing agencies are executing these programmes through empanelled training centers located throughout the country.

To impart training to local youth in the renewable energy sector, 127 training centres are currently available on the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) Portal in the State of Madhya Pradesh. This includes 72 training centres for imparting training under the Suryamitra programme.

The Suryamitra and other skill development Programmes of the Government does not have provision for establishment of skill development training centres.

(c): The expenditure on skill development programmes in the Renewable Energy sector is borne by the Government in accordance with the applicable guidelines prescribed by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

In addition to this, an incentive of Rs. 500 per day per trainee is provided for the Solar PV Helper training programme under the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana and an incentive of Rs. 1,000 per trainee is provided to women candidates enrolled in the Small Hydro Power Technician – Jal Urja Mitra training programme.

(d) : No proposal is under consideration for establishment of Renewable Energy Skill and Solar Technology Centre in Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency, in this Ministry.

COASTAL EROSION IN MAYILADUTHURAI LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY

2870. SUSHRI SUDHA R.:

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

(a) the details of completed as well as ongoing projects to prevent soil erosion on Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency since it is one of the biggest victims of coastal erosion menace;

(b) the details of ongoing and completed anti-coastal erosion projects across the coastal States in the country since 2014, State-wise;

(c) the funds spent on the anti-coastal erosion projects since 2014; and

(d) whether any groynes or such other anti coastal erosion measures being planned for Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency's coastal areas 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 Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), through the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), monitors shoreline changes along the Indian coast and provides scientific assessments to support coastal management. Coastal erosion protection measures are planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. Financial assistance for eligible coastal protection works is provided by the Central agencies like Central Water Commission (CWC), NDMA etc under the applicable schemes, based on proposals received from the States / UTs.

NCCR's assessment of shoreline changes for the period 1990–2022 indicates that about 71% of the coastline within the Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency is under erosion, while 16.3% remained stable and 12.7% experienced accretion.

As informed by the CWC, no proposal from the Government of Tamil Nadu was received under the Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) during the last ten years for coastal erosion protection works in the constituency.

Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu, through the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA), has submitted a Preliminary Project Report (PPR) to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) seeking

financial assistance under the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) for coastal erosion mitigation works in multiple districts of Tamil Nadu, including Mayiladuthurai district. As part of the appraisal process, the proposal was referred to CWC for technical examination. The observations of CWC on the PPR have been conveyed to the State Government for taking further necessary action.

(b) and (c)**:** Coastal erosion protection works are undertaken by the respective coastal State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

The State/UT-wise details of coastal erosion protection works undertaken since 2014 and the expenditure incurred thereon, as reported by the coastal States/UTs to the Central Water Commission (CWC), are given in **Statement.**

(d): As per the Preliminary Project Report submitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu through the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA) under the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF), coastal erosion mitigation measures have been proposed in Mayiladuthurai district, including construction of a river training wall, installation of a submerged reef using geotubes, and rehabilitation of the existing seawall using gabion boxes in Tharangambadi Taluk. The proposal is under technical appraisal at CWC and the observations of CWC on the PPR have been communicated to the State Government for further necessary action.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of Coastal Protection measures adopted in the last 10 years (since 2014 to 2024) *(Details as provided by respective Maritime States/UTs) (Excerpt from the Status Report On Coastal Area Management, September 2024)*

S.N.	State	Protected Coastline Length (km)	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Source of Funding
1	Gujarat	26.489	201.277	State Govt.
2	Maharashtra	19.423	174.470	State Govt.
3	Goa, Daman & Diu	9.193	73.160	State Govt.
4	Karnataka	54.807	872.631	State, ADB Loan
5	Kerala	68.1178	657.872	State Govt.
6	Tamil Nadu	30.400	302.350	13th Finance Commission, NABARD, State Fund
7	Andhra Pradesh	No Information provided		
8	Odisha	6.820	144.110	State, RIDF, NABARD
9	West Bengal	12.715	215.520	State Govt.
	Total Rs. in crore	**227.965**	**2641.39**	

State-wise proposed or ongoing coastal protection works in the next 5 years (2024 onwards) (*Details as provided by respective Maritime States/UTs) (Excerpt from the Status Report On Coastal Area Management, September 2024)*

S.N.	State	Coastline Length to be protected (km)	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Source of Funding
1	Gujarat	49.25	677.115	State Government
2	Maharashtra	28.77	282.42	State Government
3	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.97	28.05	State Government
4	Karnataka	33.34	556.35	State, ADB Loan
5	Kerala	138.024	2974.35	State Government
6	Tamil Nadu	43.06	2127.61	Central Fund, NABARD
7	Andhra Pradesh*	No information provided		
8	Odisha	3.72	260.93	State
9	West Bengal	1.58	16.05	State Government
	Total Rs. in crore	**298.714**	**6901.35**	

* APCZMA, Andhra Pradesh has communicated that in the last 10 years, no coastal protection works have been executed in affected areas/districts of Andhra Pradesh. However, recommendations have been forwarded for some projects in West Godavari Distt., Nellore Distt. and shore protection works near Sriharikotta for ISRO.

राष्ट्रीय नवप्रवर्तन प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन/व्यावसायीकरण

2871. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंडः

क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में, विशेषकर आकांक्षी जिले बहराइच में, पारंपरिक ज्ञान, ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकियों और स्थानीय नवोन्मेषों की पहचान, दस्तावेजीकरण, संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए कोई विशेष पहल की है, क्योंकि दस्तावेजीकरण के अभाव में ऐसा पारंपरिक ज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकियां समय के साथ धीरे-धीरे लुप्त हो रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय नवप्रवर्तन प्रतिष्ठान (एनआईएफ) या अन्य संस्थानों द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश और बहराइच के ऐसे कितने स्थानीय नवोन्मेषों का दस्तावेजीकरण, पेटेंट, प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन या व्यावसायीकरण किया गया है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण नवोन्मेषकों को वित्तीय, तकनीकी और विपणन सहायता प्रदान कर रही है; और

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

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

(क) : राष्ट्रीय नवप्रवर्तन प्रतिष्ठान (एनआईएफ) - भारत, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) का एक स्वायत्तशासी संस्थान हैं, जो ज़मीनी स्तर के तकनीकी नवाचारों तथा उत्कृष्ट पारंपरिक ज्ञान को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु भारत की राष्ट्रीय पहल के रूप में कार्य करता है। एनआईएफ को उत्तर प्रदेश के बहराइच जिले सहित देश भर में पारंपरिक ज्ञान, ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकियों और स्थानीय नवाचारों की पहचान, दस्तावेज़ीकरण, संरक्षण और संवर्धन का दायित्व सौंपा गया है। एनआईएफ औपचारिक क्षेत्र पर निर्भर हुए बिना, विभिन्न तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में व्यक्तियों एवं स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा विकसित ज़मीनी

स्तर के तकनीकी नवाचारों की सक्रिय रूप से पहचान करता है, उन्हें आवश्यक सहयोग एवं सहायता प्रदान करता है तथा उनके विकास और व्यापक उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करता है।

(ख) : विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान एनआईएफ ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बहराइच जिले सहित राज्य से 1000 से अधिक विचारों, नवाचारों एवं पारंपरिक ज्ञान के उदाहरणों की पहचान और उनका दस्तावेज़ीकरण किया है। एनआईएफ ने उत्तर प्रदेश के ज़मीनी स्तर के नवप्रवर्तकों/छात्र नवप्रवर्तकों के नाम से 5 पेटेंट दाखिल किए हैं, जबकि नवप्रवर्तकों/ज्ञान धारकों के नाम से 11 पेटेंट प्रदान किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, किसानों द्वारा विकसित 9 पादप किस्मों को 'पादप किस्मों एवं कृषक अधिकार संरक्षण (पीपीवी एंड एफआर) अधिनियम, 2001' के अंतर्गत पंजीकरण के लिए दाखिल किया गया, जिनमें से 3 किस्मों को सफलतापूर्वक पंजीकरण प्रदान किया जा चुका है। विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रोटोटाइप (आदिरूप) विकास के लिए 7 नवप्रवर्तकों को सहायता प्रदान की गई, 9 जमीनी स्तर की प्रौद्योगिकियों का उन्नयन किया गया और 9 ज़मीनी स्तर की प्रौद्योगिकियों का विभिन्न कंपनियों को लाइसेंस प्रदान किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) : जी हाँ। एनआईएफ प्रोटोटाइप/उत्पाद के विकास के लिए तकनीकी परामर्श के साथ-साथ वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। जब कोई प्रौद्योगिकी बाज़ार में उतारने के लिए तैयार हो जाती है, तो एनआईएफ बाज़ार या सामाजिक स्तर पर उसके प्रसार हेतु आवश्यक संपर्क एवं सहयोग उपलब्ध कराता है तथा व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करके नवप्रवर्तक को उद्यमी बनने में भी सहायता करता है। सरकार विभिन्न प्रमुख पहलों जैसे नवाचार, ग्रामीण उद्योग और उद्यमिता संवर्धन योजना (एस्पायर), स्टार्ट-अप ग्राम उद्यमिता कार्यक्रम (एसवीईपी) और आरकेवीवाई एग्री-स्टार्टअप कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से वित्तीय अनुदान, तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और बाजार तक पहुंच प्रदान करके ग्रामीण नवप्रवर्तकों को सहायता प्रदान करती है।

सीपीजीआरएएमएस और डिजिटल पेंशन सुधार

2872. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी:

सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराज:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण एवं निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) को एक 24x7 पोर्टल के रूप में सुदृढ़ करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या और उक्त शिकायतों के निपटान का औसत समय कितना है;

(ख) 'भविष्य', डिजिटल जीवन प्रमाण पत्र (डीएलसी) और केंद्रीकृत पेंशन शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली जैसे डिजिटल पेंशन प्लेटफॉर्मों ने केंद्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों और पेंशनभोगियों के लिए पारदर्शिता तथा लाभों के समय पर वितरण में किस प्रकार सुधार किया है;

(ग) क्या लंबित मामलों को कम करने और जवाबदेही में सुधार करने के लिए स्वचालित शिकायत वर्गीकरण हेतु आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) टूल और एक संशोधित अपीलीय ढांचा पेश किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) इन प्लेटफॉर्मों को एक एकीकृत, पेंशनभोगी-केंद्रित प्रणाली के रूप में विकसित करने की कार्ययोजना का ब्योरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा डिजिटल रूप से असाक्षर लाभार्थियों की सहायता के लिए 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) : सरकार ने लोक शिकायत निवारण की दक्षता, गुणवत्ता और जवाबदेही में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से, केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (CPGRAMS) को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, कई पहलें की हैं, जैसे कि 10-चरणीय सीपीग्राम्स सुधारों को लागू करना, लोक शिकायतों के प्रभावी निवारण के क्रम में, शिकायत निवारण की समय-सीमा को, 30 दिनों से घटाकर 21 दिन करने के लिए अगस्त, 2024 में व्यापक दिशा-निर्देश जारी करना, वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा लोक शिकायत निवारण की आवधिक समीक्षा को सुगम बनाने के लिए समीक्षा बैठक मॉड्यूल तैयार करना। वर्ष 2026 में (1 जनवरी से 15 जुलाई, 2026 तक), सीपीग्राम्स पर, 15,20,576 लोक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा सीपीग्राम्स पर निपटाई गई शिकायतों का औसत समय, 13 दिन रहा है।

(ख) : 'भविष्य' (Bhavishya), केंद्र सरकार के सिविलियन कर्मचारियों के लिए तैयार की गई, पेंशन की स्वीकृति और इसके भुगतान को ऑनलाइन ट्रैक करने की एकीकृत प्रणाली है, जो पेंशन आवेदन पर कार्रवाई किए जाने से लेकर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पीपीओ (PPO) जारी किए जाने तक, पेंशन मामलों पर एंड-टू-एंड ऑनलाइन कार्रवाई किए जाने को सुगम बनाती है, जिससे सिंगल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक- साइन करके, पेंशन कागजात को डिजिटल रूप से प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है और इसका सत्यापन किया जा सकता है। इस प्रणाली से, सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारी और सभी संबंधित स्टेकहोल्डर्स, पेंशन मामलों की रियल-टाइम ट्रैकिंग कर सकते हैं। इस प्रणाली से पारदर्शिता बढ़ी है और पेंशन पेपर्स पर समय पूर्वक कार्रवाई हो रही है। डिजिटल जीवन प्रमाण पत्र (Jeevan Pramaan) से, जीवन प्रमाण पत्र जमा करने की, वार्षिक प्रक्रिया,सुव्यवस्थित हुई है। इस प्रणाली में,आधार-आधारित बायोमेट्रिक

प्रमाणीकरण किया जाता है और पेंशन संवितरण प्राधिकारियों के पास, रिकॉर्ड का, सिस्टम-संचालित अपडेशन हो जाता है जिससे पेंशनभोगी, निर्बाध रूप से निरंतर पेंशन प्राप्त करते रहते हैं और उन्हें एसएमएस के माध्यम से इसकी पुष्टि भी होती रहती है। इसके अलावा, केंद्रीकृत पेंशन शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (CPENGRAMS) से, शिकायत पंजीकरण, शिकायत की ट्रैकिंग और शिकायत के निवारण का, ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म सुलभ हुआ है, जिससे पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ी है तथा केंद्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों और पेंशनभोगियों को,पेंशन से संबंधित सेवाएं ,समय पर प्रदान की जा रही है। इस प्रणाली से, मंत्रालय/विभाग , शिकायतों की,रियल-टाइम मॉनीटरिंग, इनका समयबद्ध निवारण और इनकी निरंतर निगरानी कर सकते हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप शिकायतों के निवारण के संबंध में, होने वाले विलंब के कारणों में, कमी आती है और उत्तरदायिता बेहतर होती है।

(ग) : 30 मई 2026 को, एआई-सक्षम सीपीग्राम्स चैटबॉट, 'समाधान दीदी' लॉन्च किया गया है। इस चैटबॉट पर, सभी 22 अधिसूचित भाषाओं में बहुभाषी वॉयस-आधार पर, शिकायतें, दर्ज की जा सकती हैं, यह नागरिकों को शिकायत का पूरा विवरण प्रदान करता है और संबंधित शिकायत निवारण अधिकारी (GRO) को, शिकायतों के, सटीक रूप से भिजवाने के प्रयोजन से, उपयुक्त मंत्रालय/विभाग और शिकायत की श्रेणी की पहचान करने के लिए, एआई का उपयोग करता है, जिससे शिकायत निवारण की दक्षता और गुणवत्ता में सुधार होता है और शिकायतों के निवारण के संबंध में, होने वाले विलंब के कारणों में, कमी आती है।

(घ): पेंशन और पेंशनभोगी कल्याण विभाग ने, एकीकृत पेंशनभोगी पोर्टल के माध्यम से, केंद्रीय रूप से, इस प्रणाली को, उपयोगकर्ता के अनुकूल बनाने के लिए 'पेंशनभोगियों के कल्याण में सुधार' (Improving Pensioners' Welfare) नाम से एक नई योजना शुरू की है।

कोयला आयात को कम करने की रणनीतियाँ

2873. श्री अजेन्द्र सिंह लोधी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कई पहलें की गई हैं और यदि हां, तो इन पहलों के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में हुई वास्तविक वृद्धि तथा वर्ष 2030 तक सरकार के उत्पादन लक्ष्य का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या देश अभी भी बड़ी मात्रा में कोयले का आयात कर रहा है और यदि हां, तो आयातित कोयले पर निर्भरता कम करने तथा उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले घरेलू कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार की रणनीति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) स्वच्छ कोयला प्रौद्योगिकी और कोयला गैसीकरण के संवर्धन के तहत वर्तमान में स्वीकृत, निर्माणाधीन और परिचालन में मौजूद कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है और इनमें से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा संचालित की जा रही परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क): जी हां, सरकार ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कई पहलें की हैं जो निम्नानुसार हैं -

i. खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 का अधिनियमन कैप्टिव खान मालिकों (परमाणु खनिजों को छोड़कर) को खान से जुड़े अंतिम उपयोग संयंत्र की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के बाद अपने वार्षिक खनिज (कोयले सहित) उत्पादन का 50% तक खुले बाजार में बेचने में सक्षम बनाता है।

ii. कोयला खानों के प्रचालन में तेजी लाने के लिए कोयला क्षेत्र के लिए सिंगल विंडो क्लीयरेंस पोर्टल की स्थापना।

iii. कोयला खानों के शीघ्र प्रचालन के लिए विभिन्न अनुमोदन/स्वीकृतियां प्राप्त करने के लिए कोयला ब्लॉक आवंटियों की सहायता के लिए परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई (पीएमयू) का गठन किया गया है।

iv. राजस्व साझाकरण के आधार पर वाणिज्यिक खनन की नीलामी वर्ष 2020 में शुरू की गई थी। इसके तहत, उत्पादन की निर्धारित तिथि से पहले उत्पादित कोयले की मात्रा के लिए अंतिम पेशकश पर 50 प्रतिशत की छूट की अनुमति दी गई है। इसके अलावा, कोयला गैसीकरण अथवा द्रवीकरण (अंतिम प्रस्ताव पर 50% की छूट) पर प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

v. वाणिज्यिक कोयला खनन की निबंधन और शर्तें कोयले के उपयोग पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाती हैं और नई कंपनियों को बोली प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने की अनुमति देती हैं। अग्रिम राशि कम कर दी गई है जिसे मासिक भुगतान के साथ समायोजित किया जा सकता है, दक्षता मानदंड उदार हैं, जो कोयला खानों के प्रचालन के लिए लचीलेपन को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं और नीलामी पारदर्शी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से आयोजित की जाती है। स्वचालित मार्ग के माध्यम से 100% प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कोयला सूचकांक पर आधारित राजस्व साझाकरण मॉडल का प्रावधान मौजूद है।

(II) कोयला कंपनियों ने घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

i. कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) एक दो-आयामी दृष्टिकोण निष्पादित कर रहा है जो नई ग्रीनफील्ड परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र प्रचालन के साथ-साथ मौजूदा प्रचालनात्मक खानों के विस्तार पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

ii. ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के पैरा 7 (ii) (क) के तहत पर्यावरण मंजूरी (ईसी) में वृद्धि के माध्यम से भी क्षमता विस्तार किया जा रहा है, जो मौजूदा परिसर/खान पट्टा क्षेत्र के भीतर, अतिरिक्त भूमि अधिग्रहण के बिना, जहां भी संभव हो, 50% तक विस्तार के लिए है।

iii. भू-खनन स्थितियों के आधार पर भूमिगत और ओपनकास्ट खानों में मैन प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी भूमिगत (यूजी) खानों में व्यापक उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकियों (एमपीटी) को अपनाकर खान प्रचालनों का आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है। हाईवॉल (एचडब्ल्यू) खानों, उच्च क्षमता वाले एक्सकेवेटरों, डंपरों, सर्फेस माइनर्स के उपयोग से दक्षता में काफी सुधार होता है।

iv. क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए एमडीओ मार्ग भी अपनाया गया है जिसके तहत लगभग 244 एमटीवाई की क्षमता वाली 31 परियोजनाओं को चिन्हित किया गया है। 8 एमडीओ परियोजनाएं प्रचालन चरण में हैं।

v. झारखंड, ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे राज्यों में 7 प्रमुख रेल लाइन परियोजनाएं मौजूदा नेटवर्क में भीड़-भाड को कम करने और विश्वसनीय निकासी के लिए शुरू की गई हैं।

vi. एससीसीएल में 6 नई खानें खोली जा रही हैं और 2 मौजूदा खानों का विस्तार किया गया है।

इन पहलों के परिणामस्वरूप, कोयला उत्पादन लगातार दो वर्षों से एक बिलियन टन के आंकड़े को पार कर गया है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोयला उत्पादन और वर्ष 2029-30 तक का उत्पादन अनुमान नीचे दिया गया है: -

(मिलियन टन में)

वर्ष	**कोयला उत्पादन**			**उत्पादन अनुमान**			
	2023-24	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	**2027-28**	**2028-29**	**2029-30**

मात्रा	997.83	1047.52	1040.08	1112.00	1378.14	1449.75	1533.04

(ख) : देश में कोयले की अधिकांश आवश्यकता स्वदेशी कोयला उत्पादन के माध्यम से पूरी की जाती है। कोयले के आयात में मुख्य रूप से कोकिंग कोयला (इस्पात उद्योग द्वारा) और उच्च ग्रेड के गैर-कोकिंग कोयला जैसे आवश्यक आयात शामिल हैं क्योंकि उनका घरेलू उत्पादन या तो दुर्लभ भंडार या अनुपलब्धता के कारण सीमित है। विद्युत संयंत्र मुख्य रूप से (i) आयातित कोयला आधारित (आईसीबी) विद्युत संयंत्रों की आवश्यकता, जिन्हें विशेष रूप से आयातित कोयले का उपयोग करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है, के कारण और (ii) घरेलू कोयला आधारित (डीसीबी) विद्युत संयंत्रों द्वारा सम्मिश्रण उद्देश्य के लिए कोयले का आयात करते हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों और वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 (अप्रैल-मई, 26) के दौरान किया गया कोयले का आयात निम्नानुसार है:

(मिलियन टन में)

वर्ष	**कोकिंग कोयला**	**गैर-कोकिंग कोयला**	**कुल आयात**
2023-24	58.81	205.72	264.53
2024-25	57.58	186.05	243.62
2025-26	66.33	180.04	246.37
2025-26 (अप्रैल-मई, 25)	11.32	38.00	49.32
2026-27 (अप्रैल-मई, 26)	11.99	30.70	42.69
अप्रैल-मई (2025-26) के संदर्भ में अप्रैल-मई (2026-27) में बदलाव का %	5.90 %	-19.20 %	-13.44 %

(I) कोयले के आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम निम्नानुसार हैं:

i. वार्षिक संविदागत मात्रा (एसीक्यू) को ऐसे मामलों में मानक आवश्यकता के 100% तक बढ़ा दिया गया है, जहां एसीक्यू को या तो मानक आवश्यकता (गैर-तटीय विद्युत संयंत्रों) के 90 प्रतिशत तक कम कर दिया गया था या जहां एसीक्यू को मानक आवश्यकता (तटीय विद्युत संयंत्रों) के 70% तक कम कर दिया गया था।

ii. गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्र (एनआरएस) लिंकेज नीलामी नीति में संशोधन के माध्यम से, एनआरएस लिंकेज नीलामी में कोकिंग कोयला लिंकेज की अवधि को 30 वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिए संशोधित किया गया है।

iii. सरकार ने वर्ष 2022 में निर्णय लिया है कि विद्युत क्षेत्र के सभी मौजूदा लिंकेज धारकों की पूर्ण विद्युत क्रय करार (पीपीए) आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा कोयला उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा, चाहे ट्रिगर स्तर और एसीक्यू स्तर कुछ भी हों।

iv. कोयला आयात प्रतिस्थापन के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 29.05.2020 को कोयला मंत्रालय में एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (आईएमसी) का गठन किया गया था। आईएमसी के निर्देश पर, कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा कोयले के आयात को ट्रैक करने में मंत्रालय को सक्षम बनाने के लिए एक आयात डेटा प्रणाली विकसित की गई है।

v. घरेलू कोकिंग कोयले की खपत बढ़ाने के लिए एनआरएस लिंकेज नीलामी के तहत मार्च, 2024 में एक नया उप-क्षेत्र 'डब्ल्यूडीओ मार्ग के माध्यम से कोकिंग कोयला का उपयोग करते हुए इस्पात' सृजित किया गया है, जिससे कोकिंग कोयला के आयात में कमी आएगी।

vi. कोकिंग कोयला के आयात को कम करने के लिए इस्पात क्षेत्र को कोकिंग कोयला की आपूर्ति बढ़ाने हेतु कोकिंग कोयला मिशन प्रारंभ किया गया है।

vii. आयातित कोयला आधारित (आईसीबी) संयंत्रों को संशोधित शक्ति नीति, 2025 के तहत कोयला प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

viii. मौजूदा ईंधन आपूर्ति करार (एफएसए) धारकों को मौजूदा एफएसए के तहत एसीक्यू कोयले का 100 प्रतिशत खरीदने के बाद संशोधित शक्ति नीति, 2025 के तहत कोयला प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

(II) इसके अलावा, उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले घरेलू कोयले, विशेष रूप से कोकिंग कोयला के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम निम्नानुसार हैं:

i. भारत कोकिंग कोयला लिमिटेड (बीसीसीएल) और सेंट्रल कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड (सीसीएल) की मौजूदा खानों से कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाना।

ii. निजी क्षेत्र के साथ राजस्व साझा करने के एक नए नवाचार मॉडल पर 11 बंद कोकिंग कोयला खानों की पेशकश की गई।

iii. 15 (मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष) एमटीपीए की रेटेड क्षमता के साथ नई कोकिंग कोयला खानों (वि.व. 2029-30) के प्रचालन द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ाना।

(III) धुले हुए कोकिंग कोयला का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए कदम:

i. 19.70 एमटीपीए की संयुक्त प्रचालन क्षमता के साथ 10 कोकिंग कोयला वाशरी कार्यरत हैं।

ii. वर्ष 2029-30 तक 19.50 एमटीपीए की क्षमता वाली 07 कोकिंग कोयला वॉशरियों की स्थापना।

iii. 4.23 एमटीपीए तक वाशिंग क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए तीन (3) पुरानी वाशरियों का मुद्रीकरण।

iv. सीआईएल के पास उपलब्ध कोकिंग कोयला के परिष्करण के लिए टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड जैसी निजी कंपनियों की वाशरियों की निष्क्रिय धुलाई क्षमता का उपयोग।

v. वाशिंग क्षमता में सुधार के लिए 4 पुरानी वॉशरियों (7.1 एमटीपीए) का नवीनीकरण।

(ग) : दिनांक 24.01.2024 को स्वीकृत ₹8,500 करोड़ की वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन स्कीम के तहत, कुल आठ (8) कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है और जो कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। इनमें सरकारी क्षेत्र की तीन परियोजनाएं, निजी क्षेत्र की तीन परियोजनाएं और दो लघु स्तर की उत्पाद-आधारित परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। कैपेक्स के 15% के वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन को मंजूरी दी गई है। मैसर्स जिंदल स्टील लिमिटेड (जेएसएल) की एक परियोजना ने वित्तीय समापन प्राप्त कर लिया है और यह निर्माण चरण में है, जबकि शेष परियोजनाएं वित्तीय समापन, सांविधिक स्वीकृति, प्रौद्योगिकी को अंतिम रूप देने, निविदा और परियोजना कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनी मैसर्स जिंदल स्टील लिमिटेड के पास लगभग 8 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष (एमटीपीए) क्षमता की एक प्रचालनात्मक कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजना है और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनी तालचेर फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (टीएफएल) के पास 2.6 एमटीपीए की कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजना कार्यान्वयन के अधीन है।

ASSESSMENT OF TELEVISION AND RADIO BROADCASTING COVERAGE IN TAMIL NADU

2874. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of television and radio broadcasting coverage in the coastal, island and remote regions of

Tamil Nadu including the districts of Ramanathapuram, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, Thoothukudi, Kanniyakumari and other underserved areas;

(b) the details of Doordarshan and All India Radio transmitters functioning in Tamil Nadu, district-wise along with their coverage, capacity and operational status;

(c) whether the Government has received any requests from the State Government of Tamil Nadu or public representatives for improving broadcasting infrastructure in these regions and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen broadcasting services in coastal and island areas for dissemination of cyclone, tsunami and other disaster-related early warnings; and

(e) the details of funds allocated and utilised during the last three years for expanding broadcasting infrastructure in Tamil Nadu?

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): Prasar Bharati is operating "DD Free Dish", a multi-channel Free-To-Air Direct to Home (DTH) service whose signals are received throughout the country, including the districts of Ramanathapuram, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, Thoothukudi, Kanniyakumari and other areas of Tamil Nadu. Apart from all the

Doordarshan channels including DD Tamil, 48 channels of Akashvani are also available on DD Free Dish.

Most of the area of Tamil Nadu is covered by 16 Akashvani stations functioning in the State, with a total of 27 transmitters comprising 7 Medium Wave (MW) and 20 FM transmitters. The updated district-wise details along with their coverage, capacity and operational status is available on Prasar Bharati website. There are 3 Kendras with Studio Facility, namely, DDK Chennai, DDK Madurai and DDK Coimbatore, functioning in Tamil Nadu.

Government of India launched the revamped DD Tamil channel on 19th January 2024. It is a 24x7 dedicated television channel. DD Tamil broadcasts programmes in Tamil language covering art, culture, literature, history, heritage, traditions, eminent personalities, and people-centric content. It also broadcasts news and current affairs related to the state of Tamil Nadu. It is available in HD through DD Tamil HD, and both channels are carried on DD Free Dish.

WAVES OTT platform also provides live streaming of various Doordarshan and Akashvani channels, along with channels of private broadcasters. More than 260 Akashvani channels are available on “NewsOnAir” mobile app, including 17 channels of different Akashvani stations situated in state of Tamil Nadu.

Doordarshan Kendra, Chennai, through its Regional News Unit, disseminates timely weather information through regular news bulletins and social media platforms. Weather forecasts and advisories issued by the India

Meteorological Department (IMD) and the State Department of Revenue and Disaster Management are regularly broadcast, with special bulletins telecast during cyclones and other natural disasters. IMD weather updates are also disseminated through Prasar Bharati's multimedia news wire service, PB SHABD (Shared Audio Visuals for Broadcast and Dissemination), which has over 3,500 registered media subscribers. In addition, weather alerts are broadcast through Akashvani transmitters covering the coastal areas, ensuring wider dissemination of critical information.

Government has approved a Central Sector Scheme "Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND)", for development, modernization and upgradation of broadcasting infrastructure of Doordarshan and Akashvani, for period up to 31.03.2027. Under the BIND Scheme, projects amounting to Rs 27.17 Cr for Akashvani and Rs 23.73 Cr for Doordarshan have been approved in Tamil Nadu for strengthening broadcasting infrastructure.

पीएम-डिवाइन के अंतर्गत उपलब्धियां

2875. श्री दिलीप शइकीयाः

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

(क) 6,600 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय वाली पूर्णतः केंद्र पोषित योजना 'प्रधानमंत्री की उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास पहल' (पीएम-डिवाइन) के अंतर्गत हासिल की गई उपलब्धियां क्या हैं, विशेषकर विशिष्ट कैंसर देखभाल, स्मार्ट जलापूर्ति, शैक्षणिक आधुनिकीकरण और पहाड़ी रोप-वे कनेक्टिविटी जैसे

क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचना, आजीविका के अवसरों और समाज कल्याण के संबंध में क्या विशिष्ट उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में सुगम और सुदृढ़ लॉजिस्टिक्स कनेक्टिविटी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम-डिवाइन परियोजनाओं के रणनीतिक कार्यान्वयन को 'पीएम गति शक्ति' ढांचे के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उत्तर पूर्व विशेष अवंसरचना विकास योजना (एनईएसआईडीएस), उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद (एनईसी) और संबद्ध योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत लगभग 3,700 परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण में तेजी लाने के लिए, जिनमें से 27,900 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की अनुमोदित लागत पर 2,700 से अधिक परिसंपत्तियों का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है, किए गए प्रशासनिक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):

(क): अक्तूबर, 2022 में स्कीम के प्रारंभ से लेकर दिनांक 31.07.2026 तक, प्रधानमंत्री पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र विकास पहल (पीएम-डिवाइन) स्कीम के अंतर्गत पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, शिक्षा, पर्यटन, आजीविका आदि सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए ₹6,501.79 करोड़ की कुल लागत वाली 53 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) : पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी)के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूपअवसंरचना परियोजनाओं की योजनाओं,समन्वय एवं निगरानी को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिएउत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालयकी सभी परियोजनाओं, जिनमेंपीएम-डिवाइनकी परियोजनाएँ भी शामिल हैं, को उनके अक्षांश एवं देशांतर निर्देशांकों के साथ सटीक स्थल मैपिंग करते हुए पीएम गति शक्ति पोर्टलके साथ एकीकृत किया गया है। इससे इन परियोजनाओं को एक सार्वजनिक भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली

(जीआईएस)प्लेटफॉर्म पर देखा जा सकता है, जिससे उनकी प्रगति की निगरानी सुनिश्चित होती है तथा संबंधित हितधारकों के बीच बेहतर समन्वय को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

मंत्रालय द्वारा अपनी परियोजनाओं, जिनमें'पूर्वोत्तर विशेष अवसंरचना विकास स्कीम(नेसिड्स)'तथा'पूर्वोत्तर परिषद् की स्कीम(सोनेक)'की परियोजनाएँ भी शामिल हैं, के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी राज्य सरकारों एवं कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के साथ समय-समय पर समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करके की जाती हैं,जिसमें जियो-टैग एवं टाइम-स्टैम्प्ड फोटोग्राफों पर आधारित डैशबोर्ड,मंत्रालय/उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद्/क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी सहायता इकाइयों (एफटीएसयू)/परियोजना गुणवत्ता पर्यवेक्षकों (पीक्यूएम)/तृतीय पक्ष तकनीकी निरीक्षण एजेंसियों (टीपीटीआई) द्वारा क्षेत्रीय निरीक्षण एवं स्थल दौरा आदि के माध्यम से परियोजनाओं की निगरानी की जाती है।

इन समीक्षा बैठकों के माध्यम से परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में उत्पन्न होने वाली बाधाओं, यदि कोई हों, की पहचान की जाती है तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/कार्यन्वयन एजेंसियों को परियोजनाओं की निगरानी व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाने, कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने, निधि का समयबद्ध उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने तथा निर्धारित कार्यान्वयन कार्यक्रम का अनुपालन करने के लिए आवश्यक परामर्श दिया जाता है।

IMPACT OF SOLAR ENERGY ON EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2876. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

(a) the details of the impact of household installed solar energy production on the existing infrastructure;

(b) the details of the loss suffered or the cost incurred by distribution companies to absorb the household solar energy generation, State-wise;

(c) the details of the expected investment required to reduce the loss caused to distribution companies due to leakage during transmission from installed household solar units to distribution companies;

(d) whether the Government has any plans to integrate Artificial Intelligence Models within the energy framework of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including proposed projects, fund allocation and tentative timelines and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Studies have indicated that solar power generated at tail end of LT distribution lines by installation of rooftop solar by households helps in reduction of distribution losses.

Further, electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers, is within the purview of the respective distribution utility which functions under the guidance of the respective State government and the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC).

The impact of adoption of rooftop solar system on the network functioning and distribution losses is monitored by the distribution utility and the SERC concerned.

(d) and (e): The Ministry of Power, under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), has launched the Powerthon initiative to promote the adoption of advanced technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) based solutions, in the power distribution sector. Under the initiative, Technology Solution Providers (TSPs) have been selected through a rigorous multi-stage evaluation process and allocated to Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) for pilot implementation of AI/ML-based analytics solutions against identified problem statements in the Power sector.

मध्य प्रदेश में अक्षय ऊर्जा योजनाएं

2877. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

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

(क) पिछले बारह वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में विशेषकर भिंड और दतिया में, सौर ऊर्जा, रूफटॉप सोलर, सोलर पंप, बायोगैस और अन्य अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, लाभार्थियों और उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) पिछले बारह वर्षों के दौरान हुए व्यय और स्थापित क्षमता का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश भर में नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जा रही प्रमुख नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): पीएम-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजीएमबीवाई) के तहत, योजना के राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल के अनुसार, दिनांक 31.07.2026 तक रूफटॉप सोलर इंस्टालेशन के लिए भिंड में 238 और दतिया जिलों में 670 सहित 2,24,600 आवेदन जमा किए गए हैं और भिंड जिले में 93 तथा दतिया जिले में 453 सहित 1,58,323 रूफटॉप सोलर सिस्टम स्थापित किए गए हैं और कुल 1115.15 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) वितरित की गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पीएम-कुसुम के तहत स्वीकृत और स्थापित परियोजनाओं का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

घटक	**स्वीकृत**	**स्थापित**	**जारी की गई निधियां (करोड़ रुपये में)**
घटक -A (MW में)	1,401.00	201.66	237.42
घटक -B (पंपों की संख्या)	59,400	24,682	
घटक -C (फीडर स्तर सोलराइजेशन) (पंपों की संख्या)	1,75,000	62,378	

राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी अर्थात मध्य प्रदेश ऊर्जा विकास निगम लिमिटेड (एमपीयूवीएनएल) द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, भिंड और दतिया जिलों में योजना का केवल घटक-बी कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जहां कुल 566 सौर पंप स्थापित किए गए हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (आदिवासी और पीवीटीजी बसाहटों/गाँवों के लिए) के तहत, मध्य प्रदेश में कुल 1370 घरों के विद्युतीकरण को मंजूरी दी गई थी। इनमें से दतिया जिले के 21 घरों सहित कुल 1193 घरों को दिनांक 30.6.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, विद्युतीकृत किया जा चुका है, और राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी, अर्थात एमपीयूवीएनएल को कुल 4.79 करोड़ रुपये का सीएफए (CFA) जारी किया गया है।

सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास की योजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश में 4208 मेगावाट की कुल क्षमता के 9 सौर पार्क स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इन पार्कों में कुल 2608 मेगावाट क्षमता की सौर परियोजनाएं चालू की गई हैं। इन पार्कों के लिए कुल 505.55 करोड़ रुपये का सीएफए जारी किया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य कृषि उद्योग विकास निगम लिमिटेड से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, भिंड जिले में **347** और दतिया जिले में 169 बायोगैस परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत और पूर्ण की गईं, तथा भिंड जिले में **36.40** लाख रुपये और दतिया जिले में 17.46 लाख रुपये का व्यय हुआ है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विभाग, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा प्रदान की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा नीति, 2025 के तहत पंजीकृत नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश में नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा

1. 40,000 मेगावाट क्षमता स्थापित करने के लक्ष्य के साथ सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा-मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास की योजना। इस योजना के तहत, भूमि, सड़कें, बिजली निकासी प्रणाली और जल सुविधाओं जैसे बुनियादी ढांचे को सभी वैधानिक मंजूरी/अनुमोदन के साथ विकसित किया जाता है। इस प्रकार, यह योजना देश में उपयोगिता-स्तर (यूटिलिटी-स्केल) की सौर परियोजनाओं के तेजी से विकास में मदद करती है।
2. पीएम-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना: वर्ष 2026-27 तक एक करोड़ घरों के लिए रूफटॉप सोलर स्थापित करने के लिए |

3. उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल (ट्रेंच-I और II) में गीगा वाट (जीडब्ल्यू) पैमाने की विनिर्माण क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना 'उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम'।
4. विकेंद्रीकृत सौर या अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना, स्टैंड-अलोन सौर कृषि पंपों की स्थापना, और फीडर-स्तरीय सोलराइजेशन सहित मौजूदा ग्रिड-कनेक्टेड कृषि पंपों के सोलराइजेशन के लिए पीएम-कुसुम (PM-KUSUM) योजना। यह योजना न केवल किसानों बल्कि राज्यों और डिस्कॉम (DISCOMs) को भी लाभान्वित करती है।
5. सरकारी उत्पादकों द्वारा 12,000 मेगावाट ग्रिड-कनेक्टेड सोलर फोटोवोल्टिक (पीवी) विद्युत परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने के लिए केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना), जिसमें स्वदेशी स्तर पर निर्मित सोलर पीवी सेलों और मॉड्यूलों का उपयोग किया जाएगा। यह योजना व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) सहायता के साथ, स्वयं के उपयोग या सरकार/सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा सीधे या वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉमों) के माध्यम से उपयोग के लिए है।
6. जैव-ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम:
    - अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम : शहरी, औद्योगिक और कृषि अपशिष्टों/अवशेषों से ऊर्जा पर कार्यक्रम
    - बायोमास कार्यक्रम: ब्रिकेट और पेलेट्स के निर्माण में सहायता करने और उद्योगों में बायोमास (गैर-खोई) आधारित सह-उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने की योजना।
    - बायोगैस कार्यक्रम: फैमिली टाइप बायोगैस प्लांट को बढ़ावा देने के लिए
7. प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए) के तहत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय

और पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए) जिसमें ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रकाश व्यवस्था प्रदान करने के प्रावधान के साथ जहां ग्रिड के माध्यम से बिजली की आपूर्ति तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

8. वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 से वित्त वर्ष 2030-31 की अवधि के लिए लघु जल विद्युत (एसएचपी) विकास योजना (1 मेगावाट से 25 मेगावाट)। इस योजना का लक्ष्य पूरे भारत में लगभग 1,500 मेगावाट नई एसएचपी क्षमता स्थापित करना है।

विवरण-II

मध्य प्रदेश नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा नीति 2025 के तहत पंजीकृत नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं

क्र. सं.	कंपनी/डेवलपर का नाम	क्षमता	जिला	परियोजना का प्रकार	स्थापना की स्थिति
1	द सुप्रीम इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	0.815 MW	भिंड	सोलर-कैप्टिव इस्तेमाल	संस्थापित
2	मोंडेलेज इंडिया फूड्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.5 MW	भिंड	सोलर-कैप्टिव इस्तेमाल	संस्थापित
3	इंटीग्रेट ऑफशोर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	37.5 MW	दतिया	सोलर-कैप्टिव इस्तेमाल	–
4	कुमुदिनी पावर लिमिटेड	25 MW	दतिया	सोलर-कैप्टिव इस्तेमाल	–
5	कॉनोइसर एग्रो इंफ्रा प्रोजेक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	8 TPD	दतिया	कम्प्रेस्ड बायोगैस (CBG)	–
6	वीआरएस फूड्स लिमिटेड	4.8 TPD	भिंड	CBG	–
7	नेचर बायो वर्क्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	05 TPD CBG & 50 TPD Pellets	भिंड	CBG और पेलेट्स	–

REVIEW MECHANISM FOR PROCUREMENT OF COMPUTING DEVICES

2878. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) whether the Government has put in place a defined periodic review mechanism for updating technical specifications and standards applicable to procurement of computing devices such as desktops, laptops and tablets by various Ministries, Departments and Public Sector Undertakings and if so, the details of the frequency and process of such review;

(b) the date on which such specifications were last comprehensively revised and whether any internal assessment has been undertaken as to whether they keep pace with global advancements in device performance, energy efficiency and on-device computing capabilities;

(c) whether such technical specifications are framed on a technology-neutral basis allowing transparent and competitive procurement of devices based on all processor architectures or if they include only specific processor architectures; and

(d) the details of the plans and the steps, if any, being taken by the Government to institutionalise a more agile and technology-responsive review process for such specifications going forward?

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): To facilitate the procurement of Ministries, Departments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) issued the reference Model Technical Specifications (MTS) for Desktops, Laptops and Tablets on 17.04.2021.

The latest comprehensive revision of the MTS was issued on 19.08.2024, with validity up to 31.03.2027 (end of FY 2026–27). The reference MTS are technology-neutral and are intended to promote transparent, fair, and competitive procurement by prescribing performance-based requirements rather than product or brand-specific specifications.

The specifications are reviewed and updated periodically in consultation with industry stakeholders, Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), processor manufacturers, and testing agencies, taking into account technological developments in the sector. The review of the technical specifications are done keeping in view the development in processor technologies, device performance, energy efficiency, cybersecurity requirements and end-user requirements.

राशन कार्डों का स्वचालित स्थानांतरण

2879. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

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

(क) क्या कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की परियोजनाओं के कारण विस्थापित हुए निर्धन परिवारों के राशन कार्डों और खाद्य सुरक्षा पात्रता पर्चियों के स्वचालित स्थानांतरण के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ऐसी व्यवस्था बनाने का विचार है ताकि इन निर्धन परिवारों को विस्थापन के तुरंत बाद बिना किसी प्रशासनिक देरी के पुनर्वास के नए स्थान पर राशन प्राप्त हो सके;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा नॉर्द्र कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड की खदान विस्तार योजनाओं के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर विस्थापन का सामना कर रहे मोरवा क्षेत्र (सिंगरौली) में रहने वाले हजारों गरीब राशन कार्डधारकों के लिए तैयार की गई विशेष खाद्यान्न योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में एनसीएल प्रबंधन और क्षेत्र के स्थानीय प्रशासन के लिए क्या विशेष निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) : प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत संचालित की जाती है, जिसमें राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित कवरेज के भीतर लाभार्थियों की पहचान और उनके राशन कार्ड जारी करने की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की होती है। निवास स्थान परिवर्तन, जन्म, मृत्यु या श्रेणी में बदलाव जैसे परिवर्तनों के कारण राशन कार्ड जारी करने या संशोधित करने की प्रक्रिया राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है। अतः, लाभार्थियों के विस्थापन के कारण राशन कार्ड जारी करने या उसमें संशोधन करने की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की होती है।

एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड के प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित सुधार के माध्यम से, पीएमजीकेएवाई लाभार्थी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्वाइंट ऑफ सेल उपकरण पर बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण के साथ अपने मौजूदा राशन कार्ड का उपयोग करके देश में कहीं भी, अपनी पसंद की किसी भी उचित दर दुकान से अपने पात्र खाद्यान्न प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। वर्तमान में, ओएनओआरसी सुविधा देश के सभी 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सक्रिय है, जिससे लगभग 100% पीएमजीकेएवाई लाभार्थियों को लाभ मिल रहा है। अब तक, ओएनओआरसी के तहत 221 करोड़ से अधिक पोर्टेबिलिटी लेनदेन (प्रवासी श्रमिकों सहित) दर्ज किए जा चुके हैं।

(ग) और (घ): एन.एफ.एस.ए. के अंतर्गत मोरवा क्षेत्र (सिंगरौली) के लिए कोई विशेष खाद्यान्न योजना नहीं है और इसलिए एन.सी.एल. प्रबंधन और क्षेत्र के स्थानीय प्रशासन के लिए खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग द्वारा कोई विशेष निर्देश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं।

CAPTIVE NON-PUBLIC NETWORKS

2880. SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

(a) the status of high-speed 5G network integration specifically targeted at the industrial manufacturing zones during 2025-26 within the Ghaziabad Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the details of the Captive Non-Public Networks (CNPN) licensed or operationalised by heavy industries in Ghaziabad to implement smart manufacturing processes during the last one year;

(c) the total central technical support provided to MSMEs in Ghaziabad for adopting 5G enabled Internet of Things (IoT) devices in their production lines;

(d) whether the Government has encountered spectrum allocation disputes or interference issues between public telecom networks and captive industrial networks in Ghaziabad; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to establish a 5G technology demonstration lab for the engineering sector in Ghaziabad?

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

(a): 5G services are available in all the districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh, including Ghaziabad. During last one year, number of 5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) in Ghaziabad district has increased from 2,527 as on 31.03.2025 to 3,141 as on 30.06.2026.

(b): No application for a Captive Non-Public Network (CNPN) license has been received by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) from Heavy industries in Ghaziabad during last one year.

Further, Captive Non-Public Network (CNPN) License has been granted to M/s National Capital Region Transport Corporation Limited in 2022 for Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Corridor.

(c): The Central Government has setup 100 5G labs across the country with an outlay of ₹97.67 crores which are being utilized for development of 5G use cases/applications in various socio-economic sectors such as Education, Agriculture, Healthcare, Manufacturing & Industrial Automation, Mining, Energy and Grid Power, Automotive Industry, Media and Entertainment etc. Presently, six 5G labs are available in the state of Uttar Pradesh including Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur and Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida.

Further, the Government has also approved a financial grant of Rs. 224 crores in March 2018 to establish an ‘Indigenous 5G Test Bed' in India which are available at five locations, including IIT Delhi and IIT Kanpur.

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ghaziabad can access nearby 5G Test Beds and 5G use case labs for testing of 5G-enabled Internet of Things (IoT) prototypes, low-latency applications, and smart manufacturing solutions.

(d): No complaint has been received so far in the DoT regarding interference between public telecom networks and captive industrial networks at Ghaziabad.

(e): A 5G use case lab has been established in National Communications Academy-Technology (NCA-T), Ghaziabad under the 100 5G use case Lab Project of DoT, which is being utilized for training and demonstration purposes. The lab is also visited by students from nearby engineering colleges.

GENERATION OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

2881. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) whether in view of energy crises due to Middle East war situation, the Government has initiated any projects in the country to enhance generation of nuclear energy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of sites planned for development of nuclear energy in the country and estimated period for completion of the said projects in various States;

(c) whether these projects are promoting the use of indigenous technology and local resources and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any concern expressed by the local populations about the safety of the proposed project and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is implementing any new safety measures or guidelines to ensure the secure use of nuclear energy 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 has announced an ambitious Nuclear Energy Mission for Viksit Bharat with a target of reaching a nuclear power capacity of 100 GW by 2047. Nuclear Power Projects are having a Project/ Construction period of 10-12 years. No specific Nuclear Power Projects have been sanctioned after the Middle East conflict.

(b) and (c): The details of Nuclear Power Projects under various stages of implementation and those planned are tabulated in **Statement**.

(d) and (e): There have been apprehensions in a section of the people at few sites, about safety of the site & plant, issues related to Rehabilitation, and fears of loss of traditional means of livelihood like fishing and horticulture. The apprehensions have been addressed through public awareness programmes adopting a multipronged approach in a credible manner. Highest priority is accorded to safety in all aspects of nuclear power viz. siting, design, construction, commissioning, and operation. Further, safety is not static and improvements/ upgrades are effected in nuclear power plants based on evolving global standards, events and operating experience feedback.

STATEMENT

Nuclear Power Projects under Construction/ Commissioning				
Location & State	**Project**	**Capacity (MW)**	**Expected Completion Date/ Status**	**Indigeneous/ Foreign Technology**
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPP-8	1 X 700	Unit-8 is in advanced stage of commissioning (expected to be operational in 2026).	Indigeneous
Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP 1&2	2 X 700	Completion of construction and commissioning is expected to be completed in about 6 years from First Pour of Concrete.	Indigeneous
Kudankulam, Tamilnadu	KKNPP-3&4	2 X 1000	June-2027/ June-2028	Foreign Technology
	KKNPP-5&6	2 X 1000	June-2029/ March-2030	Foreign Technology
Kalpakkam, Tamilnadu	PFBR	1 X 500	Attained criticality on 06.04.2026	Indigeneous
Kaiga, Karnataka	KAIGA-5&6	2 X 700	June-2031/ June-2032	Indigeneous
Projects Under Pre-project Activities				
Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP–3&4	2 X 700	Projects Under Pre-project activities are expected to be completed progressively by 2031/ 32.	Indigeneous
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	Chutka-1&2	2 X 700		Indigeneous
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara-1&2	2 X 700		Indigeneous
	Mahi Banswara 3&4	2 X 700		Indigeneous
Kalpakkam, Tamilnadu	FBR 1& 2	2 X 500		Indigeneous
Planned Nuclear Power Projects/ Sites				

Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPP-9&10	2 X 700	Proposed Nuclear Power Projects	Indigeneous
Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPP-5&6	2 X 700		Indigeneous
Narora, Uttar Pradesh	NAPP-3&4	2 X 700		Indigeneous
Jaitapur, Maharashtra	JNPP-1 to 6	6 X 1730	In-Principle approved sites	Foreign Technology
Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	Kovvada-1 to 6	6 X 1208		Foreign Technology
Haripur, West Bengal	Haripur-1 to 6	6 X 1000		Foreign Technology
Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	Mithi Virdi-1 to 6	6 X 1000		Foreign Technology
Bhimpur, Madhya Pradesh	Bhimpur-1 to 4	4 X 700		Indigeneous

LAW FOR CYBERBULLYING

2882. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a dedicated law or issue specific rules defining and addressing cyberbullying, online stalking, impersonation, doxxing and trolling particularly for the protection of children and women and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of cyberbullying cases registered and resolved during the last five years, year and State-wise;

(c) the initiatives taken by the Government to prevent, report and address cyberbullying particularly among children and women; and

(d) the details of awareness, training and counselling programmes conducted to prevent cyberbullying among children, women and other vulnerable users along with the number of beneficiaries covered during the last five years, year-wise?

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

(a) to (d): The policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring an Open, Safe, Trusted and Accountable Internet for its users, including women and children. The Government is committed to ensure that the Internet in India is free from any form of unlawful content or information, particularly vulgar and obscene content.

Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) and the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules) together provide a comprehensive framework to deal with unlawful and harmful content in the digital space and impose clear obligations on intermediaries to ensure accountability.

The IT Rules, 2021 casts due-diligence obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries to make reasonable efforts to ensure that users of their computer resources do not host, display, upload, modify, publish,

transmit, store, update or share any information that is obscene, pornographic, pedophilic, harmful to child, invasive of privacy, insulting or harassing on the basis of gender or violates any law for the time being in force. In case of failure of the intermediaries to observe the legal obligations as provided in the IT Rules, 2021, they lose their exemption from third party information provided under section 79 of the IT Act. They are liable for consequential action or prosecution as provided under any extant law.

On 10th February, 2026, the Government strengthened the regulatory framework by amending the IT Rules to address harms arising from synthetically generated information (SGI), including deepfakes and AI-generated content.

As per the amendments, intermediaries and large social media platforms are required to deploy reasonable technical measures to prevent the creation and dissemination of unlawful AI-generated content, including content that is obscene, misleading, impersonating individuals, or harmful to children. Platforms are also obligated to report to appropriate authorities about the related offences under laws that mandates reporting such as Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, or the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (NCRP) (https://cybercrime.gov.in) has been launched, as a part of the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cybercrimes. NCRP includes provisions for reporting certain

categories of cyber offences against women and children in an anonymous manner. Under the “Report Women/Child Related Crime” module, complainants may choose the “Report Anonymously” option, which allows submission of complaints without disclosure of personal identity details.

NCRP has introduced a module titled as ‘Report and Check Suspect’ to enable citizens to report suspicious website URLs, WhatsApp numbers/telegram handles, phone numbers, e-mail ids, SMS headers/numbers, deep fakes and social media URLs.

The Government has released financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 132.93 crores under the ‘Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)’ Scheme, to the States/UTs for their capacity building such as setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training of LEAs’ personnel, public prosecutors and judicial officers. Cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories have been commissioned in 33 States/UTs and more than 24,600 LEA personnel, judicial officers and prosecutors have been provided training on cyber crime awareness, investigation, forensics etc.

Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C), Ministry of Home Affairs imparted Cyber Hygiene training to more than 2 lakh NCC, NSS & NYKS Students across the country.

I4C has released 'Handbook for Adolescents/Students' aimed at educating the students on the prevention of cybercrime and 'Cyber Security Handbook for Mahila Suraksha' to promote awareness among women.

The Government is implementing a project on 'Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA)' for generating human resources in Information Security and creating general awareness on various aspects of cyber hygiene & cyber security among the masses.

कोयला क्षेत्र में नीतिगत सुधार

2883. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

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

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा कोयला क्षेत्र को मजबूत करने और भारत की बढ़ती ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए आरंभ किए गए प्रमुख नीतिगत सुधारों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कोयला आवंटन, संभार तंत्र, कोयला निकासी अवसंरचना में सुधार के माध्यम से और विद्युत क्षेत्र के साथ समन्वय स्थापित कर निर्बाध ईंधन आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकीय नवाचार, सतत खनन और मूल्य वर्धित उत्पादों के माध्यम से कोयला उपयोग में विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या पहलें की गई हैं; और

(घ) आत्मनिर्भर भारत और विकसित भारत 2047 के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप कोयला क्षेत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार का रोडमैप क्या है?

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

(क) : अप्रैल, 2025 से निम्नलिखित सुधार किए गए हैं-

(i) खनिज रियायत (संशोधन) नियम, 2025

(ii) खनिज रियायत (संशोधन) नियम, 2026

(iii) कोयला ब्लॉक आवंटन (संशोधन) नियम, 2026

(iv) कोयला खान (विशेष उपबंध) अधिनियम, 2015 के प्रावधानों को जन विश्वास अधिनियम, 2026 के तहत 'ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस' को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर कर दिया गया है।

(v) देश में भूमिगत खनन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रोत्साहनों सहित कोयले की बिक्री के लिए कोयला खानों की नीलामी की पद्धति निर्धारित की गई है।

(vi) डीप-सीटेड और गैर-खनन योग्य कोयला भंडारों का दोहन करने के लिए वाणिज्यिक नीलामी ढांचे में भूमिगत कोयला गैसीकरण के प्रावधान शुरू किए गए थे।

(vii) 44 निजी कंपनियों को प्रत्यायित पूर्वेक्षण एजेंसियों के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया था।

(viii) भू-वैज्ञानिक रिपोर्टों के लिए अनुमोदन कार्यतंत्र को सरल बनाया गया।

(ix) कोयला नियंत्रक संगठन से खान खोलने की अनुमति की आवश्यकता को समाप्त करने के लिए कोयला खान नियंत्रण नियमों में संशोधन किया गया था।

(x) खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 के अंतर्गत कोकिंग कोल को एक महत्वपूर्ण और कार्यनीतिक खनिज के रूप में शामिल किया गया है, जिससे कोकिंग कोयला परियोजनाओं के लिए पर्यावरण स्वीकृति और वन स्वीकृतियाँ प्रदान करने में तेजी आई है।

(xi) 37,500 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ सतही कोयले और लिग्नाइट गैसीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक योजना को स्वीकृति दी गई।

(xii) कोल इंडिया की सभी सहायक कंपनियों ने एकीकृत कमान एवं नियंत्रण केन्द्र (आईसीसीसी) के माध्यम से 24x7 निगरानी संस्थापित की है।

(xiii) कोयला आपूर्ति की वास्तविक समय पर निगरानी के लिए कोयला-शक्ति स्मार्ट एनालिटिक्स डैशबोर्ड तैयार किया गया है।

(xiv) कोलसेतु विंडो: दिनांक 15.02.2016 की गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्र (एनआरएस) लिंकेज नीलामी नीति के तहत "कोलसेतु विंडो" नामक एक नई विंडो के निर्माण द्वारा निर्बाध, दक्ष और पारदर्शी उपयोग के लिए कोयला लिंकेज की नीलामी संबंधी नीति को सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 19.12.2025 को जारी किया गया था।

(ख) : विद्युत संयंत्रों को कोयले की आपूर्ति की निगरानी कोयला कंपनियों, विद्युत कंपनियों और विद्युत मंत्रालय, कोयला मंत्रालय, रेल मंत्रालय, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए), कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड तथा सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड के प्रतिनिधियों वाले एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी उप-समूह द्वारा निरंतर रूप से की जाती है जो ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों को कोयले की आपूर्ति बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न प्रचालनात्मक निर्णय लेने हेतु नियमित रूप से बैठक करते हैं। उप-समूह समिति की बैठकों में विद्युत संयंत्रों के प्रतिनिधि भाग लेते हैं। आवश्यकता और कोयला भंडार की स्थिति के आधार पर, उप-समूह द्वारा रेकों के आवंटन की सिफारिश की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, कोयला आपूर्ति और विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि की निगरानी करने के लिए एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (आईएमसी) का भी गठन किया गया है।

मशीनीकृत कोयला परिवहन क्षमता को संचयी 589 एमटीपीए तक बढ़ाया गया, जिससे फर्स्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी (एफएमसी) उपयोग में सुधार हुआ।

कोयला कंपनियों ने कोयला क्षेत्रों में कोयले की निकासी के लिए जमा/संयुक्त उद्यम आधार पर 8 रेलवे परियोजनाएं प्रारंभ की हैं। इनमें से 5 परियोजनाएं कमिशन हो चुकी हैं।

इसके अलावा, भविष्य में कोयले की निकासी के लिए 33 महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे लाइनों की पहचान की गई थी और रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा उन पर काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

रेल नेटवर्क पर भीड़भाड़ कम करने के लिए रेल-समुद्र-रेल मार्ग को वैकल्पिक कोयला निकासी मार्ग के रूप में बढ़ावा दिया गया है और वर्तमान में इसे 62 मि.ट. तक बढ़ाया गया है।

(ग) : सरकार घरेलू कोयला संसाधनों के स्वच्छ और अधिक दक्ष उपयोग के लिए कोयला/लिग्नाइट गैसीकरण के साथ प्रौद्योगिकीय नवाचार और मूल्यवर्धित उत्पादों के उत्पादन के माध्यम से कोयले के उपयोग में विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

(घ) : आत्मनिर्भर भारत और विकसित भारत 2047 के लिए सरकार का रोडमैप घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ाने, आयात निर्भरता को कम करने, संभार तंत्र का आधुनिकीकरण करने, कोयले की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने, स्वच्छ कोयला प्रौद्योगिकियों को बढ़ावा देने और खनन क्षेत्रों के संधारणीय विकास को सुनिश्चित करने पर आधारित है। घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन वर्ष 2021-22 में 778 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025-26 में लगभग 1,041 मिलियन टन हो गया है। इसी अवधि के दौरान कैप्टिव और वाणिज्यिक कोयला खानों से उत्पादन 85 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर लगभग 214 मिलियन टन हो गया है।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2030 तक लगभग 1.5 बिलियन टन कोयला उत्पादन और 100 मिलियन टन कोयले के गैसीकरण करने की परिकल्पना की है।

ADEQUACY OF FOODGRAIN COVERAGE UNDER THE NFSA

2884. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the adequacy of foodgrain coverage under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) in view of population growth since the last Census and the increasing demand for subsidised foodgrains and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the beneficiary coverage, update ration card databases and include eligible but excluded households under the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) system, improve grievance redressal, curb diversion of foodgrains and ensure doorstep availability of foodgrains to migrant workers and other vulnerable beneficiaries; and

(d) the details of beneficiaries added, deleted and verified under the NFSA and ONORC during the last three years along with the measures taken by the Government to improve transparency and efficiency in the Public Distribution System, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is being successfully implemented in all the States/UTs. The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural and upto 50% of the urban population, which at Census 2011 comes to 81.35 crore persons. The Coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of society get its benefit. The States/UTs have identified only 79.08 crore persons, against the intended coverage of 81.35 crore persons. Still, there is a scope for identification of 2.27 crore more beneficiaries by the States/UTs, under the NFSA.

The Central Government has issued advisories to all the States/Union Territories from time to time to identify all eligible and poor persons/ households, including vulnerable Sections of society, for inclusion under the NFSA. States undertake updation of their beneficiary database so that bogus ration cards get deleted, and better targeting of rightful beneficiaries is ensured. Thus, deletion of ineligible beneficiaries and addition of eligible beneficiaries under the Act is a continuous process.

(c) and (d): The measures taken by the Government in respect of revision of beneficiary coverage, updation of ration card databases, inclusion of eligible beneficiaries, strengthening of ONORC, grievance redressal, transparency and related initiatives are as below:

i. **Digitization & Aadhaar seeding:** Ration cards/beneficiary database 100% digitized in all States/UTs; 99.7% of ration cards Aadhaar-seeded, eliminating ineligible/duplicate cards.

ii. **Transparency & grievance redressal:** Transparency portals and online grievance redressal/toll-free helplines operational in all States/UTs.

iii. **Online allocation & supply chain computerisation:** Online allocation implemented in all States/UTs; supply chain computerised in 31 States/UTs (except Chandigarh, Puducherry and urban Dadra & Nagar Haveli, which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer).

iv. **ePoS-based Aadhaar authentication at FPS level:** 5.50 lakh (99.8%) of 5.51 lakh Fair Price Shops automated with ePoS devices, ensuring biometric authentication of beneficiaries at the point of distribution and curbing diversion.

v. **One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC):** Nationwide portability implemented across all 36 States/UTs, covering all PMGKAY beneficiaries; over 221 crore portability transactions recorded to date, reducing exclusion and duplicate entitlement claims.

vi. **Rightful Targeting (RT):** A dedicated de-duplication and beneficiary-verification exercise using Aadhaar/PDS data analytics has led to identification and deletion of ineligible/duplicate beneficiaries, with 5.95 Cr flagged beneficiaries (excluding landholding cases) and 2.35 Cr

deleted beneficiaries. The State/UT-wise details of deleted beneficiaries through rightful targeting under the NFSA are placed at **Statement.**

vii. **SMART-PDS reform initiative:** Being implemented with modules for Ration Card Management, Distribution, Supply Chain and Grievance Redressal to further standardise and digitally integrate State-level TPDS operations.

viii. **NIRMAL & SAKSHAM:** New initiatives under the SARTHAK PDS Umbrella Scheme (2026–31) aimed at strengthening data architecture/analytics (NIRMAL) and real-time data integration (including VLTS) from Procurement of food grains to Distribution to the beneficiaries (Saksham).

The State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries deleted through exercise of rightful targeting are at Statement.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES DELETED ON ACCOUNT OF RIGHTFUL TARGETING

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries deleted
1	GUJARAT	15,58,704
2	MADHYA PRADESH	7,18,968
3	CHHATTISGARH	2,09,940
4	ANDHRA PRADESH	6,31,849
5	RAJASTHAN	16,67,678
6	HARYANA	17,65,459
7	UTTAR PRADESH	31,21,226
8	LAKSHADWEEP	3,933

9	MAHARASHTRA	73,44,074
10	TRIPURA	52,204
11	KARNATAKA	4,44,756
12	BIHAR	17,68,896
13	KERALA	3,04,879
14	ODISHA	3,73,370
15	TELANGANA	1,62,229
16	PUNJAB	2,81,892
17	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	137
18	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	43,183
19	TAMIL NADU	2,56,877
20	ASSAM	13,00,729
21	JHARKHAND	7,84,020
22	CHANDIGARH	16,629
23	DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI & DAMAN & DIU	9,637
24	WEST BENGAL	3,61,151
25	NAGALAND	17,022
26	LADAKH	677
27	MANIPUR	8,800
28	HIMACHAL PRADESH	36,992
29	DELHI	1,07,528
30	UTTARAKHAND	80,355
31	SIKKIM	4,734
32	GOA	3,247
33	PUDUCHERRY	1,217
34	MIZORAM	10,817
35	MEGHALAYA	2,071
36	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	27
Grand Total		**2,34,55,907**

महाराष्ट्र/मध्य प्रदेश और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे जोन में रेलवे लाइनें

2885. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री राजू बिष्ट:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में नई रेल लाइनों को बिछाने, नई रेल लाइनों के दोहरीकरण, गेज रूपांतरण, दोहरीकरण और विद्युतीकरण से संबंधित कार्यों की वर्तमान स्थिति का परियोजना-वार और राज्य-वार, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे (एनएफआर) जोन के संदर्भ में, ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त कार्यों के लिए अब तक आवंटित की गई निधि और किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है और अनुमानित लागत कितनी है;

(ग) परियोजनाओं की वास्तविक प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उपर्युक्त रेल परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त राज्यों और जोन के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अब तक क्या विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(च) अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना (एबीएसएस) के अंतर्गत पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे जोन में चयनित स्टेशनों की स्टेशन-वार कितनी प्रगति हुई है और कितना वित्तीय आवंटन हुआ है?

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

(क) से (च): पिछले 12 वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय रेल द्वारा रेल नेटवर्क की क्षमता संवर्धन का कार्य बड़े पैमाने पर शुरू किया गया है। भारतीय रेल में नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग/बिछाए जाने का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	7,599 कि.मी.	4.2 कि.मी./दिन
2014-26	36,429 कि.मी.	8.32 कि.मी./दिन (लगभग 2 गुना)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, संपूर्ण भारतीय रेल में लगभग 8.31 लाख करोड़ रुपए की लागत व 40,000 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 514 रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं (169 नई रेल लाइन, 29 आमान परिवर्तन तथा 316 दोहरीकरण) की स्वीकृति दी गई है। सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	नई लाइन/आमान परिवर्तन/दोहरीकरण की कुल लंबाई (कि.मी.)	मार्च, 2026 तक कमीशन की गई परियोजनाओं की लंबाई (कि.मी.)	मार्च 2026 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइनें	169	16,634	3,361	1,57,572
आमान परिवर्तन	29	3987	3,045	24,227
दोहरीकरण	316	19,379	6,177	1,23,454
कुल	514	40,000	12,583	3,05,253

सभी रेल परियोजनाओं का जोन-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

<u>मध्य प्रदेश</u>

रेल बजटः

हाल के वर्षों में बजट आबंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना संबंधी परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा संबंधी निर्माण कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	632 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2026-27	15,188 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 24 गुना)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों के निर्माण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	145 कि.मी.	29 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष
2014-26	2,893 कि.मी.	241.1 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष (8 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ:

दिनांक 01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 1,26,939 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 5,584 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 32 परियोजनाएँ (10 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 20 दोहरीकरण), स्वीकृत हैं। सारांश निम्नानुसार है:

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2026 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2026 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइन	10	1,936	621	19,435
आमान परिवर्तन	02	809	457	7,771
दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन	20	2,839	1,037	18,876
कुल	32	5,584	2,115	46,082

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली तथा हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	अनूपपुर - कटनी तीसरी लाइन (166 कि.मी.)	2,311
2.	पेंड्रा रोड - अनूपपुर तीसरी लाइन (50 कि.मी.)	394
3.	भोपाल- बीना तीसरी लाइन (145 कि.मी.)	1,075
4.	बीना -कोटा दोहरीकरण (283 कि.मी.)	2,477
5.	जबलपुर- गोंदिया आमान परिवर्तन (300 कि.मी.)	2,005
6.	छिंदवाड़ा -नागपुर आमान परिवर्तन (150 कि.मी.)	1,512
7.	छिंदवाड़ा-मंडला फोर्ट आमान परिवर्तन (182 कि.मी.)	1,268
8.	इटारसी-बुधनी तीसरी लाइन (25 कि.मी.)	286
9.	बरखेड़ा -भोपाल तीसरी लाइन (41 कि.मी.)	473
10.	नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ दोहरीकरण (56 कि.मी.)	560
11.	बुधनी-बरखेड़ा तीसरी लाइन (27 कि.मी.)	1,703
12.	इंदौर- देवास -उज्जैन दोहरीकरण (79 कि.मी.)	757
13.	गुना - इटावा नई लाइन (348 कि.मी.)	683
14.	रमना-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (160 कि.मी.)	2,436
15.	करैला रोड- शक्तिनगर दोहरीकरण (32 कि.मी.)	763
16.	कटनी-बीना तीसरी लाइन (260 कि.मी.)	3,138
17.	नीमच-रतलाम दोहरीकरण (133 कि.मी.)	1,475

चालू परियोजनाएं:

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुछ परियोजनाओं, जिन्हें शुरू किया गया है, का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	कटनी - ग्रेड सेपरेटर/बाईपास (35 कि.मी.)	2,300

2.	कटनी - सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (257 कि.मी.)	4,377
3.	ललितपुर - खजुराहो नई लाइन (541 कि.मी.)	8,914
4.	रामगंजमंडी -भोपाल नई लाइन (277 कि.मी.)	5,073
5.	इंदौर - बुदनी नई लाइन (198 कि.मी.)	7,474
6.	नीमच-बड़ी सादड़ी नई लाइन (48 कि.मी.)	896
7.	ग्वालियर- श्योपुरकलां आमान परिवर्तन (284 कि.मी.)	3,947
8.	इटारसी - नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (280 कि.मी.)	2,607
9.	झांसी- बीना तीसरी लाइन (153 कि.मी.)	2,002
10.	मथुरा-झांसी तीसरी लाइन (274 कि.मी.)	5,961
11.	झांसी- मानिकपुर और खिरार-भीमसेन दोहरीकरण (431 कि.मी.)	4,330
12.	सतना-रीवा दोहरीकरण (50 कि.मी.)	616
13.	मनमाड - इंदौर नई लाइन (360 कि.मी.)	18,529
14.	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 कि.मी.)	3,285
15.	दाहोद -इंदौर नई लाइन (205 कि.मी.)	9,746
16.	छोटा उदेपुर-धार नई लाइन (147 कि.मी.)	1,994
17.	रतलाम-नागदा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (41 कि.मी.)	964
18.	वडोदरा-रतलाम तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (259 कि.मी.)	8,885
19.	रतलाम-अकोला आमान परिवर्तन (525 कि.मी.)	18,811
20.	बीना-इटारसी चौथी लाइन (237 कि.मी.)	4,329
21.	इटारसी-नागपुर चौथी लाइन (297 कि.मी.)	5,010
22.	गोंदिया-जबलपुर दोहरीकरण (231 कि.मी.)	5,236
23.	नागदा-मथुरा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (568 कि.मी.)	16,403

<u>महाराष्ट्र</u>

रेल बजट:

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बजट आबंटन में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना संबंधी परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,171 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष

2026-27	23,926 करोड़ रुपए (20 गुना से अधिक)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

2009-14 और 2014-26 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ के निर्माण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	292 कि.मी.	58.4 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष
2014-26	2,585 कि.मी.	215.4 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष (लगभग 4 गुना)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

दिनांक 01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 1,42,635 करोड़ रु. की लागत से 5,956 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 52 परियोजनाओं (13 नई लाइनें, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 37 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है। सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2026 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2026 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइन	13	1,399	266	13,065
आमान परिवर्तन	02	609	334	5,013
दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन	37	3,948	998	16,704
कुल	52	5,956	1,598	34,782

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली व हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत

		(करोड़ रु. में)
1	पुणे-मिराज-लोंडा दोहरीकरण (467 कि.मी.)	6,463
2	होटगी-कुडगी-गदाग दोहरीकरण (284 कि.मी.)	2,459
3	मनमाड-जलगांव तीसरी लाइन (160 कि.मी.)	1,677
4	जबलपुर-गोंदिया आमान परिवर्तन (300 कि.मी.)	2,005
5	छिंदवाड़ा-नागपुर आमान परिवर्तन (150 कि.मी.)	1,512
6	पनवेल-पेन दोहरीकरण (35 कि.मी.)	263
7	पेन-रोहा दोहरीकरण (40 कि.मी.)	330
8	उधना-जलगांव दोहरीकरण (307 कि.मी.)	2,448
9	मुदखेड़-परभणी दोहरीकरण (81 कि.मी.)	673
10	भुसावल-जलगांव तीसरी लाइन (24 कि.मी.)	325
11	जलगांव-भुसावल चौथी लाइन (24 कि.मी.)	261
12	दौंड-गुलबर्गा दोहरीकरण (225 कि.मी.)	3,182
13	दौंड-मनमाड दोहरीकरण (236 कि.मी.)	3,426

चालू परियोजनाएं:

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में रेल अवसंरचना को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, निम्नलिखित कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं:-

क्र. सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**लागत (₹ करोड़ में)**
1	अहिल्यानगर-परली वैजनाथ नई लाइन (261 कि.मी.)	5,800
2	बारामती-लोणांद नई लाइन (64 कि.मी.)	1,844
3	वर्धा-नांदेड़ नई लाइन (284 कि.मी.)	5,248
4	इंदौर-मनमाड नई लाइन (360 कि.मी.)	18,529
5	वाडसा-गढ़चिरौली नई लाइन (52 कि.मी.)	1,886
6	जालना-जलगांव नई लाइन (174 कि.मी.)	5,804
7	वर्धा-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (76 कि.मी.)	917
8	वर्धा-बल्लारशाह तीसरी लाइन (132 कि.मी.)	1,755
9	इटारसी-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (280 कि.मी.)	2,607
10	राजनांदगांव-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (228 कि.मी.)	3,545

11	वर्धा-नागपुर चौथी लाइन (79 कि.मी.)	1,215
12	जलगांव-मनमाड चौथी लाइन (160 कि.मी.)	2,574
13	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 कि.मी.)	3,285
14	सोलापुर-तुलजापुर-उस्मानाबाद नई लाइन (84 कि.मी.)	3,296
15	पनवेल-चौक दोहरी लाइन (17 कि.मी.)	491
16	वर्धा-बल्हारशाह चौथी लाइन (135 कि.मी.)	2,226
17	इटारसी-नागपुर चौथी लाइन (297 कि.मी.)	5,010
18	वर्धा-भुसावल तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (314 कि.मी.)	9,197
19	गोंदिया-डोंगरगढ़ चौथी लाइन (84 कि.मी.)	2,223
20	गोंदिया-बल्हारशाह दोहरीकरण (240 कि.मी.)	4,819
21	कल्याण-कसारा तीसरी लाइन (68 कि.मी.)	1,433
22	नाइगांव-जुइचेंद्र दोहरी कॉर्ड लाइन (5 कि.मी.)	176
23	नीलजे-कोपर दोहरी कॉर्ड लाइन (5 कि.मी.)	338
24	बदलापुर-कर्जत तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (32 कि.मी.)	1,324
25	आसनगांव-कसारा चौथी लाइन (35 कि.मी.)	794
26	कसारा-मनमाड तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 कि.मी.)	10,154
27	गोंदिया-जबलपुर दोहरीकरण (231 कि.मी.)	5,236
28	चालीसगांव रेल ओवर रेल फ्लाईओवर (11 कि.मी.)	264
29	चिखली और सोमताने (4 कि.मी.) के बीच कॉर्ड लाइन	172

मुंबई उपनगरीय क्षेत्र के लिए क्षमता संवर्धन कार्य:

वर्तमान में, मुंबई क्षेत्र में प्रतिदिन लगभग 120 मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियां तथा 3200 उपनगरीय रेलगाड़ियों की सम्हलाई की जाती है।

मुंबई क्षेत्र के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर गाड़ी सम्हलाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए, विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं/शुरू किए गए हैं/नियोजित किए गए हैं:

क्र. सं	**स्थान**	**विवरण**
1	बांद्रा टर्मिनस	3 पिट लाइनों को पूरा किया गया।
2	मुंबई सेंट्रल	24 एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों के लिए प्लेटफॉर्मों का विस्तार
3	जोगेश्वरी	5 अतिरिक्त प्लेटफॉर्म, 2 पिट लाइनें

4	दादर	1 अतिरिक्त प्लेटफॉर्म
5	पनवेल-कलंबोली	5 प्लेटफॉर्म, 4 पिट लाइनें और 2 सिक लाइनें
6	कल्याण	6 प्लेटफॉर्म तथा 4 पिट लाइनें
7	लोकमान्य तिलक टर्मिनस	4 प्लेटफॉर्म तथा 2 पिट लाइनें
8	परेल	6 प्लेटफॉर्म, 5 पिट लाइनें, 6 स्टेबलिंग लाइनें
9	वसई-विरार क्षेत्र	वसई रोड: 6 प्लेटफॉर्म 3 पिट लाइनें तथा 5 स्टेबलिंग लाइनें नायगाँव - 30 स्टेबलिंग लाइनें विरार - 2 स्टेबलिंग लाइनें
10	डहाणू क्षेत्र	डहाणू : 5 स्टेबलिंग लाइनें न्यू वाणगाँव: 30 स्टेबलिंग लाइनें

उपरोक्त के अलावा, 15 कार वाली ईएमयू को समायोजित करने के लिए 34 स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म विस्तार संबंधी कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए नई परियोजनाएं:

मुंबई उपनगरीय क्षेत्रों में रेल नेटवर्क की कनेक्टिविटी और क्षमता में सुधार करने के लिए, 4,502 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से मुंबई शहरी परिवहन परियोजना (एमयूटीपी)-I, 8,087 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से एमयूटीपी-II, 10,947 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से एमयूटीपी-III। और 33,690 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाले एमयूटीपी-IIIए को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। एमयूटीपी परियोजनाओं सहित मुंबई उपनगरीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कार्यों की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)**	**कार्य की स्थिति**
1	विरार-डहाणू रोड तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (64 कि.मी.)	3,578	• संपूर्ण 39 हैक्टेयर भूमि अधिगृहीत कर ली गई। • संपूर्ण 3 लाख घन मीटर खुदाई का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया। • 16 में से 13 बड़े पुलों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 68 में से 53 छोटे पुलों का कार्य पूरा

			कर लिया गया है। • सभी 4 निचले सड़क पुलों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 181 में से 60 स्टेशनों/सर्विस भवनों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 128 कि.मी. में से 31 कि.मी. पर रेलपथ बिछाने का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।
2	बोरीवली-विरार पांचवीं और छठी लाइन (26 कि.मी.)	2,184	• 17 हैक्टेयर में से 16 हैक्टेयर भूमि अधिगृहीत कर ली गई है। • पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय से वन संबंधी स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर ली गई है। • माननीय उच्च न्यायालय से मैंग्रोव पेड़ों को काटने की अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है। • 6.7 लाख घन मीटर में से 3.3 लाख घन मीटर खुदाई का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 23 में से 5 ऊपरी पैदल पुलों के विस्तार का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 12 में से 2 छोटे पुलों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 3 बड़े पुलों पर कार्य चल रहा है। • स्टेशन भवन और अन्य मदों पर कार्य चल रहा है।
3	नायगांव-जूचंद्र डबल कॉर्ड लाइन (6 कि.मी.)	176	• भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
4	गोरेगांव-बोरीवली हार्बर लाइन का विस्तार (7 कि.मी.)	826	• भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
5	मुंबई सेंट्रल-बोरीवली छठी लाइन (30 कि.मी.)	919	• फेज़-I (बोरीवली-खार रोड, 17 कि.मी.): कमीशन कर दिया गया है। • फेज़-II (खार रोड-मुंबई सेंट्रल): भूमि

			अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
6	चौथी लाइन आसनगांव-कसारा (34.97 कि.मी.)	794	• डिज़ाइन और ड्राइंग कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
7	कल्याण-आसनगांव चौथी लाइन (32 कि.मी.)	1,759	• 92 में से 8 छोटे पुलों पुलों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 28 हैक्टेयर में से 17 हैक्टेयर का भूमि अधिग्रहण पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 7 बड़े पुलों पर कार्य चल रहा है।
8	कल्याण-कसारा तीसरी लाइन (68 कि.मी.)	1,433	• 54 हैक्टेयर में से 48 हैक्टेयर भूमि का अधिग्रहण पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 9 में से 4 बड़े पुलों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • सभी 5 स्टेशन भवनों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 68 कि.मी. में से 23 कि.मी. पर रेलपथ बिछाने का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।
9	कल्याण-बदलापुर तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (14 कि.मी.)	1,510	• 2 में से 1 बड़े पुल का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 4 में से 2 ऊपरी सड़क पुलों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 40 में से 30 छोटे पुलों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।
10	तीसरी और चौथी लाइन बदलापुर-कर्जत (32.46 कि.मी.)	1,324	• डिज़ाइन और ड्राइंग संबंधी कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
11	पनवेल-कर्जत उपनगरीय गलियारा (29.6 कि.मी.)	2,782	• सभी 3 सुरंगों (3 कि.मी.) का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 5 ऊपरी सड़क पुलों, 16 निचले सड़क पुलों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 9 बड़े पुल, 35 छोटे पुलों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 70 कि.मी. में से 67 कि.मी. पर रेलपथ बिछाने का कार्य पूरा कर

			लिया गया है।
12	ऐरोली-कलवा (एलिवेटेड) उपनगरीय गलियारा लिंक (3.3 कि.मी.)	476	• चरण-I (दीघा में हॉल्ट स्टेशन): कमीशन कर दिया गया है। • फेज़-II (ऐरोली-कलवा एलिवेटेड रेलपथ, 3.3 कि.मी.): भूमि अधिग्रहण और पुनर्वासन एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापन का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
13	निलजे-कोपर डबल कॉर्ड लाइन (5 कि.मी.)	338	• भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। • 15 में से 6 छोटे पुलों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 1 लाख घन मीटर में से 0.85 लाख घन मीटर खुदाई का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।
14	सीएसएमटी-कुर्ला पांचवीं और छठी लाइन (17.5 कि.मी.)	891	चरण-I (कुर्ला-परेल, 10.1 कि.मी.): • 12 छोटे पुलों में से 1 पुल का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • 4 में से 2 स्टेशन भवनों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। • सायन में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का पुनर्निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है। • चरण-II (परेल-सीएसएमटी, 7.4 कि.मी.): • भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

नई पीढ़ी की गाड़ियां:

यात्री वहन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए, ₹19,293 करोड़ की लागत से मुंबई शहरी परिवहन परियोजना (एमयूटीपी)-III और IIIए के तहत दरवाजों सहित 12 कारों के 238 रेक स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इन रेकों की प्रापण प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है।

बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजनाः

वर्तमान में, मुंबई-अहमदाबाद उच्च गति रेल (एमएएचएसआर) परियोजना (508 कि.मी.) निष्पादन के अधीन है। मुंबई, ठाणे, विरार, बोईसर, वापी, बिलिमोरा, सूरत, भरुच, वडोदरा, आणंद, अहमदाबाद और साबरमती में निर्मित किए जाने वाले 12 स्टेशनों सहित यह परियोजना गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा और नगर हवेली से होकर गुजर रही है।

एमएएचएसआर परियोजना के लिए संपूर्ण भूमि (1389.5 हेक्टेयर) का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है। सभी सांविधिक स्वीकृतियाँ प्राप्त कर ली गई हैं। सभी 1651 जनोपयोगिताओं को स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भूमि अधिग्रहण में देरी के कारण परियोजना 2021 तक प्रभावित रही है। महाराष्ट्र में 2022 से भूमि अधिग्रहण में तेजी आई है।

अब तक विभिन्न प्रमुख मदों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

मद	प्रगति
पियर्स	452 किलोमीटर
गर्डर	356 किलोमीटर
ट्रैक बेड	209 किलोमीटर
ओएचई मास्ट	190 किलोमीटर

स्टेशनों की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:-

क्र.सं.	स्टेशन	स्थिति
1	साबरमती	नींव संबंधी कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है, प्लेटफॉर्म स्लैब और छत का संरचना संबंधी कार्य और फिनिशिंग के कार्य प्रगति पर हैं।
2	अहमदाबाद	संरचना संबंधी कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
3	आणंद/नडियाद	
4	वडोदरा	नींव संबंधी कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है, संरचना संबंधी और फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
5	भरुच	संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया

6	सूरत	है।
7	बिलीमोरा	
8	वापी	
9	बोईसर	नींव संबंधी कार्य शुरु किया गया है और अंतिम चरण में है। संरचना संबंधी कार्य शुरु हो चुके हैं।
10	विरार	
11	ठाणे	
12	बीकेसी (मुंबई)	यह एक भूमिगत स्टेशन है। नींव संबंधी कार्य लगभग पूरा किया जा चुका है और बेस स्लैब का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

नदी पुलों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र.सं.	नदी का नाम	स्थिति
1	साबरमती नदी (480 मीटर)	उप-संरचना का कार्य पूरा हो गया है, अधिसंरचना का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
2	मेशवा नदी (120 मीटर)	पुल निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।
3	वत्रक नदी (280 मीटर)	
4	मोहर (शेढ़ी) नदी (160 मीटर)	
5	माही नदी (720 मीटर)	12 कुंओं में से 11 कुओं के कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं, 5 स्पैन संस्थापित कर दिए गए हैं
6	विश्वामित्री नदी (80 मीटर)	पुल निर्माण का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।
7	धादर नदी (120 मीटर)	
8	नर्मदा नदी (1366 मीटर)	25 में से 21 कुओं का निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है; 4 स्पैन लाँच किए गए हैं।
9	किम नदी (120 मीटर)	पुल निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।
10	तापी नदी (720 मीटर)	नींव संबंधी कार्य शुरु कर लिया गया है, 12 में से 10 कुओं का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।
11	मिंडहोला नदी (240 मीटर)	
12	पूर्णा नदी (360 मीटर)	
13	अंबिका नदी (200 मीटर)	
14	वेंगनिया नदी (200 मीटर)	

15	कावेरी नदी (120 मीटर)	पुल निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।
16	खरेरा नदी (120 मीटर)	
17	औरंगा नदी (320 मीटर)	
18	पार नदी (320 मीटर)	
19	कोलक नदी (160 मीटर)	
20	दमन गंगा नदी (360 मीटर)	
21	डारोथा नदी (80 मीटर)	
22	जगनी नदी (360 मीटर)	नींव संबंधी कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।
23	वैतरणा नदी (2320 मीटर)	12 पाइल कैप और 11 पियर (58 में से) का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।
24	उल्हास नदी शाखा (120 मीटर)	नींव संबंधी कार्य शुरू करने के लिए अस्थायी पहुंच पुल (टैब) का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।
25	देसाई खादी नदी पुल (400 मीटर)	भू-तकनीकी जांच (जीटीआई) का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है और डिजाइन का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

समुद्र के नीचे सुरंग (लगभग 21 कि.मी.) का कार्य शुरू किया गया है, जिसमें से महाराष्ट्र में घनसोली और शिलफाटा के बीच 4.8 किलोमीटर सुरंग का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।

सूरत-वापी रेलखंड (97 कि.मी.) पर नदी पुल निर्माण सहित सभी सिविल निर्माण कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं और 87% ट्रैक बेड बिछा दिया गया है।

बहरहाल, बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना अत्यंत जटिल और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान परियोजना है। सिविल संरचनाओं, रेलपथ, इलैक्ट्रिकल, सिगनल प्रणाली और दूरसंचार के सभी संबंधित कार्यों और गाड़ीसेटों की आपूर्ति के पूरा होने के बाद ही संपूर्ण परियोजना के समापन की सटीक समय-सीमा का उचित रूप से निर्धारण किया जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय परिवहन अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ बनाने, क्षेत्रीय संपर्कता, आर्थिक विकास, पर्यटन, निवेश और रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने तथा सड़क और हवाई परिवहन से रेल में

मोडल शिफ्ट को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु सरकार ने केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में निम्नलिखित सात नए उच्च गति रेल (एचएसआर) गलियारों के विकास की घोषणा की है:-

(i) मुंबई-पुणे

(ii) पुणे-हैदराबाद

(iii) हैदराबाद-बेंगलूरु

(iv) हैदराबाद-चेन्नै

(v) चेन्नै-बेंगलूरु

(vi) दिल्ली-वाराणसी

(vii) वाराणसी-सिलीगुड़ी

अत्यधिक पूंजी प्रधान होने के कारण, किसी भी हाई स्पीड रेल गलियारे/परियोजना को स्वीकृति देने का निर्णय कई कारकों जैसे विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट का परिणाम, तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन और वित्तपोषण विकल्पों आदि जैसे संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।
डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर:

रेल मंत्रालय ने दो डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर यथा लुधियाना से सोननगर तक ईस्टर्न डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (1337 कि.मी.) और जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट टर्मिनल (जेएनपीटी) से दादरी तक वेस्टर्न डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (1506 कि.मी.) का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया है।

ईडीएफसी और डब्ल्यूडीएफसी का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और इसे कमीशन कर दिया गया है। औसतन डीएफसी पर प्रतिदिन 443 से अधिक गाड़ियां संचालित की जाती हैं। ईस्टर्न और वेस्टर्न डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (ईडीएफसी और डब्ल्यूडीएफसी) के पूरी तरह से चालू खंडों ने सुदृढ़ परिचालनिक निष्पादन का प्रदर्शन किया है। माल ढुलाई की मात्रा में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है, जिसमें औसत गति अधिक है, टर्नअराउंड तेज़ हुए हैं और विश्वसनीयता में वृद्धि हुई है। कॉरिडोर में कंटेनर,

कोयला और थोक कार्गो की आवाजाही में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही हैं, जो माल ढुलाई परिवहन में क्षमता वृद्धि में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहे हैं।

डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर द्वारा माल यातायात को ईस्टर्न डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर और वेस्टर्न डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर की ओर डायवर्ट कर पारंपरिक नेटवर्क पर अतिरिक्त मार्ग सृजित करने में योगदान दिया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, रेलवे को अपने नेटवर्क पर अतिरिक्त माल और कोचिंग सेवाओं के परिचालन में सफलता मिली है।

डीएफसी ने तेजी से पारगमन समय, उच्च थ्रूपुट और डबल-स्टैक कंटेनर संचालन (विशेष रूप से पश्चिमी डीएफसी पर) को सक्षम किया है। इन सुधारों ने समग्र लॉजिस्टिक्स लागत को कम करने, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला दक्षता में सुधार करने और भारतीय उद्योगों की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने में योगदान दिया है।

केंद्रीय बजट 2026 में पूर्व में डानकुनि को पश्चिम में सूरत से जोड़ने वाले एक नए डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर की घोषणा की गई है। इस गलियारे के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने/अद्यतन करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में पड़ने वाली 76,631 करोड़ रुपए की लागत तथा 2,183 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई वाली 27 परियोजनाएं (14 नई लाइनें, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 11 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत की गई हैं। सारांश इस प्रकार है:-

कोटि	**परियोजनाओं की संख्या**	**कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)**	**कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी.)**	**मार्च 2026 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)**
नई लाइन	14	781	207	36747
आमान परिवर्तन	2	734	655	2066

दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन	11	669	165	4566
कुल	27	2184	1027	43379

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में पड़ने वाली तथा हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र. सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)**
1	अररिया-गलगलिया (ठाकुरगंज) नई लाइन (111 कि.मी.)	4415
2	बइरबी-सायरंग नई लाइन (51 कि.मी.)	8601
3	न्यू बोंगाईगांव-अगथोरी वाया रंगिया दोहरीकरण (143 कि.मी.)	2048
4	अगरतला-अखौरा नई लाइन (5 कि.मी.)	865
5	डिगारू – होजाई दोहरीकरण (102 कि.मी.)	1873
6	अंबारी फालाकाटा-न्यू मैनागुड़ी दोहरीकरण (38 कि.मी.)	843
7	न्यू मैनागुड़ी-गुमानीहाट दोहरीकरण (52 कि.मी.)	1167
8	अगरतला-सबरूम नई लाइन (112 कि.मी.)	3170
9	हल्दीबाड़ी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा नई लाइन (3 कि.मी.)	90
10	लामडिंग - होजाई दोहरीकरण (45 कि.मी.)	410
11	बोगीबील पुल लिंक्ड लाइन के साथ (92 कि.मी.)	5820
12	न्यू कोचबिहार-गुमानीहाट दोहरीकरण (29 कि.मी.)	330
13	न्यू कोचबिहार-समुक्तला रोड दोहरीकरण (29 कि.मी.)	445
14	कटखाल-बइरबी आमान परिवर्तन (84 कि.मी.)	348
15	कुमारघाट-अगरतला आमान परिवर्तन (109 कि.मी.)	1242
16	लामडिंग-बदरपुर-सिलचर और बदरपुर-कुमारघाट आमान परिवर्तन (412 कि.मी.)	6500
17	न्यू माल जंक्शन – चंगरबांधा आमान परिवर्तन (62 कि.मी.)	316
18	रंगिया-मुर्कोंग्सेलेक आमान परिवर्तन (510 कि.मी.)	3019

चालू परियोजनाएं:

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में पड़ने वाली परियोजनाएं जो शुरू की गई हैं, वे निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	जिरीबाम-इम्फाल नई लाइन (111 कि.मी.)	21886
2	दीमापुर-कोहिमा नई लाइन (82 कि.मी.)	6663
3	सिवोक-रंगपो नई लाइन (44 कि.मी.)	11775
4	बालुरघाट-हिली नई लाइन (30 कि.मी.)	1181
5	मुरकोंगसेलेक-पासीघाट नई लाइन (27 कि.मी.)	1249
6	बानरहाट (भारत) से समत्से (भूटान) नई लाइन (20 कि.मी.)	577
7	कोकराझार (भारत) से गेलेफू (ब्लहुतन) नई लाइन (69 कि.मी.)	3456
8	न्यू बोंगाईगांव - गोलपारा-गुवाहाटी (कामाख्या) दोहरीकरण (176 कि.मी.)	4984
9	सरायघाट पुल दोहरीकरण (7 कि.मी.)	1474
10	लामडिंग-फारकाटिंग दोहरीकरण (140 कि.मी.)	2124
11	कटिहार - कुमेदपुर और कटिहार - मुकुरिया दोहरीकरण (65 कि.मी.)	943
12	अलुआबाड़ी रोड- ठाकुरगंज दोहरीकरण (20 कि.मी.)	327
13	अलुआबाड़ी रोड-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (57 कि.मी.)	1630
14	फरकाटिंग - न्यू तिनसुकिया दोहरीकरण (194 कि.मी.)	3634

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

- राज्य सरकार द्वारा 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 और व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि।

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

रेल परियोजनाओं के प्रभावी और त्वरित कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों में शामिल हैं:

- निधियों के आबंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि।
- फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन।
- विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की कड़ी निगरानी।
- परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों के समाधान हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी और वन्यजीव मंजूरी के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ नियमित रूप से अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना।

रेल विद्युतीकरण:

भारतीय रेल में रेल नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण मिशन मोड में शुरू किया गया है। अब तक, बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का लगभग 99.6% विद्युतीकृत किया जा चुका है। शेष नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 2014-26 के दौरान और वर्ष 2014 से पहले किए गए विद्युतीकरण कार्य का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	**मार्ग कि.मी.**
2014 से पहले (लगभग 60 वर्ष)	21,801
2014-26	48,072

महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में, संपूर्ण मौजूदा बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है। पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में मौजूदा लाइनों में से लगभग 98.7% का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है।

इसके अलावा, सभी नई लाइन/मल्टी-ट्रैकिंग परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति व निर्माण, विद्युतीकरण के साथ ही किया जा रहा है।

स्टेशन पुनर्विकासः

रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में भारतीय रेल के स्टेशनों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उन्हें चरणबद्ध रूप में कार्यान्वित करना शामिल हैं। प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मास्टर प्लान बनाने में निम्नानुसार कार्य शामिल किए गए हैं:

- स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच में सुधार
- शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ स्टेशन का एकीकरण
- स्टेशन भवन का सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पानी के बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल/सबवे का प्रावधान
- लिफ्टों/एस्केलेटरों/रैंप का प्रावधान
- प्लेटफॉर्म सतह में सुधार/प्लेटफ़ॉर्म शेल्टर का प्रावधान
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र का विकास
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- एयर कॉनकोर्स, एग्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज, मल्टीमॉडल इंटीग्रेशन, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि का प्रावधान।

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध एवं व्यवहार्य रूप से दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान आदि तथा दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 1340 स्टेशनों की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें से 92 स्टेशन पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में हैं। पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए पहचाने गए स्टेशनों के नाम हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	92	अगरतला, अलीपुरद्वार जंक्शन, अलुआबाड़ी रोड, अमगुरी, अररिया कोर्ट, अरुणाचल, बालुरघाट, बारसोई जंक्शन, भालुका रोड, बिन्नागुड़ी, चपरमुख, दलगांव, दलखोला, धर्मनगर, धेमाजी, धुबड़ी, धुपगुड़ी, डिब्रूगढ़, दीमापुर, दिनहाटा, दीफू, दुलियाजान, फकीराग्राम जंक्शन, फालाकाटा, गौरीपुर, गोहपुर, गोलाघाट, गोसाई गाँव हाट, गुवाहाटी, हैबरगाँव, हल्दीबाड़ी, हरिश्चंद्रपुर, हरमुती, हासीमारा, होजाई, इंफाल, जगी रोड, जलपाईगुड़ी, जलपाईगुड़ी रोड, जोरहाट टाउन, कालियागंज, कामाख्या जंक्शन, कामाख्यागुड़ी, कटिहार जंक्शन, किशनगंज, कोकराझार, कुमारघाट, कुमेदपुर जंक्शन, लाभा, लंका, लेडो, लुमडिंग जं, मजबत, मकुम जंक्शन, मालदा कोर्ट, मार्गेरिटा, मारियानी जंक्शन, मेंडी पठार, मुरकोंगसेलेक, नाहरकटिया, नाहरलागुन (ईटानगर), नलबाड़ी, नामरूप, नारंगी, न्यू अलीपुरद्वार, न्यू बोंगाईगांव जंक्शन, न्यू कोचबिहार, न्यू हाफलोंग, न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी जंक्शन, न्यू करीमगंज जंक्शन, न्यू माल जंक्शन, न्यू तिनसुकिया जंक्शन, नॉर्थ लखीमपुर, पाठशाला, रंगपाड़ा नॉर्थ जंक्शन, रंगिया जंक्शन, रंगपो, सायरंग (आइजोल), सलमारी, समसी, सरुपथर, सिबसागर टाउन, सिलापाथर, सिलचर, सिलीगुड़ी जंक्शन, सिमालुगुरी, तंगला, ठाकुरगंज, तिनसुकिया, उदयपुर, उदलगुरी, विश्वनाथ चारियाली

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के स्टेशन जहां कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है:

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं। पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के स्टेशन जहां कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है, इस प्रकार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	5	हैबरगांव, हल्दीबाड़ी, जलपाईगुड़ी रोड, कामाख्यागुड़ी, माजबाट

अन्य स्टेशनों पर विकास के लिए कार्यकलाप भी अच्छी गति से शुरू किए गए हैं और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

- धर्मनगर स्टेशन: प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर में सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, पहुंच मार्ग, चहारदीवारी और प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 1 और 2 पर एकीकृत यात्री सूचना प्रणाली की स्थापना का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। नए स्टेशन भवन, 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल, प्रतीक्षालय में सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- धुबड़ी स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश द्वार प्रांगण, ऊंचाई वाले नए प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 2 और 3, मौजूदा स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, शौचालय, चहारदीवारी, 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल और सवारी डिब्बा संकेतन बोर्ड की स्थापना का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। लिफ्ट का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- कुमारघाट स्टेशन : प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 2 पर पहुंच मार्ग, चहारदीवारी और एकीकृत यात्री सूचना प्रणाली की स्थापना का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल, लिफ्ट, नए प्रतीक्षालय, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर और परिचालन क्षेत्र के सुधार का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- नारंगी स्टेशनः नए स्टेशन बिल्डिंग ब्लॉक, प्रवेश द्वार प्रांगण, नए प्रतीक्षालय, मौजूदा स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, प्रवेश/निकास द्वार और चहारदीवारी का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 1 के विस्तार, लिफ्ट, 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- शिमलगुड़ी स्टेशन : प्रतीक्षालय के सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। प्रवेश/निकास द्वार, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए स्पर्शनीय पथ और पे एंड यूज शौचालय का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- विश्वनाथ चरियाली स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश द्वार प्रांगण, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, पहुंच मार्ग, टॉयलेट ब्लॉक, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 1 का विस्तार, सवारी डिब्बा संकेतन बोर्ड और रेलगाड़ी संकेतन बोर्ड की स्थापना का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। लिफ्ट का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों की परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार, निर्माण कार्य शुरू किए जाते हैं। स्टेशन का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण, उस स्टेशन की कोटि/दशा/संभाले गए यातायात आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

सामान्यतः, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/ आधुनिकीकरण को योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत निधि आबंटन और व्यय का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 में 431 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक (जून, 2026 तक), 179 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों में ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी

2886. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

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

(क) क्या केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में की गई घोषणा के अनुसरण में भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत सभी सरकारी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों (पीएचसी) को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में की गई घोषणा के अनुसार भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत बिहार के सभी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों को ब्रॉ़डबैंड सुविधा प्रदान कर दी गई है;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त योजना को पूरा करने के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) : सरकार ने संशोधित भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों (पीएचसीएस) सहित सरकारी संस्थाओं को कवर करने की प्राथमिकता के साथ देश भर की ग्राम पंचायतों/गांवों में 1.5 करोड़ फाइबर टू द होम (एफटीटीएच) कनेक्शनों का प्रावधान किया है।

दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतनेट के अंतर्गत कुल 2,674 ग्रामीण पीएचसीएस (बिहार के 190 ग्रामीण पीएचसीएस सहित) एफटीटीएच से जुड़े हुए हैं।

MPLADS FUNDS

2887. SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ASHISH DUBEY:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the details of the annual Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) fund allocations, disbursements and utilization per Member of Parliament during the last three years;

(b) the impact of revamped guidelines and digital fund-flows on local works approval transparency, speed and oversight;

(c) whether advanced digital interfaces enable end-to-end project tracking and enforce mandatory fund reservations for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) regions and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the framework promoting sustainable community infrastructure in education, healthcare and sanitation to meet grassroots needs?

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

(a): The details of MPLADS funds allocated and the corresponding recommendations, sanctions and disbursements to vendors under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) during the 18th Lok Sabha

are available on the public dashboard of MPLADS-eSAKSHI portal at (https://www.mplads.mospi.gov.in/digigov/dashboard.html).

(b): With the objective of making the scheme more flexible, efficient and effective and to bring it in line with the changing development needs of the community, eSAKSHI portal has been developed to implement revised fund flow procedure under MPLADS with effect from 1 April, 2023 in line with the directions of the Ministry of Finance.

With the operationalisation of the MPLADS eSAKSHI portal for fund flow and project monitoring, dedicated monitoring reports and dashboards are available under the respective Central, State and District logins. These provide real-time information on the status and progress of works, including works pending for sanction and completion across different time intervals, thereby strengthening oversight and facilitating review at different administrative levels. Zonal level workshops and review meetings are also conducted periodically to review progress, resolve bottlenecks, and improve implementation efficiency.

(c): Under the MPLAD Scheme, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament has the role of recommending eligible works, while the sanctioning and implementation of such works are carried out by the District Authorities in accordance with the Guidelines on MPLADS and the applicable administrative, financial and technical rules of the concerned State/UT Governments.

In order to give due attention to the development of infrastructure in the areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Members of Parliament are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 percent of the total MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and at least 7.5 percent of the total MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribe population. [Para 5.4.1 of MPLADS Guidelines, 2023]

In case the constituency of a Lok Sabha Member has insufficient Scheduled Tribes population, such fund may be utilized in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and vice-versa. [Para 5.4.2 of MPLADS Guidelines, 2023]

The MPLADS eSAKSHI portal provides a dedicated field at the time of submission of recommendations, enabling the Hon'ble Member of Parliament to indicate whether the recommended work pertains to an area inhabited by Scheduled Castes (SCs) or Scheduled Tribes (STs). Further, the eSAKSHI portal serves as an integrated digital platform for submission of work recommendations, sanction and execution under MPLADS. It provides real-time work status and progress reports, thereby enabling end-to-end tracking of works.

(d): In line with the objective of the MPLAD Scheme to create durable community assets based on locally felt needs, Hon'ble Members of Parliament may recommend eligible works in a wide range of sectors, including public and community buildings, education, public health, and drinking water and sanitation,

subject to the provisions of the MPLADS Guidelines, 2023. The Scheme facilitates the creation of infrastructure to address local developmental needs through works recommended by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. In addition to the indicative list of permissible works specified in the MPLADS Guidelines, 2023, new works can also be added, provided they are consistent with the objectives and provisions of the Scheme.

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION POLICY FOR COAL MINING PROJECTS

2888. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed or proposes to revise its policy on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for coal mining projects to ensure fair compensation for project-affected families and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of complaints regarding inadequate compensation, delayed payments, rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected families by the Magadh and Amrapali coal mining in Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the compensation policy presently applicable to coal mining projects including the basis for determining land value, payment of solatium, rehabilitation benefits, employment, annuity and other assistance to displaced families;

(d) the number of cases relating to delayed or disputed compensation and rehabilitation reported during the last five years in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha, project-wise, along with the action taken thereon; and

(e) the measures proposed by the Government to ensure timely compensation, transparent land acquisition, effective rehabilitation and resolution of grievances of project affected families in coal mining areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a): At present, there is no proposal to revise the policy on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for coal mining projects.

(b): Magadh and Amrapali Coal Mines in Jharkhand fall under the command area of Central Coalfields Ltd (CCL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL). CCL has taken the following measures to provide adequate compensation, timely payments, rehabilitation and resettlement to project affected families of the Magadh and Amrapali coal mining:

(i) Compensation for land and assets is provided to the eligible landowners as per provisions of the applicable Act taking into

consideration the option given by the landowners. Compensation for structures/ assets on land is provided, in accordance with the schedule of rates of Government of Jharkhand without any depreciation, benefiting the landowner.

(ii) There exists an established grievance redressal mechanism at various mining projects of CCL (including Magadh and Amrapali Projects) as well as at CCL Headquarters where grievances, complaints and representations related to compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) benefits are redressed promptly. For acquisitions made under the erstwhile Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the cases are settled as per judgements of the competent court/Tribunal.

(iii) Compensation and R&R benefits, including providing employment, wherever admissible, are released immediately upon fulfilment of the prescribed eligibility criteria and completion of required legal and administrative formalities. In few cases, due to unavailability of records of rights, authentication of land record by state authorities, absence of other documents, etc., payment of land compensation may get delayed.

(iv) CCL coordinates with the concerned District Administration, Revenue Authorities and other competent agencies to resolve such issues expeditiously.

(c): Land is acquired under provisions of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (CBA Act, 1957) or the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013). Calculation of compensation for land, including solatium, rehabilitation and resettlement benefits, and basic amenities & facilities in resettlement sites are provided as per Schedules I, II, and III of RFCTLARR Act 2013 or as per mutually consented agreement under section-14(1) of CBA Act, 1957, whichever is more beneficial. In case of direct purchase of land by the subsidiaries of CIL, the compensation and other benefits are negotiated directly through mutual consent and sale deed is executed in the name of the subsidiary company.

Employment and other R & R benefits to eligible landowners are provided as per the provisions of R&R Policy of 2012 of CIL. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of CIL follows Odisha R&R policy, 2006. Project affected persons may opt for annuity under the CIL Annuity scheme, 2020 in lieu of employment.

In addition to the above, affected families are provided other admissible benefits such as shifting assistance, skill development under CSR and

encouragement to project affected persons to take up non-farm self-employment and jobs with contractor and other support measures.

(d): Possession of land is taken only after payment of due benefits to the eligible project affected families (PAFs) in a phase-wise manner. Payment of compensation is a continuous process, and no cases relating to compensation against possessed land are pending. In few cases, due to unavailability of records of rights, authentication of land record by state authorities, absence of other documents, etc., payment of land compensation may get delayed. In few cases, where disputes arise due to apportionment of compensation amount amongst the co-sharers of the land/plot, family issues etc., the amount of compensation is deposited in the Tribunal as per provisions u/s 17(2) of CBA Act, 1957 for disbursement to the eligible landowners.

(e): The following measures are taken by the coal companies to ensure timely compensation, transparent land acquisition, effective rehabilitation and resolution of grievances of project affected families in coal mining areas -

(i) Compensation is disbursed immediately after approval by the competent authority as per the applicable policy and statutory provisions, to the eligible landowners preferably through DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) after completion of statutory formalities including verification of documents.

(ii) To ensure timely disbursement, information regarding payment of compensation and other eligible entitlements is disseminated through emails, text messages, publication of notices in newspapers, and other appropriate communication channels from time to time. Due opportunity is provided to the interested landowners to submit their claims and objections, wherever applicable.

(iii) Grievances of project affected persons are addressed through continuous engagement with them, regular meetings with village representatives and the local administration under the established grievance redressal mechanism in coordination with the District Administration.

प्रधानमंत्री-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संतुष्टि का सर्वेक्षण

2889. श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान छत पर लगाए जाने वाली सौर ऊर्जा प्रणालियों के लिए प्राप्त आवेदनों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है और छत पर लगाए जाने वाले स्वीकृत और स्थापित सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) के कार्यान्वयन और इस योजना के संबंध में लाभार्थियों की संतुष्टि तथा जन जागरूकता को लेकर कोई अध्ययन/सर्वेक्षण कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक संस्थापित सोलर रुफटॉप की क्षमता कितनी है और उससे अनुमानित विद्युत उत्पादन कितना है;

(घ) क्या छत पर लगाए जाने वाली सौर ऊर्जा प्रणालियों की लागत कम हुई है और उपभोक्ताओं को किस समय-सीमा के भीतर राजसहायता संवितरित की जाती है;

(ङ) क्या इस अवधि को और कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) इस योजना के अंतर्गत मेरठ-हापुड़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में संस्थापित छत पर लगाए जाने वाली सौर ऊर्जा प्रणालियों की संख्या कितनी है और प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या कितनी है और इन शिकायतों का निवारण किस प्रकार किया गया 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 मार्च 2019 में ग्रिड-कनेक्टेड रूफटॉप सोलर फेज़-II की शुरुआत की थी, जिसे बाद में फरवरी 2024 में शुरू की गई पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ़्त बिजली योजना (PMSG: MBY) में मिला दिया गया। दोनों योजनाएं मांग आधारित हैं और पिछले पांच वर्षों अर्थात वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान इन योजनाओं के तहत कुल 33,28,814 रूफटॉप सोलर (RTS) सिस्टम लगाए जाने की सूचना है। वर्ष-वार विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

वर्ष	स्थापित RTS सिस्टम (संख्या)
2021-22	1,62,268
2022-23	1,51,192
2023-24	2,72,046
2024-25	8,72,724
2025-26	18,70,584

(ख) : पीएमएसजीः एमबीवाई के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा राज्यों, DISCOMs और बैंकों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर योजना की प्रगति की नियमित निगरानी के जरिए की जा रही है। उचित कदम उठाकर इसे लागू करने की प्रक्रिया को बेहतर बनाने के लिए अलग-अलग हितधारकों से फीडबैक भी लिया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, समय-समय पर क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा बैठकें भी की जा रही हैं। इस योजना के तहत RTS लगवाने वाले ग्राहकों के बिजली बिल तो काफी कम हुए ही हैं, साथ ही, देश भर के DISCOMs ने सूचित किया है कि 18.93 लाख से ज़्यादा लाभार्थियों को अपनी बिजली की खपत के हिसाब से किसी भी महीने या बिलिंग साइकिल में शून्य बिजली बिल का लाभ मिला है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (MNRE) ने देश भर में प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों में प्रिंट विज्ञापन, टीवी कमर्शियल, एफएम स्टेशनों और क्षेत्रीय चैनलों पर रेडियो अभियानों जैसे आउटरीच और जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से इस योजना के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए पहले ही उपाय किए हैं।

(ग): इस योजना के तहत, फरवरी 2024 में इसकी शुरुआत के बाद से, दिनांक 31.07.2026 तक कुल 14,653.23 मेगावाट क्षमता स्थापित की जा चुकी है।

ऐसा अनुमान है कि इस योजना के तहत एक करोड़ घरों में RTS लगाने से, RTS सिस्टम के 25 वर्षों के जीवनकाल में 1,000 बिलियन यूनिट नवीकरणीय बिजली का उत्पादन होगा।

(घ) और (ड): पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई की शुरुआत के समय, 3 किलोवाट क्षमता वाले रूफटॉप सोलर (RTS) सिस्टम की बेंचमार्क लागत वर्ष 2016 में 75,000/- रुपये प्रति किलोवाट से कम होकर वर्ष 2024 में 50,000/- रुपये प्रति किलोवाट पीक (kWp) हो गई है। तथापि, इंस्टॉलेशन की वास्तविक लागत विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जैसे कि उपयोग की जाने वाली सोलर PV तकनीक, साइट का स्थान और उसकी भौगोलिक स्थिति, आवश्यक लॉजिस्टिक्स, संरचना की ऊँचाई आदि।

पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत, आवेदन करने से लेकर केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (CFA) प्राप्त होने तक की संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल पर ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध है। सब्सिडी का जल्द से जल्द भुगतान करने के प्रयास किए गए हैं। राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल पर सभी क्रेडेंशियल सही ढंग से दर्ज करने के बाद, उपभोक्ता द्वारा सब्सिडी का लाभ प्राप्त करने के अनुरोध किए जाने के लगभग 15 दिनों के भीतर CFA जारी कर दिया जाता है।

(च) : इस योजना के अंतर्गत, फरवरी 2024 में इसके शुभारंभ से लेकर दिनांक 31.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मेरठ-हापुड़ लोकसभा क्षेत्र में कुल 16,481 रूफटॉप सोलर (RTS) सिस्टम स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं।

पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के अंतर्गत, MNRE को सूचीबद्ध वेंडरों, सब्सिडी वितरण में देरी, नेट-मीटरिंग आदि के संबंध में कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। समय पर समाधान के लिए ऐसी शिकायतों को संबंधित वेंडरों, DISCOMs और अन्य अधिकारियों के समक्ष उठाया जाता है।

'तालचेर-बिमलगढ़' रेल परियोजना

2890. श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा 'तालचेर-बिमलगढ़' रेल परियोजना को पूरा करने में तेजी लाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस परियोजना के किस समय तक पूरा होने की उम्मीद है;

(ग) क्या पलालाहड़ा तक निर्माण कार्य दिसंबर 2026 के अंत तक पूरा होने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का पूरे हो चुके निर्माण कार्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, खम्मार (खामारा) तक यात्री ट्रेनें चलाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार पलालाहड़ा सदर के पास (1.5-2 किमी के भीतर) पलालाहड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन के निर्माण की मांग पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेगी 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): तालचेर-बिमलगढ़ (150 कि.मी.) नई लाइन परियोजना उत्तरी ओडिशा के अंगुल, देवगढ़ और सुंदरगढ़ जिलों से गुजरती है।

परियोजना की नवीनतम लागत ₹3,390 करोड़ है। इस परियोजना पर मार्च, 2026 तक ₹1,901 करोड़ का व्यय उपगत किया गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए ₹950 करोड़ का परिव्यय प्रदान किया गया है।

परियोजना की खंड-वार स्थिति निम्नानुसार है :-

क्र.सं.	**रेलखंड**	**स्थिति**
1	तालचेर – खमार (48 कि.मी.)	चालू किया गया।
2	खमार – गोलाबंधा (35 कि.मी.)	137 हेक्टेयर अपेक्षित भूमि में से 110 हेक्टेयर भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है। उपलब्ध भूमि पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। 61 में से 41 छोटे पुलों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है और शेष छोटे पुलों पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। 11 में से 3 ऊपरी सड़क पुलों का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है और शेष ऊपरी सड़क पुलों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। 16 में से 12 निचले सड़क पुलों का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है और शेष निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

		पलाहाडा सदर के पास पलाहाडा स्टेशन भवन पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
3	गोलाबंधा – महुलडीहा (35 कि.मी.)	113 हेक्टेयर अपेक्षित भूमि में से 69 हेक्टेयर भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है।
4	महुलडीहा – बिमलगढ़ (32 कि.मी.)	134 हेक्टेयर अपेक्षित भूमि में से 108 हेक्टेयर भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है। वानिकी और वन्यजीव स्वीकृति प्राप्त की गई है। उपलब्ध भूमि में निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। 72 में से 39 छोटे पुलों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है और शेष छोटे पुलों पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। 25 में से 12 निचले सड़क पुलों का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है और शेष निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

<u>ओडिशा</u>

रेल बजटः

हाल के वर्षों में बजट आबंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। ओडिशा राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	₹838 करोड़/वर्ष
2026-27	₹10,928 करोड़ (13 गुना से अधिक)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

ओडिशा राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/को बिछाने के कार्य का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किया गया नया रेलपथ	प्रति वर्ष नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	267 कि.मी.	53 कि.मी.
2014-26	2,236 कि.मी.	186 कि.मी. (3.5 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

दिनांक 01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, ओडिशा राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 81,739 करोड़ रुपए लागत की 4,256 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 55 परियोजनाएं (19 नई लाइनें और 36 दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन) स्वीकृत की गई हैं। सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई नई लाइन/आमान परिवर्तन/दोहरीकरण (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2026 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2026 तक किया गया कुल व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइन	19	1,544	277	7,288
दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन	36	2,712	1,309	21,675
कुल	55	4,256	1,586	28,963

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

ओडिशा राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	दैतारी-बांशपानी नई लाइन और जखपुरा-हरिदासपुर तीसरी लाइन (179 कि.मी.)	1,317
2	झारसुगुडा - सरडेगा नई लाइन (53 कि.मी.)	1,598
3	हरिदासपुर-पारादीप नई लाइन (82 कि.मी.)	2,397
4	अंगुल-सुकिन्दा नई लाइन (104 कि.मी.)	2,834
5	चंपा-झारसुगुडा तीसरी लाइन (152 कि.मी.)	1,227
6	संबलपुर-टिटलागढ़ दोहरीकरण (182 कि.मी.)	2,262
7	राउरकेला-झारसुगुडा तीसरी लाइन (101 कि.मी.)	1,313
8	बांशपानी-जखपुरा दोहरीकरण (164 कि.मी.)	1,827
9	संबलपुर-तालचेर दोहरीकरण (174 कि.मी.)	1,539
10	रायपुर-टिटलागढ़ दोहरीकरण (203 कि.मी.)	1,171
11	झारसुगुडा-सरडेगा दोहरीकरण (50 कि.मी.)	3,200

चालू परियोजनाएं:

इसके अलावा, ओडिशा राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली शुरू की गई कुछ प्रमुख परियोजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं:

क्र.सं	परियोजना का नाम	कुल लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	जूनागढ़-नबरंगपुर नई लाइन (116 कि.मी.)	2,865
2	नवरंगपुर-जयपुर नई लाइन (41 कि.मी.)	748
3	जयपुर-मल्कानगिरी नई लाइन (130 कि.मी.)	2,344
4	मल्कानगिरी-पांडुरंगापुरम नई लाइन (174 कि.मी.)	3,592
5	बुढ़ामरा-चाकुलिया नई लाइन (60 कि.मी.)	1,459
6	गुनुपुर-थेरुबाली नई लाइन (74 कि.मी.)	1,166
7	पुरी-कोणार्क नई लाइन (32 कि.मी.)	492
8	बदामपहाड़-केन्दुझरगढ़ नई लाइन (82 कि.मी.)	1,876
9	बांगिरिपोषी-गोरुमाहिषानी नई लाइन (86 कि.मी.)	2,269
10	बरगढ़ रोड-नुआपड़ा रोड नई लाइन (138 कि.मी.)	2,622
11	निर्गुण्डी-विजयनगरम तीसरी लाइन (385 कि.मी.)	4,963
12	विजयनगरम-टिटलागढ़ तीसरी लाइन (265 कि.मी.)	6,996
13	संबलपुर – जरपड़ा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (127 कि.मी)	3,574
14	राज आठगड़ से होकर बूढ़ापंक- सालेगांव के बीच तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (170 कि.मी)	3,035
15	कोत्तवलसा-कोरापुट दोहरीकरण (189 कि.मी.)	3,580
16	कोरापुट-सिंगापूर रोड़ दोहरीकरण (165 कि.मी.)	2,462
17	जगदलपुर-कोरापुट दोहरीकरण (107 कि.मी.)	1,547
18	झारसुगुड़ा-बिलासपुर चौथी लाइन (206 कि.मी.)	2,596
19	झारसुगुड़ा-साशन तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (35 कि.मी)	1,113
20	बन्डामुन्डा-रांची दोहरीकरण (159 कि.मी.)	3,029
21	नारायणगढ़-भद्रक तीसरी लाइन (153 कि.मी.)	3,425
22	भद्रक-निर्गुण्डि तीसरी लाइन (92 कि.मी.)	1,632
23	निर्गुण्डि पर रेल पुल के साथ कटक-निर्गुण्डि चौथी लाइन (16 कि.मी)	759
24	डांगोवापोसी-जरोली (बांशपानी) तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (43 कि.मी)	1,638

क्र.सं	परियोजना का नाम	कुल लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
25	तालचेर स्टेशन पर पुल के साथ जरपड़ा- बुढ़ापंक के बीच तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (101 कि.मी.)	929
26	बन्डामुन्डा ए केबिन से बन्डामुन्डा बी केबिन तक पुल (5 कि.मी)	135

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

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

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/खंड पर नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो निम्नलिखित विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है:

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- पथ की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता
- खंड की अधिभोगिता और यातायात मांग

FIRE SAFETY PREPAREDNESS RAILWAY STATIONS OF GUJARAT

2891. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

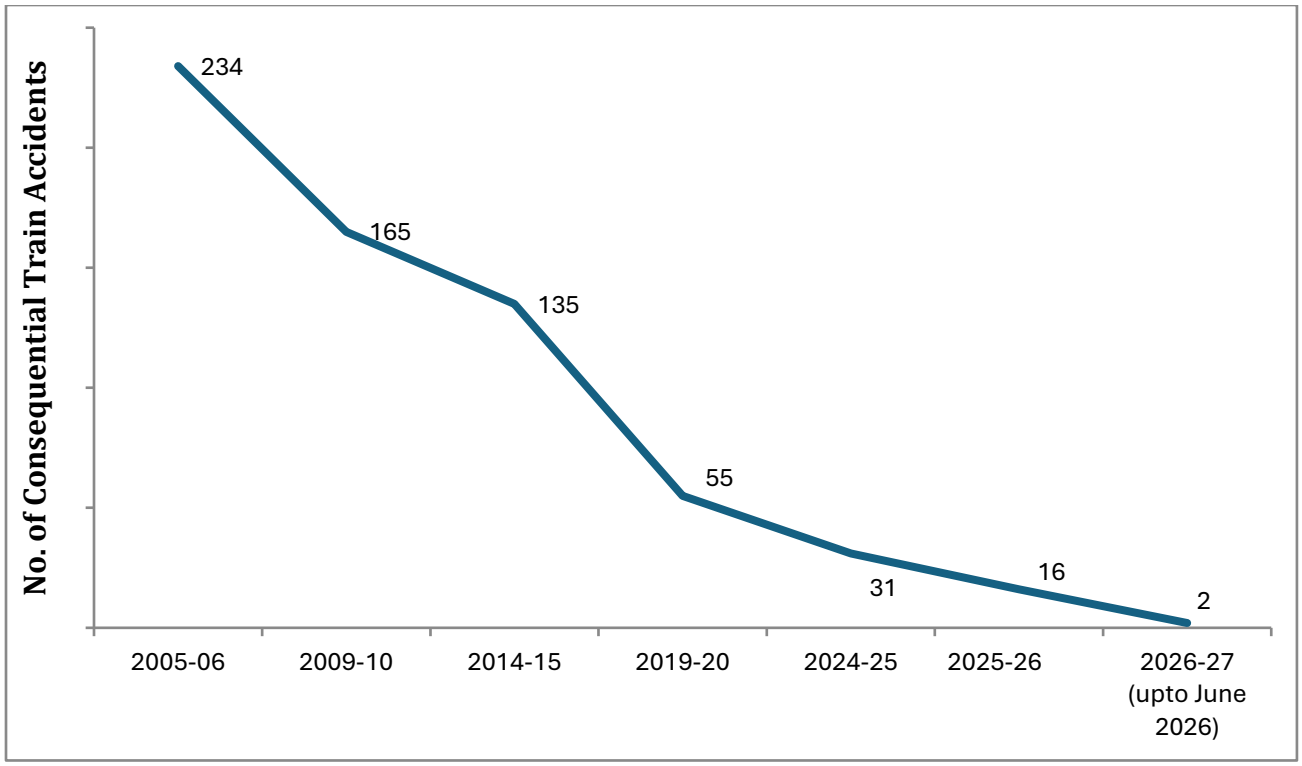
(a) whether the Government has proposes to take measures to modernise firefighting systems at every railway stations in Gujarat including periodic safety audits and specialised staff training and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has prepared a comprehensive, time-bound action plan to effectively respond to fire incidents in moving passenger and goods trains particularly in remote and inaccessible areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the provision of on-board firefighting equipments, emergency communication systems, standard operating procedures for immediate response and joint mock drills, rapid response with local fire services and district administrations?

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

(a) to (c): Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents.



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

Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26	16 (88% lesser)
2026-27 (upto June 2026)	2

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

Consequential Accident Index:-

Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11

2025-26	0.01 (91% lesser)

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

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

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:-

Year	Expenditure/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)
2013-14	39,200
2022-23	87,336
2023-24	1,01,662
2024-25	1,14,022
2025-26	1,17,693
2026-27	1,20,389

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,671 stations up to 30.06.2026 to reduce accidents due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,395 Level Crossing Gates up to 30.06.2026 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 6,671 stations up to 30.06.2026.
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.No.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2025-26	2014-26 Vs. 2004-14
	Technological Improvements			
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.63 Lakh Km	More than 2.8 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	87,219 Km	Nearly 9 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 31.03.26: 31,693 Nos.	352 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	35,971 Nos.	
	Better Maintenance Practices			
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	57,583 Km	1.78 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2.25 Crore	More than 2.8 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3,699 Nos.	In 2025-26: 272 Nos.	93 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2,548 Nos.	In 2025-26: 208 Nos.	92% reduction

	Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock			
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	36,429 Km	Almost 2.5 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	14,362 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.26:Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	49,366 Nos.	More than 21 times

Implementation of Kavach:-

2. 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).

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July, 2020.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

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

10. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 2,633 Route Kilometres as on 31.07.2026, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:-

S. No.	Section	Progress (RouteKm)
(1)	**Delhi-Mumbai route: 1,423Rkm**	
I	Tilak Bridge – Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura – Kota-Nagda-Ratlam – Vadodra– Virar section	1,327
ii	Vadodara – Ahmedabad section	96
(2)	**Delhi – Howrah route: 1,210 Rkm**	
i.	Chipyana – Tundla– Kanpur – Subedarganj section	563
ii.	Kanpur – Lucknow section	71
iii.	Mirzapur – DDU (Excluding) Section	64
iv.	DDU(FOC) –Bhabua Road section	50
v.	Sasaram – Pheser section	43
vi.	Gaya – Sarmatarn – Nimiaghat section	159
vii	Chota Ambana - Bardhaman – Howrah section	260

11. In addition, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 21,794 RKM covering all GQ,GD,HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

12. The total progress of key items of Kavach on Indian Railway sections are as under:-

S. No.	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	11,547 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1,721 Nos.
iii	Station Data Centre	1,009 Station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	7,726 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	6,290 Nos.

13. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 7,190 Locomotives and 1,200 EMU/MEMU has been taken up.

14. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 94,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes about 57,000 Loco Pilots & Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISET.

15. 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.

16. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far up to Jun'26 is Rs.3,875 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2026-27 is Rs.2,066 Crores. Kavach work is going at good pace in the entire country. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

Fire Safety Measures:-

Indian Railways is continuously engaged in mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery for all foreseeable hazards including fire incidents that might occur at railway stations and in trains due to some chance combination of factors, across all its Zones, including those serving the State of Gujarat as well as others.

The important fire safety measures taken by Indian Railways at its railway stations are as follows:

1. Railway stations are provided with portable fire extinguishers to be used in case of fires.
2. Railway stations are also provided with fire buckets with sand and water to be used in case of fires.
3. Indian Railways ensures that its frontline staff is always prepared to address emergencies by giving them training on, Fire Fighting, First Aid Skills and Disaster Management have been integrated into the training modules for frontline staff such as Station Managers, Train Manager (Guards), Commercial-cum-Ticket Clerks, Loco Pilots, Assistant Loco Pilots etc.
4. Indian Railways Institute of Disaster Management (IRIDM), a Specialized Training Institute, conducts regular courses in Fire Fighting, First Aid, Trauma management, etc. to train first responders i.e. Train crew and on-board staff, such as Train Ticket Examiners, AC Coach Staff, and Escorting staff, who play a vital role in the 'Golden Hour'.
5. Proper communication protocols have been laid down for officials at railway stations and control rooms to contact the nearest fire brigade, police, medical facilities, ambulances, district administration, National Disaster

Response Force, State Disaster Response Force, etc. Their contact numbers have been made available to all concerned railway authorities.

6. Relay rooms and electronic interlocking rooms at larger railway stations are being provided with automatic fire alarms.

7. Railway stations are equipped with control phones for the stations masters to immediately disconnect power supply to the overhead equipment (OHE) in case of fires from OHE.

8. Public address systems at railway stations can be used to guide the public for evacuation in case of emergencies like fires.

9. Announcements are made regularly to sensitize the passengers/ public regarding the importance of not carrying inflammable items

10. At larger railway stations, passenger luggage is scanned.

11. Drives are conducted during sensitive periods to prevent carriage of inflammable materials by passengers

12. Electrical systems on stations are maintained regularly to prevent any chance of fire due to electrical short-circuit. Miniature Circuit Breakers and Moulded Case Circuit Breakers are used in electrical panels. Emergency Lights are provided at stations.

13. Exits are well-marked at stations to aid the public in evacuation during emergencies.

14. Adequate water storage is available at larger railway stations equipped with coach watering facilities for use during fire emergencies.
15. Flame based cooking is not allowed on railway station platforms.
16. Regular audit/safety drive of all electrical installations in and around Railway stations and office buildings are being conducted.

Fire safety in trains of Indian Railways encompasses all phases of design, manufacturing, maintenance and operation of trains in Indian Railways. To ensure that incidents of fire do not occur on trains of Indian Railways, a large number of steps have been taken, the more important of which are as follows:

1. Provision of Minimum two Fire Extinguishers in all coaches over Indian Railways.
2. Fire Detection & Suppression System has been provided in fire prone areas of Power cars and Pantry cars, as mentioned before.
3. Fire and smoke Detection system has been provided in coaches as per extant guidelines, as mentioned before.
4. Water mist type fire extinguishers are being provided on pantry cars and power cars in phased manner.
5. Provision of emergency windows in coaches for evacuation in case of fire.
6. Use of fire-retardant material as per global fire-retardant norms in coaches for seats/berths, panels, flooring, insulation, toilets etc for improved fire safety.

7. Use of fire-retardant E-beam cable in coaches.
8. Use of different levels of protection in the form of fuses, Miniature Circuit breaker (MCBs) and Motor protection Circuit Breakers (MPCBs) in the electrical circuits to prevent the damage from electrical faults/surges.
9. Provision of Aerosol based fire suppression system in electrical cabinets.
10. Further, up-gradation of material in line with global standards is regularly being carried out with fitment of new generation material in Amrit Bharat & Vande Bharat Sleeper trains.
11. Display of "Fire Notices" for widespread information in all coaches to inform and alert passengers regarding various "Do's" and "Don'ts" to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not to carry any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches and penalties etc., as mentioned before.
12. Prohibition of flame based cooking in coaches.
13. There is a provision of 4 Emergency Talk Back Units in every coach of Vande Bharat. This facilitates communications of passenger with Train Manager/Loco-pilots in case of exigencies. Passenger Emergency Alarm Buttons have been provided in the Vande Bharat Train. Each coach has been provisioned with 4 such push buttons for emergency usage.
14. There is an integrated help line called Rail Madad which can be accessed by users through the number 139 for seeking help during emergencies.

While the above measures have helped Indian Railways to prevent the occurrence of fire incidents in the first place, Indian Railways is always prepared to effectively address emergencies like fires that can possibly be caused by chance combination of factors.

Indian Railways is always prepared to respond in a quick and effective manner in case of any unusual incident including fire. In case of such an emergency, the first responders are the railway staffs who are trained in handling such emergencies effectively. Immediately on receipt of information regarding such emergencies, Indian Railways responds immediately utilizing its own setup, equipment, doctors, and staff, also coordinating with the state government and the district administration to start carrying out rescue and relief immediately.

The initial focus is on saving lives, attending to the injured and providing succour to stranded passengers.

Indian Railways has a network of 177 Accident Relief Trains (ARTs), 100 high capacity 140T Breakdown diesel-hydraulic cranes and 170 Accident Relief Medical Equipment (ARME) Scale-I placed at identified locations which cover the entire rail network. In addition, ARMEs Scale-II, Portable Medical Kits for accidents have also been provided at identified locations to render immediate medical support. ARMEs Scale-I are like hospital on wheels that are rushed to the site, fully equipped with medical equipment supplies and personnel.

Additional equipment like road vehicles, earthmovers, ambulances etc are also requisitioned for attending to such accidents. Roles of every officer and staff in case of such emergencies are laid down and they are appropriately trained and empowered to discharge their duties.

At the same time, on the report of any major unusual incident, including fire, Indian Railways immediately informs the local civil administration including district authorities, fire brigade, medical facilities, the police forces etc. as required, to assist in addressing the situation immediately and effectively. Systems and protocols have been put in place all over Indian Railways for coordinated response by both Railway as well as these other agencies.

Procedures and guidelines for addressing emergency situations, including cases like fires, have been laid down in Disaster Management Plans of Zones and Divisions, General and Subsidiary Rules, Accident Manuals and Operating Manuals. Railway stations maintain and display list of nearest fire stations along with their telephone numbers as well as all Railway and non railway medical institutions, private practitioners and first-aiders available in the neighbourhood for immediate emergency response.

Indian Railways has a well-developed system of conducting regular mock drills to ensure that its systems are fully prepared to handle any emergencies. Full-scale mock drills are conducted by divisions involving all rescue agencies from within Indian Railways as well as fire brigade, police, district authorities, medical

systems and facilities, and disaster response forces. A total of 71 full scale mock drills were conducted during 2025-26 including four such drills in Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Divisions.

राजस्थान में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न खरीद

2892. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान में कृषक संगठनों से न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर खरीद में देरी के कारण कृषकों को अपनी उपज कम कीमतों पर बेचने के लिए मजबूर होने से संबंधित कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्तमान विपणन सीजन के दौरान राजस्थान में स्थापित खरीद केंद्रों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त राज्य में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न खरीद के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य की तुलना में अब तक कुल कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न की खरीद की गई है; और

(घ) कृषकों द्वारा मजबूरी में फसलों की बिक्री को रोकने के लिए खरीद प्रक्रिया को विकेंद्रीकृत, समयबद्ध और प्रभावी बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) : राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि रबी विपणन मौसम (आरएमएस) 2026-27 के दौरान राज्य में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर गेहूं की खरीद का प्रचालन निर्धारित समय पर शुरू हो

गया। परिणामस्वरूप, राजस्थान में किसान संगठनों से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) : आरएमएस 2026-27 के दौरान राजस्थान में कुल 448 खरीद केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं। आरएमएस 2026-27 के दौरान स्थापित खरीद केंद्रों का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) : आरएमएस 2026-27 के दौरान राजस्थान में 28.50 लाख टन के खरीद अनुमान की तुलना में कुल 27.12 लाख टन गेहूं की खरीद की गई है।

(घ) : भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार के साथ विकेंद्रीकृत पद्धति (डीसीपी) के तहत केंद्र सरकार की ओर से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से और/या उसकी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से 9 जिलों में गेहूं की खरीद हेतु समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, जिसका उपयोग केंद्रीय पूल में योगदान के लिए किया जाएगा। भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को अन्य सभी जिलों को भी धीरे-धीरे विकेंद्रीकृत (डीसीपी) पद्धति की ओर स्थानांतरित करने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव दिया है।

मजबूरी में बिक्री को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम भी उठाए गए हैं:

i. खरीद प्रचालनों का समय पर प्रारंभ।

ii. पर्याप्त संख्या में खरीद केंद्रों की स्थापना।

iii. किसानों को एमएसपी का शीघ्र भुगतान।

iv. पर्याप्त कार्यबल और लॉजिस्टिक्स की उपलब्धता।

v. जागरूकता अभियान आयोजित करना।

vi. गेहूं की खरीद के लिए पर्याप्त भंडारण क्षमता।

vii. राज्य खरीद एजेंसियों के साथ घनिष्ठ समन्वय।

विवरण

आरएमएस 2026-27 के लिए गेहूं खरीद केंद्रों की जिलेवार संख्या									
क्र. सं.	मंडल	जिला	एफसीआई	राजफेड	तिलम संघ	नैफेड	एनसीसीएफ	आरएसएफएससीएस	कुल

1	अजमेर	अजमेर	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2		ब्यावर	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
3		भीलवाड़ा	7	1	0	0	0	0	8
4		डीडवाना-कुचामन	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5		टोंक	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
6		नागौर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
कुल अजमेर मंडल			**15**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**19**
7	भरतपुर	भरतपुर	3	0	0	1	2	0	6
8		डीग	6	0	0	0	2	0	8
9		करौली	5	0	0	0	2	0	7
10		सवाई माधोपुर	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
11		धौलपुर	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
कुल भरतपुर मंडल			**20**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**27**
12	जयपुर	अलवर	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
13		खैरथल-तिजारा	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
14		जयपुर	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
15		कोटपूतली-बहरोड़	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
16		दौसा	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
17		सीकर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18		झुंझुनूं	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
कुल जयपुर मंडल			**27**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**
19	कोटा	कोटा	7	46	10	0	5	0	68
20		बूंदी	10	27	7	4	13	0	61

21		बारां	4	12	6	3	1	0	26
22		झालावाड़	4	5	12	3	0	0	24
कुल कोटा मंडल			**25**	**90**	**35**	**10**	**19**	**0**	**179**
23	उदयपुर	उदयपुर	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24		सलूंबर	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
25		राजसमंद	5	0	0	1	0	0	6
26		डूंगरपुर	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
27		बांसवाड़ा	6	3	0	0	0	0	9
28		चित्तौड़गढ़	13	2	0	5	0	0	20
29		प्रतापगढ़	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
कुल उदयपुर मंडल			**32**	**8**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**47**
30	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	7	0	0	0	3	0	10
31		श्रीगंगानगर	24	0	21	3	3	5	56
32		हनुमानगढ़	17	0	8	39	4	6	74
33		चुरू	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
कुल बीकानेर मंडल			**49**	**0**	**29**	**42**	**10**	**11**	**141**
34	जोधपुर	जोधपुर	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
35		फलौदी	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

36		पाली	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
37		बाड़मेर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38		बालोतरा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39		जैसलमेर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40		जालौर	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
41		सिरोही	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
कुल जोधपुर मंडल			**7**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**
सकल योग			**175**	**100**	**64**	**63**	**35**	**11**	**448**

FOOD INFLATION VARIATION

2893. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that food inflation as tracked by the Consumer Food Price Index surged to 8.4 per cent during April-December, 2024, before moderating sharply to 2.69 per cent in March, 2025 and 3.87 per cent in March, 2026 and that this high degree of volatility imposes severe burdens on low-income households;

(b) if so, the details of institutional mechanisms under the Ministry including the Price Stabilisation Fund, buffer stock releases, restrictions on exports of

essential commodities etc. were activated during the period April-December, 2024 and the quantum and timing of each intervention;

(c) the present price monitoring architecture under the Department of Consumer Affairs' Price Monitoring Cell including the number of commodities tracked daily, the number of market centres covered; and

(d) whether real-time price data is accessible to State Governments for timely intervention 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 (d): Prices of agri food commodities tend to be volatile as they are affected by factors, such as mismatch in demand and supply, seasonality, supply chain constraints, artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing, rise in international prices etc. Sometimes disruptions in supply chain or crop damage may also occurs due to heavy rains, leading to spike in prices of agri-horticultural commodities.

Government keeps a close watch on the production and availability of essential commodities through regular reviews by the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). The Committee reviews, on regular basis, the scenario and the indicative trends in prices of essential agri-horticultural commodities and suggests measures to enhance availability through increased domestic production and

rationalisation in export-import policies. On the recommendation of IMC, during April – December, 2024 the government rationalized onion export policy by allowing the export of onion with Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 550 per MT and export duty of 40% w.e.f 4th May, 2024 in order to protect domestic supply. As onion sowing improved in Kharif 2024-25 and stability in prices improved, government withdrew the MEP and reduced export duty to 20% w.e.f 13th September, 2024.

Government maintains buffer stock of pulses and onion under Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) to tackle extreme price volatility and to ensure availability of these essential food commodities to consumers at affordable prices. At present, government holds 42.40 lakh tonnes of pulses which includes 14.79 lakh tonnes are held under the PSF buffer and 27.61 lakh tonnes under the Price Support Scheme (PSS). Pulses from the buffer are released in a regulated manner to augment the availability and cool down the market prices. Market interventions through buffer stock also help in nudging the market players lower their prices. Buffer stock of pulses also acts as deterrent against manipulative hoarding and unscrupulous speculations by market players. During 2025-26, a total of 4.04 lakh tonnes of pulses were released from the PSF buffer through open market sale. In addition, pulses were also supplied to States/UTs for their welfare schemes on continuous basis, as per demand and availability. In case of onion, a total of 2.87 lakh tonnes of Rabi-2025 harvest

were procured during 2025-26. The buffer stock of onion plays critical role in controlling the seasonal fluctuation in prices during the period between Rabi and Kharif onion harvests when prices tend to rise due to the depletion in stored Rabi onions.

Price Monitoring Cell of the Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the daily prices of 41 food commodities submitted by the 579 price monitoring centres across the country. Daily prices are accessible, on real time basis, to the State Government and the public through the link: https://fcainfoweb.nic.in/reports/report_menu_web.aspx.

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन ट्रस्ट के माध्यम से सड़क निर्माण

2894. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) क्या ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन ट्रस्ट (डीएमएफटी) के माध्यम से वित्तपोषित सड़क निर्माण और अन्य सार्वजनिक कार्यों के लिए निष्पादन एजेंसियां बनाने का कोई प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कार्यों के लिए तकनीकी मंजूरी, गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण, निविदा प्रक्रिया और वित्तीय संपरीक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या मानक निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में, विशेषकर राजस्थान से ऐसे मामले आए हैं जिनमें सक्षम तकनीकी तंत्र के अभाव वाली ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा डीएमएफटी निधि के माध्यम से निष्पादित कार्यों के कारण वित्तीय अनियमितताओं या राजस्व हानि की शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और दोषियों के विरुद्ध राज्य-वार क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख) : प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना (पीएमकेकेकेवाई) दिशानिर्देश, 2024 के अनुसार, जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) निधियों से परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान करने तथा व्यय अनुमोदित करने की शक्ति जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की अध्यक्षता वाली संबंधित डीएमएफ की शासी परिषद के पास होती है। शासी परिषद में निर्वाचित जनप्रतिनिधि, जिनमें संसद सदस्य (एमपी), विधान सभा के सदस्य (एमएलए), विधान परिषद के सदस्य (एमएलसी) तथा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं और ग्राम सभाओं के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं, वे इसमें शामिल होते हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों में मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति के गठन का भी प्रावधान है, जो डीएमएफ के प्रदर्शन, पारदर्शिता मानकों के अनुपालन, लेखा-परीक्षा करवाने तथा वार्षिक रिपोर्ट संबंधी दायित्वों की निगरानी करेगी।

इसके अलावा, डीएमएफ निधियों के उपयोग में उत्तरदायित्व और पारदर्शिता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशानिर्देशों में नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक (सीएजी) द्वारा निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार डीएमएफ खातों की लेखा-परीक्षा कराने का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, खान मंत्रालय ने दिसंबर, 2025 में सभी डीएमएफ को सीएजी द्वारा सूचीबद्ध चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंटों के माध्यम से डीएमएफ खातों की वार्षिक लेखा-परीक्षा कराने का निर्देश दिया।

पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशानिर्देशों में यह भी प्रावधान है कि अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में स्थित खनन-प्रभावित ग्रामों के मामले में, पीएमकेकेकेवाई के अंतर्गत सभी योजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और परियोजनाओं के अनुमोदन हेतु ग्राम सभा की स्वीकृति अनिवार्य होगी।

इसके अलावा, राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, राजस्थान डीएमएफटी नियम, 2025 में यह प्रावधान है कि न्यास की शासी परिषद किसी विशिष्ट परियोजना अथवा न्यास द्वारा

अनुमोदित कार्य के लिए किसी भी कार्य विभाग या ग्राम पंचायत को कार्यान्वयन अभिकरण के रूप में नामित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है। राजस्थान डीएमएफटी नियम, 2025 में यह भी निर्धारित किया गया है कि नामित कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों को ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार के लागू नियमों, प्रक्रियाओं, वित्तीय प्रावधानों, तकनीकी मानकों तथा विभागीय दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) और (घ): राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, डीएमएफटी निधियों का उपयोग करते हुए ग्राम पंचायतों के माध्यम से किए गए कार्यों के लिए पर्याप्त तकनीकी और वित्तीय नियंत्रण तंत्र विद्यमान हैं। ऐसे कार्य निर्धारित तकनीकी अनुमोदनों, सक्षम तकनीकी अधिकारियों द्वारा पर्यवेक्षण एवं निरीक्षण, गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण, मापन एवं सत्यापन, वित्तीय नियंत्रण, लेखा-परीक्षाओं तथा अन्य लागू मानकों एवं प्रक्रियाओं के अधीन होते हैं।

ADVANCED DIGITAL SKILLING IN COASTAL KARNATAKA

2895. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed advanced digital skilling Common Service Centre (CSC) coverage and service reliability in coastal Karnataka and the programme coverage and participation from Karnataka including coastal Karnataka;

(b) the details of applications, beneficiaries, institutions, funds, compute or platform use and outcomes thereof;

(c) the details of access, language, infrastructure, interoperability, skill or grievance gaps; and

(d) the expansion and implementation roadmap with measurable regional targets?

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): As on 30.06.2026, a total of 5,16,787 CSCs are functional across the country, of which 4,07,122 CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level. In Karnataka, 15,526 CSCs are functional, including 11,689 CSCs at the GP level. The CSC network extends across all districts of the State, including the coastal districts. The district-wise list of CSCs in the country including Karnataka, is at www.csc.gov.in.

CSCs deliver a wide range of Government, financial, educational, healthcare and other citizen-centric e-services through the Digital Seva Portal (DSP) and other integrated platforms across the country, including Karnataka. CSCs also facilitate access to various education and skill development services in collaboration with Government agencies, educational institutions and other partner organizations. These services include employability enhancement, competitive examination support, higher education and other technology-enabled learning services.

The Digital Seva Portal (DSP), Learning Management Systems (LMS) and other integrated platforms facilitate service registration, learning, assessment and certification, as applicable. Services are delivered through the Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE) network under user-fee-based and partner-supported models, depending upon the nature of the programme.

Under the IndiaAI Mission, the Government is facilitating free Artificial Intelligence (AI) training for around 5.6 lakh Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) through the CSC network. In this regard, the "YUVA AI for All" programme is being implemented through integration of NASSCOM FutureSkills' Learning Management System (LMS) with the CSC Digital Seva Portal (DSP), enabling seamless access to AI learning content and monitoring of learner participation. The programme is being implemented across the CSC network, including the State of Karnataka.

The district-wise number of transactions carried out through CSCs in Karnataka during FY 2025–26 is given below:

District Name	Transaction (IN LAKH)
BAGALKOT	4.33
BALLARI	6.29
BELAGAVI	13.30
BENGALURU RURAL	1.72
BENGALURU URBAN	3.83
BIDAR	4.28
CHAMARAJANAGARA	2.16
CHIKKABALLAPURA	2.03
CHIKKAMAGALURU	2.89

CHITRADURGA	4.72
DAKSHINA KANNADA	4.59
DAVANGERE	5.23
DHARWAD	4.89
GADAG	5.22
HASSAN	3.51
HAVERI	6.09
KALABURAGI	6.86
KODAGU	0.69
KOLAR	2.03
KOPPAL	3.21
MANDYA	3.31
MYSURU	5.17
RAICHUR	3.86
RAMANAGARA	2.16
SHIVAMOGGA	4.94
TUMAKURU	4.19
UDUPI	2.33
UTTARA KANNADA	3.13
VIJAYAPURA	4.23
VIJAYNAGAR	0.23
YADGIR	3.47
Total	**124.89**

Steps are continuously undertaken to strengthen service delivery through regular capacity building of VLEs, technology upgradation, monitoring mechanisms, grievance redressal systems and coordination with Central Ministries, State Governments. Efforts are also made to increase the no. of services on to DSP via integration of e-district services of the state governments. CSC services are offered in regional languages wherever feasible, and CSCs have

the necessary digital infrastructure to facilitate digital services. Appropriate support and grievance redressal mechanisms are available for addressing service-related issues.

Steps have also been taken to strengthen the CSC ecosystem through onboarding of new Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs), expansion of citizen-centric services and continuous technology enhancements, thereby strengthening the reach of services across the country including Karnataka.

The Government has implemented Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) with the aim to provide digital literacy to 6 crore rural households (one person per household) nationwide including the State of Karnataka. The project had been implemented with CSCs network as a partner agency. A total of 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country. In the State of Karnataka, a total number of 24+ lakh beneficiaries were trained under the Scheme. Total budget outlay of the scheme was Rs. 2351.38 crore for the implementation of the scheme across the country. The scheme was concluded on 31.03.2024.

The Government has implemented a “Pilot Project: Implementation of Digital Village” through the network of CSC with the budget of Rs. 62.58 crore. One of the components of the project was ‘education services’ and ‘skill development’. The project has been implemented in 700 villages across the country including 30 villages in Karnataka. The project has been successfully

closed w.e.f 31st March, 2024. The details of these 2 components (i.e. 'education services' and 'skill development') are:

- Education Services: Courses provided under this project- Basic Computer Course (BCC), Course on Computer Concept (CCC), Tally- Kaushal Praman Patra, Basic Course in Information Technology (BCIT).
- Skill development in (a) Automotive technician, (b) Handset repair, (c) Field technician – Home appliance, (d) Electrical technician.

The details of the no. of beneficiaries/targets/achievements under the 'education services' and 'skill development' components, are as follows:

S.No	Deliverables	No. of Beneficiaries
1	NIELIT - Basic Computer Course (BCC)	45,498
2	NIELIT - Course on Computer Concept (CCC)	10,178
3	Tally - Kaushal Praman Patra	14,000
4	Basic Course on Information Technology (BCIT)	40,600
5	Automotive Service Technician (Two-Wheeler) (2 per village)	1,400
6	Handset Repair Engineer (2 per village)	1,400
7	Field Technician – Home Appliances (2 per village)	1,400
8	Electrical Technician (2 per village)	1,400

Further, National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT) an autonomous scientific society under the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), conducts education, skilling and digital competency programmes in the area of Information, Electronics and Communications

Technology (IECT), including Degree/Diploma programmes, Skill-based Long-Term /Short-Term Courses. NIELIT also provides digital literacy courses such as Awareness in Computer Concept (ACC), Course on Computer Concepts (CCC) etc. through its wide network of 56 own Centres and 9,000+ partner institutions across the country, including one Centre at Chitradurga and approximately 76 Facilitation Centres in Karnataka, enabling the delivery of training programmes to rural and underserved areas. Through this network, NIELIT has trained over 31.92 lakh+ candidates under various programmes during the last three financial years.

मिशन कर्मयोगी और एकीकृत सरकारी ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण डिजिटल क्षमता निर्माण

2896. श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

डॉ. के. सुधाकर:

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराज:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

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

(क) भूमिका-आधारित मानव संसाधन ढांचे को अपनाने की दिशा में 'मिशन कर्मयोगी' के अंतर्गत क्या उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की गई हैं और एकीकृत सरकारी ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण (आईजीओटी) प्लेटफॉर्म पर पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या कितनी है और जारी किए गए पाठ्यक्रम प्रमाण पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या ओडिशा के नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सेवारत सरकारी कर्मचारी उक्त पहल से लाभान्वित हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) व्यक्तिगत शिक्षण, दक्षता मानचित्रण और सामग्री अनुशंसाओं के लिए, विशेषकर ओडिशा के नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सेवारत अधिकारियों की क्षमता को बढ़ाने हेतु, आईजीओटी प्लेटफॉर्म पर आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है;

(घ) डिजिटल रिपॉजिटरी में प्रमुख भारतीय भाषाओं को शामिल करने की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और ओडिशा के नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कार्यशील विभागों सहित विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों में इसके उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(ङ) क्षमता-निर्माण के परिणामों को सरकारी कर्मचारियों की करियर प्रगति और प्रदर्शन मूल्यांकन के साथ एकीकृत करने के लिए अपनाए गए ढांचे का ब्यौरा क्या है और ओडिशा के नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कार्यशील कार्यालयों और विभागों में इसका कितना कार्यान्वयन हुआ 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 (ङ) : भारत सरकार द्वारा मिशन कर्मयोगी, राष्ट्रीय सिविल सेवा क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीसीएससीबी) को सितंबर, 2020 में अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया था जिसका लक्ष्य 'नियम आधारित' से 'भूमिका आधारित' मानव संसाधन प्रणालियों को अपनाना तथा भारतीय लोक व्यवहार से जुड़े रहते हुए वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सिविल सेवक तैयार करना था।

राष्ट्रीय सिविल सेवा क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रम-मिशन कर्मयोगी के अधीन स्थापित आईगॉट कर्मयोगी प्लेटफॉर्म के परिमाण और पहुंच में निरंतर तेजी से विस्तार हो रहा है। संघ सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ-साथ सभी राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर शामिल किए जा

चुके हैं। क्षमता विकास आयोग (सीबीसी) के साथ स्पेशल पर्पज व्हीकल-कर्मयोगी भारत (केबी) ने मिशन कर्मयोगी के चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन हेतु 30 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ त्रिपक्षीय समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

आज की तिथि के अनुसार, इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर 1.70 करोड़ से ज्यादा पंजीकृत प्रयोक्ता हैं और इस पर कार्यक्षेत्र, कार्यात्मक और व्यवहारात्मक दक्षताओं पर 5600 से ज्यादा पाठ्यक्रम उपलब्ध है। ये पाठ्यक्रम अंग्रेजी और हिंदी सहित 23 भारतीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध हैं, जो इसे व्यापक रूप से सुगम्य बनाने और क्षेत्रीय तथा भाषायी जरूरतों के साथ जोड़ने में समर्थ बनाता है। आईगॉट पोर्टल पर अब तक 14.29 से ज्यादा पाठ्यक्रम पूर्णता प्रमाण पत्र जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध पाठ्यक्रमों में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस) और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों पर 218 पाठ्यक्रम हैं, जिन्हें सरकारी अधिकारियों को मूलभूत डिजिटल ज्ञान और कौशल से सुसज्जित कराने हेतु डिजाइन किया गया है। इन पाठ्यक्रमों में शिक्षा और कौशल, कार्यालयी उत्पादकता, कृषि, जन-स्वास्थ्य, एआई सुरक्षा और साइबर सुरक्षा जैसे क्षेत्रों में एआई के उपयोग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इन पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए 7.3 करोड़ से ज्यादा नामांकन और 3.35 करोड़ से ज्यादा पाठ्यक्रम पूर्णता दर्ज की गई है।

एआई को व्यक्तिगत अधिगमता (लर्निंग), दक्षता मैपिंग और पाठ्यक्रम अनुशंसाओं के साथ सम्मिलित करने की दृष्टि से, आईगॉट एआई ट्यूटर, आईगॉट एआई सारथी, और एआई-सीबीपी टूल जैसी विशेषताएं शुरू की गई हैं। एआई के उपयोग के साथ, सभी पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए उपशीर्षक और लिप्यंतर (ट्रांसस्क्रिप्ट) भी 11 प्रमुख भारतीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध करवाएं जा रहे हैं।

रिपोर्टिंग वर्ष 2025-26 से, केंद्र सरकार के सभी कार्मिकों और अखिल भारतीय सेवा (एआईएस) के अधिकारियों द्वारा वार्षिक रूप से आईगॉट पर निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण किया जाना

अपेक्षित है जो उनकी वार्षिक कार्य-निष्पादन मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों (एपीएआर) में प्रदर्शित होगा, इस प्रकार यह क्षमता विकास को मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन से जोड़ेगा।

इस पोर्टल में जिला-वार सूचना प्रदर्शित नहीं होती है। तथापि, ओडिशा राज्य के अधिकारी/कार्मिक सक्रिय रूप से आईगॉट कर्मयोगी पोर्टल का उपयोग कर अपनी क्षमता विकास कौशल को बढ़ा रहे हैं। योजना के चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन हेतु ओडिशा राज्य, केबी और सीबीसी के बीच एक एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। आज की तिथि तक, इस पोर्टल पर ओडिशा सरकार के 4,31,725 अधिकारी/कार्मिक शामिल हैं और इस पर कुल 31,72,167 पाठ्यक्रम पूर्णता दर्ज की गई है। आईगॉट कर्मयोगी प्लेटफॉर्म पर उपलब्ध सभी पाठ्यक्रम केंद्रीय रूप से ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध (होस्ट) कराए जाते हैं और किसी भी स्थान से प्लेटफॉर्म में शामिल सभी सरकारी कार्मिकों के लिए समान रूप से अधिगम्य है।

BORIVALI-VIRAR AND VIRAR-DAHANU RAILWAY LINES

2897. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

(a) the details of the current status of the proposed 5th and 6th railway lines between Borivali and Virar and the 3rd and 4th railway lines between Virar and Dahanu;

(b) the details of works completed and under execution in Palghar district including land acquisition, physical progress and expenditure incurred;

(c) whether any delays have been encountered by the Government in the implementation of these projects and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the expected timeline for completion and commissioning of these railway lines, particularly the sections falling within Palghar district?

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

(a) to (d): Virar–Dahanu Road 3rd& 4th Line (64 km) and Borivali–Virar 5th& 6th Line (26 km) projects are covered under MUTP-III and MUTP-IIIA, respectively. The status of these projects is as under:

Name of the Project	Cost (₹ in crore)	Status
Virar-Dahanu Road 3rd & 4th line (64 km)	3,578	• Entire 39 Ha. Land acquired. • Entire 3 lac cum. earthwork completed. • 13 out of 16 major bridges completed. • 53 out of 68 minor bridges completed. • All 4 RUBs completed. • 60 out of 181 Station/Service buildings completed. • 31 km out of 128 km track laying completed.
Borivali-Virar 5th & 6th line (26 km)	2,184	• 16 Ha. out of 17 Ha. Land acquired. • Forest clearance obtained from MoEFCC. • Permission for Mangroves felling obtained from Hon'ble High Court. • 3.3 lac cum. earthwork out of 6.7 lac cum. completed. • 5 out of 23 FOB Extn. completed. • 2 out of 12 minor Bridges completed. • Work in progress in 3 major bridges. • Work in progress in Station buildings and other items.

The entire Virar–Dahanu Road 3rd& 4th Line (64 km) and part of Borivali–Virar 5th & 6th Line (26 km) fall in Palghar district. The total expenditure of ₹ 3,528 crore has been incurred for these two projects.

In addition to above two projects, other projects have also been sanctioned under MUTP-I costing ₹ 4,502 Cr., MUTP-II costing ₹ 8,087 Cr., MUTP-III costing ₹ 10,947 Cr. & MUTP-IIIA costing ₹ 33,690 Cr. Status of works within Mumbai suburban area including MUTP projects is as under:

SN	Name of the project	Cost (₹ in crore)	Status of work
1	Naigaon-Juichandra double chord line (6 km)	176	• Land acquisition has been taken up.
2	Extension of Harbour line from Goregaon-Borivali (7 km)	826	• Land acquisition has been taken up.
3	Mumbai Central-Borivali 6th line (30 km)	919	• **Phase-I** (Borivali-Khar Road, 17 km): Commissioned. • **Phase-II** (Khar Road - Mumbai Central): Land acquisition has been taken up.
4	4th line Asangaon-Kasara (34.97 km)	794	• Design & drawings have been taken up.
5	Kalyan-Asangaon 4th line (32 km)	1,759	• 8 out of 92 minor bridges completed. • Land acquisition of 17 Ha out of 28 Ha completed. • Work in progress in 7 major bridges.
6	Kalyan-Kasara 3rd Line (68 km)	1,433	• Land acquisition of 48 Ha. out of 54 Ha. completed. • 4 out of 9 major bridges completed. • All 5 Station buildings completed. • 23 km out of 68 km track laying completed.

SN	Name of the project	Cost (₹ in crore)	Status of work
7	Kalyan-Badlapur 3rd & 4th line (14 km)	1,510	• 1 out of 2 major bridges completed. • 2 out of 4 ROBs completed. • 30 out of 40 minor bridges completed.
8	3rd and 4th line Badlapur-Karjat (32.46 km)	1,324	• Design & drawings have been taken up.
9	Panvel-Karjat Suburban Corridor (29.6 km)	2,782	• All 3 tunnels (3 km) completed. • 5 ROBs, 16 RUBs completed. • 9 major bridges, 35 minor bridges completed. • 67 km out of 70 km track laying completed.
10	Airoli-Kalwa (elevated) Suburban Corridor link (3.3 km)	476	• **Phase-I** (Halt station at Digha): Commissioned. • **Phase-II** (Airoli-Kalwa elevated track, 3.3 km): Land acquisition and R&R has been taken up.
11	Nilje-Kopar double chord line(5 km)	338	• Land acquisition has been taken up. • 6 out of 15 minor bridges completed. • 0.85 lac cum. earthwork out of 1 lac cum. Completed
12	CSMT-Kurla 5th & 6th line (17.5 km)	891	**Phase-I** (Kurla-Parel, 10.1 km): • 1 out of 12 minor bridges completed. • 2 out of 4 station buildings completed. • Rebuilding of Sion ROB is in progress. **Phase-II** (Parel-CSMT, 7.4 km): • Land acquisition has been taken up.

An amount of ₹ 2,213 Cr. has been allocated to Mumbai Urban Transport Projects in the current Financial Year 2026-27.

Western Dedicated Freight Corridor from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Dadri (1506 km), passing through Palghar District, has been completed. Besides, Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (508 km) is in progress having two stations i.e. Virar and Boisar in Palghar District.

Maharashtra

Railway Budget:

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 is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹1,171 crore/year
2026-27	₹23,926 crore (More than 20 times)

Track Construction:

The details of constructing new track falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra during 2009-14 and 2014-26 is as under:

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	292 km	58.4 km/year
2014-26	2,585 km	215.4 km/year (Nearly 4 times)

Projects sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 52 projects (13 New Lines, 02 Gauge Conversion and 37 Doubling), of a total length of 5,956 km, costing ₹ 1,42,635 crore, falling fully/partly in Maharashtra are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of sanctioned Projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commissioned Upto Mar'26 (in km)	Exp. upto Mar'26 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	13	1,399	266	13,065
Gauge Conversion	02	609	334	5,013
Doubling/ Multitracking	37	3,948	998	16,704
Total	**52**	**5,956**	**1,598**	**34,782**

Recently completed projects:

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

S.No.	Project	Cost (₹ in crore)
1	Pune-Miraj-Londa Doubling (467 km)	6,463
2	Hotgi-Kudgi-Gadag Doubling (284 km)	2,459
3	Manmad-Jalgaon 3rd Line (160 km)	1,677
4	Jabalpur-Gondia Gauge Conversion (300 km)	2,005
5	Chhindwara-Nagpur Gauge Conversion (150 km)	1,512
6	Panvel-Pen Doubling (35 km)	263

7	Pen-Roha Doubling (40 km)	330
8	Udhna-Jalgaon Doubling (307 km)	2,448
9	Mudkhed-Parbhani Doubling (81 km)	673
10	Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd Line (24 km)	325
11	Jalgaon-Bhusawal 4th Line (24 km)	261
12	Daund-Gulbarga Doubling (225 km)	3,182
13	Daund-Manmad Doubling (236 km)	3,426

Ongoing Projects:

To further improve the Railway Infrastructure in the State of Maharashtra, following works have been taken up:

S.No.	**Name of the project**	**Cost (₹ in crore)**
1	Ahilyanagar-Parli Vaijnath New Line (261 km)	5,800
2	Baramati-Lonand New Line (64 km)	1,844
3	Wardha-Nanded New Line (284 km)	5,248
S.No.	**Name of the project**	**Cost (₹ in crore)**
4	Indore-Manmad New Line (360 km)	18,529
5	Wadsa-Gadchiroli New Line (52 km)	1,886
6	Jalna-Jalgaon New Line (174 km)	5,804
7	Wardha-Nagpur 3rd Line (76 km)	917
8	Wardha-Ballarshah 3rd Line (132 km)	1,755
9	Itarsi-Nagpur 3rd Line (280 km)	2,607
10	Rajnandgaon-Nagpur 3rd Line (228 km)	3,545
11	Wardha-Nagpur 4th Line (79 km)	1,215
12	Jalgaon-Manmad 4th Line (160 km)	2,574
13	Bhusawal-Khandwa 3rd& 4th Line (131 km)	3,285

14	Solapur-Tuljapur-Osmanabad New Line (84 km)	3,296
15	Panvel-Chowk Double Line (17 km)	491
16	Wardha-Balharshah 4th Line (135 km)	2,226
17	Itarsi-Nagpur 4th Line (297 km)	5,010
18	Wardha-Bhusawal 3rd& 4th Line (314 km)	9,197
19	Gondia-Dongargarh 4th Line (84 km)	2,223
20	Gondia-Balharshah Doubling (240 km)	4,819
21	Kalyan-Kasara 3rd Line (68 km)	1,433
22	Naigaon-Juichendra Double Chord Line (5 km)	176
23	Nilje-Kopar Double Chord Line (5 km)	338
24	Badlapur-Karjat 3rd& 4th Line (32 km)	1,324
25	Asangaon-Kasara 4th Line (35 km)	794
26	Kasara-Manmad 3rd& 4th Line (131 km)	10,154
27	Gondia-Jabalpur Doubling (231 km)	5,236
28	Chalisgaon Rail Over Rail Flyover (11 km)	264
29	Chord line between Chikhli and Somtane (4 km)	172

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.

PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITIES

2898. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals or representations from the State of Kerala regarding multi-sectoral development projects aimed at improving livelihoods, traditional infrastructure and skill development in minority-concentrated coastal and traditional fishing belts facing severe economic distress and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any Central funds or allocations under minority welfare schemes are being synchronized with the State initiatives to upgrade traditional village records, digital registries and socio-economic profiling in backward areas to ensure targeted delivery of social protection pensions and welfare benefits and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of financial support earmarked for upgrading educational and medical infrastructure in diverse districts to lower the high out-of -pocket health expenditures currently burdening marginalised and minority communities?

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

(a) to (c): Yes, Sir. The Ministry has received proposals from the Government of Kerala under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), now subsumed under the erstwhile Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK), for the implementation of development projects aimed at improving livelihood infrastructure and promoting skill development in Minority Concentration Areas.

PMJVK is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and one of the flagship programmes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The scheme seeks to create and strengthen community infrastructure in Minority Concentration Areas across key sectors, including education, health, skill development, women-centric initiatives, drinking water and sanitation, sports, renewable energy, and other essential community infrastructure.

No Central funds have been synchronized with or allocated by the Ministry to support State initiatives for upgrading traditional village records, developing digital registries, or conducting socio-economic profiling in backward areas to enable the targeted delivery of social protection pensions and other welfare benefits.

The Ministry has not earmarked funds on a district-wise basis specifically for the upgradation of educational and medical infrastructure. The details of the projects approved since inception for the Government of Kerala under PMJVK are enclosed at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

SECTOR-WISE DETAILS OF PROJECTS APPROVED SINCE INCEPTION UNDER PMJVK FOR THE STATE OF KERALA

S.No.	Sector	Total No. of Units	Total Cost (Rs. in Lakh)
1	DWS	18	2123.93
2	Education	2073	7319.023
3	Health	42	12846.55
4	Other Community Infrastructure	13	420
5	Sanitation	13	0
6	Skill	17	2769.42
7	WCD	3	750
Grand Total		**2179**	**26228.923**

CHENNAI-BENGALURU/HYDERABAD-BENGALURU HIGH SPEED RAIL CORRIDORS

2899. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) the details of the current status of the 306 km Chennai-Bengaluru and about 607 km Hyderabad-Bengaluru high speed rail corridors including the progress on the final alignment survey including the Detailed Project Report for each, which are likely to be completed by March 2027;

(b) the details of the length, number of stations and key alignment points falling within Karnataka for each corridor;

(c) the expected timeline for commencement of construction of both corridors; and

(d) the details of the projected travel time and overall benefits expected for passengers after operationalisation of these corridor?

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

(a) to (d): Presently, the Mumbai-Amdavad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 km) is under execution. 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, Amdavad 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:

Item	Progress
Piers	452 kms.
Girder	356 kms.
Track Bed	209 kms.
OHE Masts	190 kms.

THE PROGRESS OF STATIONS IS GIVEN BELOW:-

S. No.	Station	Status
1	Sabarmati	Foundation & structural works completed. Finishing work have been taken up.
2	Amdavad	Structural works completed. Finishing works and track works have been taken up.
3	Anand/Nadiad	
4	Vadodara	Foundation & structural works completed. Finishing work have been taken up.
5	Bharuch	Structural works completed and finishing works have been taken up. At Surat, Bilimora and Bharuch Track works have also been taken up.
6	Surat	
7	Bilimora	
8	Vapi	
9	Boisar	Foundation works have been taken up and in advanced stage. Structural works have been taken up.
10	Virar	
11	Thane	
12	BKC (Mumbai)	This is an underground station. Foundation works almost completed and Base Slab has been taken up.

THE PROGRESS ON THE RIVER BRIDGES IS AS UNDER:-

S. No.	River Name	Status
1	Sabarmati River (480m)	Sub-Structure work completed, Superstructure work has been taken up.
2	Meshwa River (120m)	Bridge construction completed. Track works completed and OHE works have been taken up at Mohar River. Track works in progress at Vatrak River.
3	Vatrak River (280m)	
4	Mohar (Shedhi) River (160m)	
5	Mahi River (720m)	Foundation completed. Pier works and Girder launching have been taken up.
6	Vishwamitri River (80m)	Bridge construction completed.
7	Dhadhar River (120m)	

8	Narmada River (1366m)	21 out of 25 wells completed; 6 out of 24 spans launched
9	Kim River (120m)	Bridge construction completed.
10	Tapi River (720m)	09 out of 13 Pier Cap completed.
11	Mindhola River (240m)	Bridge construction completed. Track and Electrical works have been taken up.
12	Purna River (360m)	
13	Ambika River (200m)	
14	Venganiya River (200m)	
15	Kaveri River (120m)	
16	Kharera River (120m)	
17	Auranga River (320m)	
18	Par River (320m)	
19	Kolak River (160m)	
20	Daman Ganga River (360m)	
21	Darotha River (80m)	
22	Jagani River (360m)	Substructure works have been completed.
23	Vaitarna River (2320m)	17 Pile Cap and 15 Pier (out of 58) completed.
24	Ulhas River Branch (120m)	Temporary Access Bridge (TAB) completed to start the foundation work.
25	Desai Khadi River Bridge (400m)	Geo-technical Investigation (GTI) has been completed and Design work has been taken up.

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.

On the Surat–Vapi section (97 km) entire civil works including river bridge construction, have been completed and 86% of the track bed has been laid.

To strengthen national transport infrastructure, provide a fillip to regional connectivity, economic growth, tourism, investment and employment generation,

and encourage modal shift from road and air transport to rail, the Government has announced the development of the following seven new High-Speed Rail (HSR) corridors in the Union Budget 2026-27:-

(i) Mumbai–Pune

(ii) Pune–Hyderabad

(iii) Hyderabad–Bengaluru

(iv) Hyderabad–Chennai

(v) Chennai–Bengaluru

(vi) Delhi–Varanasi

(vii) Varanasi–Siliguri

Post Budget announcement, the cost updation, alignment finalization & land survey etc. have been taken up in Detailed Project Report (DPR). The details of the stations/cities covered, investment, route length, benefits such as travel time etc. can be firmed up only after DPR is finalised.

However, being highly capital intensive, the decision to sanction any HSR Corridor/Project depends on many factors such as outcome of DPR, techno economic feasibility studies and availability of resources such as financing options etc.

PADDY PROCUREMENT SUBSIDY

2900 SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a substantial amount of Rs.1079.34 crore is currently pending as arrears to the State of Kerala under the paddy procurement (Nellu Sambharanam) system for the financial years spanning from 2017-18 to 2025-26;

(b) If so, the specific reasons, technical discrepancies or auditing delays that have led to this prolonged non-disbursal of subsidy dues over nearly a decade; and

(c) the details of financial year-wise break-up of the total claim submitted by the State Government of Kerala, the amount cleared by the Centre and the exact remaining balance for each fiscal year from 2017-18 to 2025-26?

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

(a) to (c): Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) reimburses the expenditure incurred by States that have opted for Decentralized Procurement (DCP) mode including Govt. of Kerala for distribution of food-grains to the beneficiaries of Central Schemes as per allocation made by Government of India. Further, funds are also released by Food Corporation of India (FCI) to the States for the quantum of food-grains handed over to them by States for Central Pool.

The difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP), at which foodgrains are issued to States, is reimbursed to FCI and DCP States as food subsidy. Further, the release of food subsidy is an ongoing and continuous process. The subsidy claims are processed keeping in view the opening and closing balance of stocks, procurement, allocation, distribution of food grains, FCI's reconciliation, Utilization Certificates etc. The food subsidy released to DCP States & FCI is made as per budgetary allocation made by Ministry of Finance (Mof). State wise funds are not allocated by Mof .

The entire admissible provisional subsidy has already been released by DFPD to Govt. of Kerala. As regards, FY 2025-26, State has been informed to rectify its stock flow statement and submit the supplementary claim on SCAN portal.

Further as per uniform process of final settlement applicable for all the states, State may claim any additional admissible subsidy, at the time of finalization/settlement of audited accounts for the respective years.

The details of food subsidy released to Government of Kerala under PMGKAY since 2017-18 onwards is at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF FOOD SUBSIDY RELEASED TO STATE GOVT. OF KERALA UNDER PMGKAY SINCE 2017-18 ONWARDS:

Financial Year	Amount (Rs. In Crore)
2017-18	782.06

2018-19	620.23
2019-20	469.30
2020-21	1214.98
2021-22	1777.86
2022-23	1544.89
2023-24	1151.85
2024-25	1062.36
2025-26	900.51
2026-27 (as on 03.08.2026)	203.94

From April 2020 to December 2022 under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), 5Kg per month per person free of cost food grain was additionally distributed to all AAY and PHH beneficiaries.

PUNCTUALITY OF TRAINS

2901. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:

SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that delays in Premium Trains Mail, Express, Superfast and Passenger trains have increased in recent years causing hardship to passengers, missed connecting trains, financial losses and disruption to work, education and medical travel and if so, the details thereof including the average delays of these premium trains run late during the last three years (2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26), train and route-wise;

(b) whether the Government has analysed the reasons for such delays, including congestion on high-density routes, maintenance works, signalling failures, shortage of locomotives and crew, adverse weather conditions and operational bottlenecks and if so, the details thereof including the alternative arrangements/compensation provided to the passengers;

(c) the details of train punctuality and the number of trains delayed by more than 30 minutes during the last five years, zone-wise;

(d) the steps taken to augment line capacity, modernise signalling systems, improve time- table planning, strengthen monitoring mechanisms and reduce delays;

(e) whether the Government has fixed any time-bound targets to improve punctuality and the details of funds allocated, achievements made and future action proposed to ensure timely railway services; and

(f) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the quality of catering in view of hundreds of complaints received regarding the substandard level of catering services in the above-mentioned trains and if so, the details thereof including the concrete steps Government proposes to take in the future to ensure punctuality of premium trains and to make catering services world-class and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (f): Punctuality is accorded high priority on Indian Railways (IR) and all possible efforts are made to run trains on time. However, on Indian Railways, several factors affect punctuality which include foggy weather, path constraints, asset maintenance and other issues, alarm chain pulling, agitations, cattle run over and other unforeseen circumstances.

The average punctuality of trains on Indian Railways during 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 is as under:

Year	Mail/Express
2023-24	**73.62%**
2024-25	**77.12%**
2025-26	**77.43%**

The steps taken to improve punctuality of train services include:

- Regular, continuous and real-time monitoring of punctuality of trains using technological tools and IT systems.
- Use of an integrated digital platform for monitoring of train operations comprising Integrated Coaching Management System (ICMS) and Control Office Application (COA) which are integrated with National Train Enquiry System (NTES).

- Progressive advancement for automatic uptake of timings by the train movement itself, is being achieved through GPS devices fitted locomotives {Real-Time Train Information System (RTIS) and Remote Monitoring and Management of Locomotives and Trains (REMMLOT)} and Data loggers integrated with the station signaling system.
- Data loggers ensure real time and realistic reporting of arrival / departure of passenger trains at stations.
- IR has been replacing conventional coaches (ICF coaches) by modern light weight LHB coaches having state-of -the art technology. The Production units of Indian Railways are producing only LHB coaches from April 2018 onwards. The production of LHB coaches has continually increased during the years and about 50,000 LHB coaches have been turned out since 2014. IR has also been proliferating Vande Bharat, Namo Bharat Rapid Rail and Amrit Bharat trains, for quick acceleration and deceleration.
- To improve punctuality, IR also undertakes rationalisation of time tables. One such exercise, in a scientific manner, was undertaken with the assistance of IIT- Mumbai using their traffic simulator. The exercise also aimed at provisioning of fixed Integrated Maintenance blocks on all sections to minimise detention and improve punctuality.

- New generation High capacity Locomotives are being utilised for Right powering of trains.
- Further, with a view to minimise and mitigate the effect of fog and to assist the Loco Pilots run the train during foggy weather conditions the following steps have been taken by Indian Railways:

(i) GPS based FOG SAFE DEVICE – 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 31.05.2026, there are 33,624 Fog Safe devices available over Indian Railways.

(ii) Modified Semi-Automatic Stop Signal (MASS) System: MASS has been introduced on the Automatic Signalling territory during abnormal conditions like Fog & Bad Weather impairing visibility. The system helps minimise delay in train operation during foggy weather conditions.

Train operation during fog and poor visibility conditions is an essential component of the training curriculum and the same has already been incorporated in the Transportation Module and Technical Module of the prescribed training syllabus for Loco Pilots (LPs) and Assistant Loco Pilots (ALPs).

- **Modernisation of Signalling infrastructure**: Indian Railways is modernising the signalling infrastructure for enhanced reliability & safety. It is using reliable digital technology by provision of electronic interlocking systems with adequate redundancy (in power supply & transmission media), dual detection systems for train vehicle verification and replacement of electromechanical installations. Several improvement measures have been taken such as:

  a) Provision of Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals in place of old mechanical signalling. It has been provided at 6671 stations as on 30.06.2026, out of which Electronic Interlocking have been provided at 3954 stations.

  b) Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety for verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6671 stations upto 30.06.2026.

  c) Axle counters for automatic clearance of Block Section, BPAC (Block Proving Axle Counter) are provided to ensure complete arrival of train without manual intervention before granting line clear to receive next train and to reduce human element. These systems have been provided on 6085 Block Sections up to 30.06.2026.

d) Signalling assets maintenance are planned & under taken during 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 in advance on rolling basis and executed.

- **Capacity enhancement:** Capacity enhancement of railway network has been taken up by Indian Railways in a big way during the last 12 years. The details of commissioning/laying of new track across Indian Railways are given below:-

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	7,599 Km	4.2 Km/day
2014-26	36,429 Km	8.32 Km/day (nearly 2 times)

As on 01.04.2026, across Indian Railways, 514 Railway infrastructure projects (169 New Line, 29 Gauge Conversion and 316 Doubling) of total length 40,000 Km, costing approx. Rs. 8.31 lakh crore are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'26 (Km)	Total Expenditure upto Mar'26 (Rs. in Crore)
New lines	169	16,634	3,361	1,57,572
Gauge conversion	29	3987	3,045	24,227
Doubling	316	19,379	6,177	1,23,454

TOTAL	**514**	**40,000**	**12,583**	**3,05,253**

- **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 Stren**gth (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 and riding quality.

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.

XIII. 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 the 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 2026 are as under:

Sectional Speed (kmph)	2014		2026	
	Track Km	%	Track Km	%
130 & above	5,036	6.3	24,173	22.5
110 - 130	26,409	33.3	62,482	58.1
< 110	47,897	60.4	20,897	19.4
Total	79,342	100	1,07,552	100

Results/Outcomes:

Due to these initiatives, Indian railways, during 2025-26 recorded an overall punctuality of more than 77%.

No. of Zones	Punctuality percentage
3	Punctuality of more than 90%
09	Punctuality between 75% and 90%
All Zones of Indian Railways	77%

Catering services:

Indian Railways serve nearly 58 cr meals every year on average. About only 0.0008% complaints are received on average. Based on inquiry on these complaints during the last three years, a fine of ₹ 5.13 cr has been imposed.

It is the continuous endeavour of Indian Railways (IR) to provide good quality and hygienic food to travelling passengers. In order to take passenger feedback, the complaint management system over Indian Railways has been strengthened, simplified and made more accessible over the last few years through the introduction of RailMadad Portal. With the launch of RailMadad Portal, Indian Railways provided passengers a single window system to register complaints and suggestions. Necessary steps are accordingly taken by Indian Railways from time to time to improve quality of food and services to passengers. The following measures have been taken to improve quality, hygiene, and food safety:

- Supply of meals from designated Base Kitchens.
- Commissioning of modern Base Kitchens at identified locations.
- Installation of CCTV Cameras in Base Kitchens for better monitoring of food preparation.
- Shortlisting and use of popular and branded raw materials, like cooking oil, atta, rice, pulses, masala items, paneer, dairy products etc. for food production.
- Deployment of Food Safety Supervisors at Base Kitchens to monitor food safety and hygienic practices.
- Deployment of on-board IRCTC supervisors on trains.

- Introduction of QR codes on food packets, enabling display of details like name of kitchen, date of packaging etc.
- Regular deep cleaning and periodical pest control in Base Kitchens and Pantry Cars.
- In order to ensure compliance with Food Safety Norms, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) certification from designated Food Safety Officers of each catering unit has been made mandatory.
- Regular food sampling as a part of the inspection and monitoring mechanism to ensure quality of food on trains.
- Third Party Audit is done to examine hygiene and quality of food in Pantry Cars and Base Kitchens. Customer satisfaction survey is also conducted.
- Regular and surprise inspections by Railway/ IRCTC officials, including Food Safety Officers.
- Regular training is conducted by IRCTC to enhance the skills of catering staff, focusing on customer service areas, i.e., communication, courteous behaviour, service standards, personal grooming, and hygiene.

PRIVATE SATELLITE COMPANIES

2902. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) whether the private satellite companies are allowed in Indian market and if so, the details thereof including their ownership pattern;

(b) the names in which satellite communication companies would receive spectrum and the details of the process to monitor their operation;

(c) whether security clearances for satellite communication providers are issued and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Rural, Border, Tribal and Island areas would be covered by satellite communications 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): Department of Telecommunications (DoT) granted authorizations under the Unified License (UL) for providing Satellite-based commercial communication services to an applicant only if it was an Indian company, registered under the Companies Act, 2013 and agreed to comply with all the stipulated terms and conditions of the UL, including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) conditions, security conditions and relevant national laws.

Unified License with Global Mobile Personal Communication by Satellite (GMPCS) service authorization has been issued to the following three companies:

(i) OneWeb India Communications Private Limited

(ii) JIO Satellite Communications Limited

(iii) Starlink Satellite Communications Private Limited Unified License with Commercial VSAT CUG service authorization has been issued to following 11 companies:

(i) Nelco Limited

(ii) Hughes Communications India Private Limited

(iii) Cloudcast Digital Limited

(iv) Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited

(v) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

(vi) ONEOTT Intertainment Limited

(vii) JIO Satellite Communications Limited

(viii) OneWeb India Communications Private Limited

(ix) Avantel Limited

(x) Starlink Satellite Communications Private Limited

(xi) Inmarsat India Private Limited

Further, the Central Government notified the Telecommunications (Authorisation for Provision of Principal Telecommunication Services) Rules, 2026 on 23.6.2026. As per the rules, a company registered under the Companies Act, 2013 is eligible to apply for authorisation and subsequent to grant of authorisation it can provide the principal telecommunication services as per their scope specified under the rules, through wireline or wireless terrestrial networks, satellite networks or submarine networks. For the purposes of monitoring compliance with

these rules, the Central Government have the right to inspect and undertake assessments.

The Telecommunications Act, 2023 provides for administrative assignment of spectrum for satellite-based communication services specified in its First Schedule. The entries in the First Schedule include certain satellite-based services such as Teleports, Television channels, Direct To Home, Headend In The Sky, Digital Satellite News Gathering, Very Small Aperture Terminal, Global Mobile Personal Communication by Satellites, National Long Distance, International Long Distance, Mobile Satellite Service in L and S bands. Private satellite communication companies may obtain such spectrum assignments under the applicable regulatory framework.

(c) and (d): DoT has granted Unified License with GMPCS service authorization for the National Area to three companies, namely OneWeb India Communications Private Limited, JIO Satellite Communications Limited, and Starlink Satellite Communications Private Limited, to provide, inter alia, satellite-based internet services in the country. Security clearance to these licensees is subject to successful demonstration of compliance with the stipulated security and technical conditions of license. Satellite-based communication services provide connectivity in Rural, Border, Tribal and Island areas, which are otherwise difficult to be covered through terrestrial media such as optical fiber, microwave, etc.

DEVELOPMENT OF DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR PROJECTS

2903. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) projects and if so, the details of the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors completed and operational, along with the status of other proposed corridors;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for DFC projects during the last three years, along with the physical progress achieved, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the DFCs on freight movement, logistics costs, decongestion of passenger rail routes and industrial development and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the remaining works and expand the DFC network to support multimodal logistics, economic growth and enhanced freight capacity across the country?

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 had taken up construction of two Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) viz. Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) from Ludhiana to Sonnagar (1337 Km) and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) from Dadri

to Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) (1506 Km) at a total cost of ₹1,24,005 Cr. Both the DFCs i.e. Eastern DFC (1337 Km) and Western DFC (1506 Km) have been completed and commissioned.

The comparative statement showing completion of DFCs is as under:-

Period	Completed (Route Kms)
upto 2014	Nil
2014 to 2026 (Till March 2026)	2843

On average, about 443 trains are operated per day on DFCs. During FY 2025-26, total 1,47,993 freight trains were operated on DFC network. The Dedicated Freight Corridors have demonstrated robust operational performance. Freight volumes have steadily increased, with higher average speeds, faster turnarounds, and enhanced reliability. DFC has contributed to creating additional paths on the conventional network by diverting freight traffic to EDFC and WDFC. As a result, Railways have been able to run additional goods and coaching services over its network.

The Dedicated Freight Corridor project is expected to strengthen the competitiveness of rail transport by enabling cost-effective, efficient and sustainable freight movement across the country. It is envisaged to facilitate a gradual modal shift of long-haul bulk commodities, container traffic and industrial freight from road to rail, thereby reducing overall logistics costs, improving supply chain efficiency and supporting economic growth.

To increase the freight handling capacity in Indian Railways, 'Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminal (GCT)' policy has been launched. Location of the GCTs is decided on the basis of demand from industry, potential of Cargo traffic, availability of railway infrastructure and overall logistics potential of the area.

So far, 142 Gati Shakti Cargo Terminals (GCTs) (including **7** on DFCCIL corridors) have been commissioned. In addition, In-Principle Approvals (IPAs) have been granted for the development of GCTs at 310 more locations. The 142 commissioned GCTs have an estimated freight handling capacity of 224 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). The policy has mobilized private investment of approximately ₹10,000 crore through these GCTs. Freight handled at these GCTs during 2025-26 is 146 MT.

A new Dedicated Freight Corridor connecting Dankuni in East to Surat in West has been announced in the Union Budget 2026. The work of preparation/ updation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this corridor has been taken up. The total cost of the project, funding mechanism, timelines etc. can be ascertained once DPR is finalized.

To fast track the project, the project has already been declared as "Special Railway Project". Nomination of Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALAs) for 30 districts, out of a total 34 districts has been done by the respective State Government, and Dedicated teams have been deployed by DFCCIL at 07

locations (Surat, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Raipur, Jharsuguda, Tata Nagar & Kolkata) for coordination with State Government.

3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT

2904. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI NARAYAN TATU RANE:

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

(a) the progress made in the Bharat 6G Alliance since its formation including current membership and working groups constituted;

(b) the key recommendations of the Spectrum Roadmap for 6G in India and their incorporation into Department of Telecommunications (DoT's) Government's Spectrum Roadmap for 6G Services;

(c) the status and timeline of setting up of the 6G terahertz testbed at Society Applied Microwave Electronic Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Kolkata; and

(d) the steps taken to transform India's accepted proposals at 3G Partnership Project (PP) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU) into global 6G leadership?

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 Bharat 6G Alliance (B6GA), an industry and academia-led society, has expanded to become a 90 member organisation as of 15th July 2026. These members represent a broad and diverse ecosystem comprising telecom service providers, telecom equipment manufacturers, startups, research and development institutions, academia and other stakeholders from the telecom sector. B6GA has constituted seven working groups covering key domains such as 6G technologies, spectrum, applications, use cases and revenue streams, devices and components, green and sustainability aspects and outreach. The Alliance serves as a collaborative platform for industry, academia, startups and research institutions to strengthen the domestic research, innovation and IPR ecosystem through industry-academia engagement, identification of technology gaps, and development of proposals for testbeds and advanced research aligned with India's 6G Vision.

(b): The spectrum working group, one of the seven working groups constituted under the Bharat 6G Alliance, has submitted a report titled "Spectrum Roadmap for 6G in India". Separately, the Department of Telecommunications, after consultation with stakeholders including the Bharat 6G Alliance, has released the Spectrum Roadmap for 6G services, which can be accessed online at https://www.dot.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/02/092d793d6ea912a5dd79bf0c26ea1a84.pdf .

(c) : A project with a three-year implementation period was approved from the Telecom Technology Development Fund under Digital Bharat Nidhi in April 2023 for establishment of a 6G Terahertz testbed at Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Kolkata, an autonomous research and development body under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology along with three consortium members, namely, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, and Indian Institute of Technology Patna. Under this project, a high data rate line of sight link was demonstrated in the India Mobile Congress (IMC) 2025.

(d): India has contributed in the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) under the International Mobile Technology (IMT) 2030 framework, also called 6G by industry for inclusion of “ubiquitous connectivity” as one of the six usage scenarios of 6G and coverage, interoperability and sustainability as capabilities of 6G technology. Further, to strengthen India's global leadership in 6G, the Government is also supporting active participation of Indian stakeholders in international standardisation bodies such as 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), ITU and oneM2M through initiatives under the Department of Telecommunications’ Technology Development and Investment Promotion (TDIP) Scheme which provides financial assistance for membership fees, participation in international standardisation meetings, hosting of such meetings in India, pilot testing and validation of telecom products.

MANAGEMENT OF ENCROACHED RAILWAY LAND

2905. ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) the details of the criteria and procedure including the use of surveys and digital mapping adopted by the Government for identifying and classifying railway land under encroachment;

(b) the details of encroachments on railway land, including residential, commercial, institutional and other occupations, category-wise;

(c) whether any mechanism exists for individuals or communities to seek review or appeal against classification of land as encroached and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the number of representations, grievances, appeals and court cases relating to railway land encroachments received during the last three years along with the number of cases disposed of and pending; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish a transparent digital land information and grievance redressal system for verification of railway land records and resolution of disputes 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): Any unauthorised or illegal occupation of railway land that involves temporary or permanent structure is treated as soft and hard encroachment respectively. Regular surveys involving inspections, demarcations and periodical verification of the railway land boundaries are carried out by railway administration and accordingly land records are updated.

Indian Railways works closely with state revenue authorities to ensure continuous verification and updation of land records wherever required.

For maintaining data of total land holding under various usages, including track and structure, plantation/afforestation/cultivation, commercial licensing, vacant land, encroachment and other usages, land asset management system is being used.

The vacant railway land is utilized for infrastructural development viz., Multi Tracking, Railway Workshops, New Passenger Terminals, Cargo Terminals, etc., as per operational needs. Land, which is not immediately required by Railways, is entrusted to Rail Land Development Authority for commercial utilization.

As on 31.03.2026, Indian Railways owns approximately 5.01 lakh hectares of land, out of which about 0.21% (1062.08 ha) of railway land is under encroachment. During the last five years, about 98.02 ha of railway land has been reclaimed from encroachments.

Section 9 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, provides for an appeal that can be preferred against the order of an Estate

Officer before a District Judge. Disposal of representations and appeals on Indian Railways is a continuous process. During the last three years, a total of 3110 court cases have been received, out of which, 1267 have been disposed of .

Additionally, the Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), an online platform, is also available to citizens for lodging grievances including those connected with land.

PROTOTYPE FAST BREEDER REACTOR

2906. SHRI P. P. CHOUDHARY:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

(a) the significance of Kalpakkam's 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor reaching first criticality in April 2026 to fulfill Dr. Homi J. Bhabha's three-stage nuclear vision;

(b) the manner in which Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) indigenous tech, operationalised by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), breeds fissile material to anchor the thorium-based power phase;

(c) the details and the current progress of fleet-mode PHWR construction and the Mahi Banswara project in achieving the targeted 22,480 MW installed capacity by 2031-32; and

(d) the specific interventions implemented to bolster domestic uranium exploration and optimize the nuclear fuel cycle to ensure long-term energy sovereignty?

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 Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) indigenously designed and built at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu has successfully attained its first criticality on 6th April, 2026, marks a major milestone in realizing Dr. Homi J. Bhabha's three-stage nuclear power programme. PFBR is the forerunner for the second stage of its three-stage nuclear power programme. This achievement of attaining first criticality and further power operations paves way for the expansion of the second stage and eventually leading to third stage in future towards long term energy security.

Fast Breeder Reactors form a cornerstone of India's long-term nuclear strategy. By using Uranium–Plutonium Mixed Oxide (MOX) fuel and a Uranium-238 blanket

to breed fissile Plutonium-239, the PFBR generates more fuel than it consumes. This is the first commercial fast reactor in India.

(b): As the principal architect of PFBR, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) a constituent Unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) provided the complete technical foundation across all stages of development, testing, and commissioning. Some of the key areas of contributions from IGCAR towards PFBR:

Engineering and Testing: Providing comprehensive support for the design, analysis, testing, and validation of sodium systems, component assembly, and instrumentation, alongside rigorous inspections at every stage of the project.

Materials and Sodium Technology: Finalizing specialized nuclear-grade materials, advanced safe sodium handling, cleaning techniques, instrumentation, control systems and establishing manufacturing processes for critical components.

Equipment Qualification: Rigorously testing, fine-tuning, and fully certifying all necessary sensors, devices and equipment's for use in the reactor.

Design and Safety Assessment: Developing in-house computational codes for radiation shielding, thermal hydraulics, and reactor physics.

Indigenization: Developing in-house computational codes for radiation shielding, thermal hydraulics, and reactor physics. Achieving nearly 90% domestic manufacturing for PFBR's equipment and systems through extensive

collaboration with Indian industries and handholding industries for gearing up to the stringent quality standards required for the fast reactor ecosystem.

Integrated commissioning: Technical support and manpower were provided during various stages of integrated commissioning and challenges were overcome with synergy and team work.

To ensure the safe initial fuel loading and first approach to criticality, IGCAR executed several highly specialized tasks coordinating smoothly with different agencies involved:

Custom Fuel-Handling Systems: Designing, testing, and commissioning vertical direct fuel-handling machines required for the safe initial loading of nuclear fuel, alongside providing specialized training for commissioning personnel.

Under-Sodium Ultrasonic Imaging: Deploying an advanced ultrasonic imaging tool engineered to safely "see" through opaque liquid sodium, allowing operators to visualize internal reactor mechanisms enabling smooth fuel loading.

High-Temperature Robotic Inspection: Developing and deploying DISHA, a remote-controlled robotic vehicle specifically designed for inspecting critical welds between interspace of reactor vessels at high temperatures satisfying regulatory requirements.

Regulatory and Physics Support: Providing crucial reactor physics support and submitting comprehensive verification reports to assist with regulatory

clearances. The theoretical reactor physics parameters estimated closely matched the reactor's actual performance during the first criticality of PFBR.

The reactor core of the PFBR is surrounded by a blanket of Uranium-238. Fast neutrons convert this fertile material into fissile Plutonium-239, enabling the reactor to produce more fuel than it consumes. The reactor is designed to eventually use Thorium-232 in the blanket. Through transmutation, Thorium-232 will be converted into Uranium-233, the fuel that will power India's third stage of nuclear energy based on thorium.

(c): The first fleet of 10 indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) of 700 MW capacity each, totaling to 7000 MW, is under various stages of implementation. This fleet also includes Mahi Banswara Project-1 to 4 (4 X 700 MW) which is being implemented by ASHVINI, a subsidiary of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Joint Venture of NPCIL & National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).

The construction activities have commenced with the ‘First Pour of Concrete’ in the first project of the fleet i.e. Kaiga-5&6 (2 X 700 MW). Pre-project activities are under progress for the remaining projects of the fleet. Procurement of long delivery equipments and components are in progress for the fleet mode reactors in staggered manner. In respect of Mahi Banswara Project, foundation stone for the project has been laid by Hon’ble Prime Minister. Subsequent to

Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) approval, excavation activity is in progress for Mahi Banswara Rajasthan Atomic Power Project -1 & 2.

The present installed capacity of 8780 MW would reach 22480 MW (including 500 MW PFBR being implemented by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI)) by the year 2031/32, with the progressive completion of these fleet mode projects.

(d) : India is pursuing the Three-Stage Nuclear Power Programme to ensure long-term energy sovereignty. The programme is based on a closed fuel cycle, to achieve optimum utilisation of its limited uranium resources and exploit its abundant thorium reserves. In first stage, domestically available natural uranium is used as fuel in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs), followed by reprocessing of the spent fuel of PHWRs to recover plutonium. In second stage U-238 is further bred into Pu-239 in Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) utilizing reprocessed Pu-239 as fuel. In third stage, only after adequate capacity of FBRs is installed, large scale utilisation of thorium will follow, making use of fissile uranium-233 bred from thorium in a breeder reactor initially utilizing Pu-239 as driver fuel.

Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has the mandate to identify, evaluate and augment mineral resources of uranium in the country. As on date, AMD has established 4,42,800 tonne (t) *in situ* U_3O_8 located in the

States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra.

To boost domestic uranium exploration, AMD has adopted integrated, multi-disciplinary approach (including geophysical, geological, geochemical and radiometric surveys and drilling) in identified thrust areas of the country. Further, AMD is utilising state-of -the-art technology, including heliborne geophysical survey and Artificial Intelligence (AI) & Machine Learning (ML) for mineral potential mapping in selected geological domains of the country. Additionally, new and state-of -the-art analytical equipment have been inducted to AMD's fleet to support its exploration programme.

INCREASING USE OF AI GENERATED DEEPFAKE VIDEOS

2907. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing use of AI-generated deepfake videos and morphed images to impersonate individuals, mislead voters, damage reputations and commit online fraud;

(b) if so, the number of complaints related to deepfake received through the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, CERT-In and other designated agencies during the last two years;

(c) whether any coordination mechanism exists between MeitY, the Ministry of Home Affairs and CERT-In, the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre for urgent handling of viral deepfake content and if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the implementation measures taken by the Union Government following the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media EC) Amendment Rules, 2026; and

(e) the number of requests issued to social media intermediaries for removal or disabling access to deepfake content since the notification of the Information Technology Amendment Rules, 2026 and the percentage of such requests complied within the prescribed three-hour timeline?

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

(a) to (e): Government remains conscious of the threats posed by deepfakes powered by Artificial Intelligence (AI), including synthetic audio, video and text. With an aim to ensure an open, safe, trusted and accountable cyberspace for users, Government of India has enacted the following laws and rules that address various aspects of the deepfake challenge:

The Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act")

- Section 43 prescribes penalty and compensation for damage to computer, computer system etc.
- Section 66 prescribes punishment for computer related offences;
- Covers of fences like identity theft (section 66C), impersonation (section 66D), privacy violations (section 66E), publishing or transmitting obscene or sexually explicit content (sections 67, 67A)
- Provision to issue blocking orders to intermediaries for blocking access to specific information/ link (section 69A)
- Provision to issue notice to intermediaries for removal of information being used to commit unlawful act (section 79)
- Besides, the Act also empowers Police to investigate of fences (Section 78 and 80).

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita,2023 ("BNS")

- Section 319 prescribes punishment for cheating by personation;
- Section 336 prescribes punishment for forgery (includes making false electronic record for the purpose of cheating or harming reputation of any party).

- Section 353 aims to curb the spread of misinformation and disinformation by penalizing the act of making false or misleading statements, rumours, or reports that can cause public mischief or fear.
- Organised cybercrimes involving deepfake content can also be prosecuted under section 111.

The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules")

The IT Rules cast specific obligations on intermediaries to 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 :

- belongs to another person and to which the user does not have any right;
- obscene, pornographic, invasive of privacy, or promotes hate or violence;
- harms children;
- infringes any proprietary rights;
- misleads or deceives the addressee about the origin of message ;
- knowingly and intentionally communicates any misinformation; patently false and untrue information or misleading information;

- impersonates others, including via AI;
- threatens national security or public order;
- violates any applicable law.

Intermediaries must clearly inform users through terms of service and user agreements about the consequences of sharing unlawful content, including content removal, account suspension, or termination.

Social media intermediaries having 50 lakhs or above registered user base in India (SSMIs) are required to comply with following additional obligations:

- SSMIs offering messaging services must help law enforcement trace originators of serious or sensitive content.
- To use automated tools to detect and limit spread of unlawful content.
- Publish compliance reports, appoint local officers, and share physical address based in India for compliances and law enforcement coordination.
- Of fer voluntary user verification, internal appeals, and fair hearing before taking suo-moto action.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

Intermediaries are required to appoint Grievance Officers and resolve complaints within the prescribed timelines. Users can appeal online at https://www.gac.gov.in if their complaints are not addressed by the intermediaries'

Grievance Officers. GACs ensure accountability and transparency of content moderation decisions.

The complaints registered with the Police are investigated by the concerned Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) under the relevant statutory framework. Since 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cybercrime through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs).

Recent Amendments:

On 10th February, 2026, the Government strengthened the regulatory framework by amending the IT Rules, 2021 to address harms arising from synthetically generated information (SGI), including deepfakes and AI-generated content.

Key points related to the amendment are as follows: -

- Intermediaries are required to ensure clear labelling and traceable metadata for permissible AI-generated content, so that users can easily identify synthetically generated material and prevent deception or misuse.
- It further strengthens user accountability and platform due diligence, including mandatory user awareness regarding legal consequences of

unlawful AI-generated content and stronger compliance obligations for social media intermediaries.

- Importantly, the guidelines explicitly cover child sexual exploitation material, non-consensual intimate imagery, impersonation and other harmful AI-generated content, requiring platforms to prevent such content and take prompt action when detected.
- Strengthening of timelines for compliance, including reduced timelines for removal of unlawful information upon actual knowledge upon valid reasoned intimation from the Appropriate Government or court orders (timeline reduced from 36 hours to 3 hours) and for grievance redressal (including special categories such as nudity/impersonation etc.) (timeline reduced from 72 hours to 36 hours and 24 hours to 2 hours for sensitive matters, respectively).
- Intermediaries are obligated to deploy reasonable and appropriate technical measures, including automated tools or other suitable mechanisms, to not allow any user to create, generate, modify, alter, publish, transmit, share, or disseminate, as the case may be, any synthetically generated information that violates any law for the time being in force.
- IT Rules mandates the Significant Social Media Intermediaries (SSMIs) to take reasonable efforts to deploy appropriate technical measures,

including automated tools or other suitable mechanisms, to proactively identify information that depicts any act or simulation in any form depicting rape, child sexual abuse or conduct, whether explicit or implicit, or any information which is exactly identical in content to information that has previously been removed.

In case of failure of the intermediaries to observe the legal obligations as provided in the IT Rules, they lose their exemption from third party information provided under section 79 of the IT Act. They are liable for consequential action or prosecution as provided under any extant law.

AI Governance Guidelines:

The Government has adopted a balanced and pragmatic approach to AI governance. The **India AI Governance Guidelines**, released on **5 November 2025**, provide a risk-based and proportionate framework for the safe, trusted and responsible development and deployment of AI.

Strengthening capabilities under India AI Mission:

The Safe & Trusted AI pillar of the IndiaAI Mission aims to promote the responsible development, deployment and adoption of AI through indigenous governance frameworks, standards, tools and evaluation mechanisms.13 Responsible AI projects have been approved in educational institutions across the country including deepfake detection.

Key initiatives related to deepfake detection include:

- Saakshya, multi-agent framework developed by IIT Jodhpur & IIT Madras for deep fake detection
- AI Vishleshak for improving Audio-Visual forgery detection system
- IIT Kharagpur's project on Real-Time Voice Deepfake Detection System

Coordination Mechanism and Implementation Measures Adopted by Government:

- GACs – Provide an appellate forum at the Central level to challenge decisions of intermediaries.
- Takedown Notices- Intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, are required to remove any unlawful information as and when brought to their knowledge either through a court order or through a reasoned intimation, in writing from the Appropriate Government or its agency. Such unlawful information includes information prohibited under any law for the time being in force in relation to the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India; security of the State; friendly relations with foreign States; public order; decency or morality; in relation to contempt of court; defamation; incitement to an offence relating to the above, or any information which is prohibited under any law for the time being in force. The notices for takedown of any such information on the intermediary platform are sent directly by the respective appropriate

governments or their authorised agencies where the appropriate government can be both the State and Central Government as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

- Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) – Coordinates actions related to cybercrimes across States. Empowers agencies to issue notices for removal or disabling access to unlawful content including deepfakes under the IT Act read with IT Rules, 2021.
- SAHYOG Portal (managed by I4C) – Enables automated, centralized removal notices to intermediaries. Appropriate Government and its authorised agencies across India use it to request removal of unlawful content.
- National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal – Citizens can report incidents through this portal at https://cybercrime.gov.in which has special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Deepfakes, financial frauds, and content misuse are all reportable. A helpline number 1930 is also functional.
- Police – Police officers investigate the cyber crimes.
- Samanvaya Platform: The Samanvaya Platform strengthens cyber fraud investigations by providing analytics-based interstate linkages of criminals and crimes. Its **'Pratibimb'** module maps locations of criminals and crime infrastructure, giving officers actionable visibility.

So far, it has led to the arrest of **12,987 accused**, **1,51,984 criminal linkages, and 70,584 cyber investigation** assistance requests, helping dismantle organised cyber fraud networks efficiently.

Advisories and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):

The government has issued multiple advisories to the intermediaries, including the Social Media Intermediaries, emphasizing the observance of due diligence obligations under the IT Act and IT Rules. The details of the advisories issued and SOPs formulated are as follows:

- An advisory dated 09.02.2026 was issued to intermediaries regarding the responsible handling of information relating to religious matters.
- An advisory dated 16.03.2026 was issued to intermediaries with respect to the generation, hosting, publication, transmission, sharing or uploading of abusive, defamatory, objectionable, derogatory and misleading synthetically generated information.
- A Standard Operating Procedure ("SoP") to curtail dissemination of Non-Consensual Intimate Imagery (NCII) content on online platforms has been formulated and released on 11.11.2025. The SoP provides detailed guidance for victims, intermediaries and law enforcement agencies to ensure prompt and uniform action against the online dissemination of NCII content including intimate or morphed images shared without consent.

Awareness campaigns:

MeitY observes the Cyber Security Awareness Month (NCSAM) during October of every year, Safer Internet Day on 2nd Tuesday of February every year, Swachhta Pakhwada from 1st to 15th February of every year and Cyber Jagrookta Diwas (CJD) on 1st Wednesday of every month by organising various events and activities for citizens as well as the technical cyber community in India.

CERT-In: The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team also regularly issues guidelines on AI-related threats and countermeasures, including deepfake; shares safety and security tips and awareness posters, info-graphics and videos on its official websites and social media handles and is aimed at sensitizing internet users on cyber security attacks and frauds including online safety measures for children. It has published an advisory in November 2024 on deepfake threats and measures that need to be followed to stay protected against deepfakes.

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN SASARAM LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY

2908. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:

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

(a) the current physical and financial progress of the under-construction Sasaram North Junction (Karmadihri) and Rail Over Rail (RoR)/Flyover Project in Sasaram Lok Sabha Constituency along with its targeted completion timeline;

(b) the present status of the doubling of the Ara–Sasaram rail section including the progress made in land acquisition and Final Location Survey (FLS);

(c) whether the Government is considering the proposals for constructing new rail lines between Ara–Bhabhua Road and Sasaram–Chunar and if so, the updated status of the sanctioned/proposed surveys for these routes;

(d) the details of railway stations under Sasaram Lok Sabha Constituency selected under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) along with the funds sanctioned and utilised for upgrading passenger amenities at these stations; and

(e) the details of projects ROBs underpasses and other infra development projects sanctioned, proposed in the said Constituency during the May 2024 to July 2026, year and project-wise?

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

(a) to (e): Rail Over Rail (ROR) at Sasaram connecting Grand Chord line with Ara-Sasaram Line (9 Km) has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹470 Cr. Expenditure of ₹24 Cr has been incurred in this project and ₹52 Cr has been allocated in FY 2026-27. Land acquisition has been completed.

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 depends upon appraisals and approvals by various stakeholders.

Ara-Bhabua Road (122 km) new line not taken forward due to sanctioned work of Ara-Sasaram new line work.

To augment the capacity, Final Location Survey (FLS) for Ara-Sasaram doubling (97 Km) has been sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Sasaram-Chunar is part of existing Delhi-Howrah High Density Network route and presently have 03 line rail network and double line Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor network.

Bihar:

Railway Budget:

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the Bihar is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹1,132 Cr./year
2026-27	₹10,379 Cr. (More than 9 times)

Track construction:

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar is as under:-

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	318 Km	63.6 Km/year
2014-26	2,034 Km	169.5 Km/year (More than 2.5 times)

Projects sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 59 projects (32 New Lines, 01 Gauge Conversions and 26 Doubling), covering a total length of 5,067 km, costing ₹96,651 crore, falling fully/partly in Bihar are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No of sanctioned Projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'26 (in Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'26 (₹ in Cr)
New Lines	32	2,616	533	14,806
Gauge Conversion	1	69	52	544
Doubling/Multi-tracking	26	2,382	465	14,509
Total	**59**	**5,067**	**1,050**	**29,860**

Recently completed projects:

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

SN.	Project	Cost (In Crores of Rs)
1	Patna bridge (28 Km)	3,310
2	Munger rail cum road Bridge (15 Km)	3,040

3	Kosi Bridge (22 Km)	863
4	Daniawan-Biharsharif new line (38 Km)	354
5	Chandan-Banka new line (40 Km)	496
6	Rampurhat-Mandarhill new line (130 Km)	908
7	Maharajganj-Masrakh new line (35 Km)	412
8	Rajgir-Tilaiya & Natesar-Islampur new line (67 Km)	726
9	Jaynagar-Narkatiaganj gauge conversion (260 Km)	967
10	Kaptanganj-Chhapra gauge conversion (234 Km)	819
11	Sakri-Nirmali, Saharasa-Forbesganj gauge conversion (206 Km)	2,113
12	Mansi-Saharsa, Saharsa-Purnia, Banmakhi- Bihariganj gauge conversion (169 Km)	752
13	Sahibganj-Pirpainti doubling (23 Km)	129
14	Maheshkunt-Thanabihpur doubling (32 Km)	115
15	Hajipur-Ramdayalu Nagar doubling (48 Km)	367
16	Pirpainti-Bhagalpur doubling (51 Km)	493
17	Kiul-Gaya doubling (124 Km)	2,462
18	Hajipur-Bachwara doubling (72 Km)	930
19	Araria-Galgalia (Thakurganj) new line (110 Km)	2,132
20	Samastipur-Darbhanga Doubling (38 Km)	874

Ongoing projects:

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

SN.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Sakri-Hasanpur new line (76 Km)	802
2	Fatuha-Islampur new line (167 Km)	3,158
3	Koderma-Tilaiya new line (65 Km)	2,287
4	Hajipur-Sagauli new line (151 Km)	2,820
5	Araria-Supaul new line (96 Km)	2,170

6	Kursela-Bihariganj new line (58 Km)	194
7	Pirpainti-Jassidih new line (97 Km)	2,700
8	Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road new line (59 Km)	1,881
9	Jalalgarh-Kishanganj new line (51 Km)	407
10	Sitamarhi-Nirmali new line (189 Km)	2,833
11	Bihta-Aurangabad new line (120 Km)	3,606
12	Gaya-Chatra and Gaya-Natesar new line (135 Km)	4,543
13	Sultanganj-Katuria new line (77 Km)	291
14	Jaynagar-Bijalpura Gauge conversion (69 Km)	900
15	Dhanbad-Sonnagar 3rd line (291 Km)	7,906
16	Sagauli-Valmikinagar Doubling (110 Km)	1,456
17	Muzaffarpur-Sugauli Doubling (101 Km)	1,745
18	Barauni-Bachwara 3rd & 4th line (32 Km)	486
19	Narkatiaganj-Darbhanga, Sitamarhi-Muzaffarpur doubling (256 Km)	4,080
20	Chhapra-Ballia Patch Doubling (65 Km)	1,046
21	Katihar-Kumedpur and Katihar-Mukuria Doubling (65 Km)	943
22	Son Nagar-Andal Multitracking (749 Km)	12,334
23	Punarakh- Bhaktiyarpur New 4th line & balance 3rd line (28 Km)	422
24	Aluabari Road-Thakurganj Doubling (20 Km)	327
25	Bhagalpur-Jamalpur 3rd line (53 Km)	1,156
26	Bhagalpur-Dumka-Rampurhat doubling (177 Km)	3,169
27	Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir-Tilaiya doubling (104 Km)	2,192
28	Bakthiyarpur-Fatuha 3rd and 4th line (24 Km)	931
29	Punarakh-Kiul 3rd and 4th line (50 Km)	2,668
30	Kiul-Jhajha 3rd Line (54 Km)	962
31	Mansi-Saharsa doubling (44 Km)	499

Completion of Railway projects/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.

Station Redevelopment:

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 of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1,340 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 98 stations including Bhabua Road, Kudra and Sasaram stations of Sasaram Lok Sabha Constituency, are located in Bihar.

The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Bihar are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Bihar	98	Anugraha Narayan Road, Ara, Arariya Court, Bakhtiyarpur, Banka, Banmankhi, Bapudham Motihari, Barahiya, Barauni, Barh, Barsoi Jn, Begusarai, Bettiah, Bhabua Road, Bhagalpur, Bhagwanpur, Bihar Sharif, Bihiya, Bikramganj, Buxar, Chakia, Chausa, Chhapra, Dalsingh Sarai, Darbhanga, Dauram Madhepura, Dehri On Sone, Dholi, Dighwara, Dumraon, Durgauti, Ekma, Fatuha, Gaya, Ghorasahan, Guraru, Hajipur Jn, Jamalpur Jn, Jamui, Janakpur Road, Jaynagar, Jehanabad, Jhanjharpur, Kahalgaon, Karhagola Road, Katihar Jn, Khagaria Jn, Kishanganj, Kudra, Labha, Laheria Sarai, Lakhminia, Luckeesarai Jn, Madhubani, Maheshkhunt, Mairwa, Mansi Jn, Masrakh, Mokama, Motipur, Munger (Monghyr), Muzaffarpur Jn, Nabinagar Road, Narkatiaganj Jn, Naugachia, Nawadah, Paharpur, Patliputra, Patna Jn, Piro, Pirpainti, Rafiganj, Raghunathpur., Rajendra Nagar Terminal (Patna), Rajgir, Ram Dayalu Nagar, Raxaul, Sabaur, Sagauli, Saharsa, Sahibpur Kamal, Sakri, Salauna, Salmari, Samastipur, Sasaram, Shahpur Patoree, Shivanarayanpur, Simri Bakhtiyarpur, Simultala, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Sonpur Jn., Sultanganj, Supaul, Taregna, Thakurganj, Thawe

<u>Completed station of Bihar</u>:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Bihar have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in Bihar are as under:

State	No. of stations	Name of stations

Bihar	08	Banmankhi, DauramMadhepura, Kahalgaon, Pirpainti, Sabaur, Shivanarayanpur, Simultala, Thawe

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

Sasaram Lok Sabha Constituency of Bihar

- **Bhabua Road station**: The work of new platform shelter has been completed. The works of improvement of station building, 12 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area, parking, improvement of platform surface and new toilet block have been taken up.

- **Kudra station**: The work of new platform shelter has been completed. The works of improvement of station building, 6 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area, parking, improvement of platform surface, new toilet block have been taken up.

- **Sasaram station**: The works of new toilet block, platform shelter and entrance gate have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, new canopy, 6 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area, parking and improvement of platform surface have been taken up.

Other Stations of Bihar

- **Gaya station:** The work of new second entry arrival building has been completed. The works of new second entry departure building, main entry new arrival and departure building, new platform no. 8, new platform

shelters, air concourse and improvement of circulating area have been taken up.

- **Muzaffarpur station:** The work of combined terminal building, 3 m wide skywalk (north side), booking counter and office buildings have been completed. The work of main station building (phase-I), elevated road, arrival terminal building, departure terminal building, multi-level car parking, 6m wide skywalk (south side), 18 m wide foot over bridge and sewage treatment plant have been taken up.
- **Sitamarhi station:** The works of temporary booking office, parcel building and coolie rest room have been completed. The works of new second entry station building, main entry station building, overhead water tank and underground water tank have been taken up.
- **Luckeesarai Junction station**: The works of new main entry station building, extension of foot over bridge and improvement of circulating area have been completed. The work of installation of lift for existing foot over bridge has been taken up.
- **Fatuha station:** The works of extension of platform no. 6, improvement of circulating area at second entry and approach road have been completed. The work of new station building, lifts and escalator have been taken up.

- **Anugraha Narayan Road station:** The works of extension and surfacing of platform no. 1/2 & 3/4 and new toilet block have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area, entry/exit gate, new water booths, platform shelter and new 6 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.
- **Dehri On Sone station:** The works of new booking office, new foot over bridge, lifts, improvement of circulating area, new toilet block, new water booth and new platform shelter have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. Development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of a station is carried out based on category of station/condition/traffic handled etc.

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. Bihar is covered under the jurisdiction of four railway zones, namely, Eastern Railway, East Central Railway, North Eastern Railway and Northeast Frontier Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,543 crore has been made for the financial year

2026-27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 677 crore has been incurred so far.

ROBs & RUBs:

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

No. of ROBs/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-26 (Upto May'2026) is as under:

Period	ROBS/ RUBS constructed
2004-14	4,148
2014-26 (Upto May'26)	14,451 (580 in the State of Bihar)

As on 01.06.2026, 4,993 Nos. ROBs/ RUBs works are sanctioned at a cost of approx. ₹1,17,492 Cr on Indian Railways including 328 Nos. ROBs/ RUBs works at a cost of approx. ₹12,250 Cr in the state of Bihar which are at various stages of planning and execution.

There are 12 Nos. ROBs, 03 Nos. RUBs and 08 Nos. LCs in Sasaram Lok Sabha constituency at present. 08 Nos. ROB/ RUB works are sanctioned at a cost of approx. ₹12.15 Cr for elimination of the balance LCs. These works are

held up due to public agitation and fresh feasibility studies have been taken up for these works.

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.

Further, Railways have taken following measures to expedite the progress of work:

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

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

iii. Standardization of superstructure and substructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on the Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been

issued in the form of a compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

ISRO'S ROLE IN FLOOD MAPPING AND DISASTER RESPONSE IN ASSAM

2909. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) the details of the frequency and resolution of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) satellite flood mapping data provided to Assam State Disaster Management Authority during the years 2025 and 2026 monsoon seasons;

(b) the average time lag between satellite data capture and its delivery to State Disaster Management Authorities in Assam

(c) whether real-time or near-real-time satellite flood monitoring is currently available for the Brahmaputra basin and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the timeliness and district-level granularity of ISRO flood data for Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT

OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

(a): During the 2025 monsoon season, 45 flood inundation maps & value-added products and during 2026 monsoon season (up to 28 July 2026), 33 flood inundation maps & value-added products were provided to Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA), covering major floods in the State. ISRO's EOS-04 (RISAT-1A) Microwave satellite data (18m spatial resolution) and Resourcesat 2/2A LISS-IV & AWiFS data (5.8 m & 56m resolution) were used for generating these products. High resolution satellite data of Cartosat-2E PAN & Multispectral (0.65 & 1.6m spatial resolution) and Cartosat-3 PAN & Multispectral (0.28 & 1.1m spatial resolution) are used in damage assessment and in preparing value added products.

(b): The satellite-based flood inundation maps are disseminated to the concerned disaster management authorities within 5 to 6 hours turn-around-time after acquiring the satellite data.

(c): ISRO provides Near Real-Time (NRT) satellite-based flood monitoring for the Brahmaputra Basin. The flood inundation maps & value-added products generated during 2026 for Assam, using Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) and optical satellite data were disseminated through the National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM), Bhuvan platform, and directly to the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA).

(d): ISRO has undertaken several initiatives to improve the timeliness and district-level granularity of flood information for Assam, including use of globally available satellite data, development of semi-automated sensor specific data processing algorithms & flood mapping work-flows, and generating flood reports at district level. The spatial flood inundation data is published in NDEM portal for visualisation at district / sub-district level. High resolution satellite data is used to assess flood damage at district level, subject to the availability of cloud free satellite data.

DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING LAND FOR CEMETERY FOR BURIAL PURPOSE

2910. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that it has become increasingly difficult for members of the Minority Communities to acquire cemetery land for burial purposes and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to direct the State Governments to play a proactive role in helping the minority communities to acquire burial land in the State and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Burial grounds and cremation grounds are a State subject under the Constitution of India (Schedule VII, List II – State List). Accordingly, matters relating to identification, allotment and management of land for burial purposes falls within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. However, the National Commission for Minorities (NCM), a statutory body under the Ministry of Minority Affairs, has received some petitions in which the petitioners have cited instances relating to allotment of land for Cemetery. The Commission took them up with the concerned State Governments/authorities for necessary action.

राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन

2911. श्री जय प्रकाशः

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारीः

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि हिसार और सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में बड़ी संख्या में उपभोक्ता राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन और ऑनलाइन शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली के बारे में पर्याप्त जागरूकता की कमी के कारण अपने उपभोक्ता अधिकारों का प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग करने में असमर्थ हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो हरियाणा में, विशेषकर हिसार और सोनीपत लोक सभा क्षेत्रों में, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन पर प्राप्त शिकायतों, उनके निपटान और चलाए गए जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का डिजिटल माध्यमों से शिकायत दर्ज करने की सुविधा का प्रचार करने तथा स्कूल, कॉलेज और पंचायत स्तर पर विशेष अभियान शुरू करने के लिए ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता जागरूकता बढ़ाने हेतु कोई योजना शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उपर्युक्त लोक सभा क्षेत्रों में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव 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) : सरकार उपभोक्ताओं को उनके अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक करने, हॉलमार्क, आईएसआई-चिह्नित उत्पादों, पैकेबंद वस्तुओं से संबंधित ब्यौरे, डार्क पैटर्न, भ्रामक विज्ञापनों आदि के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करने तथा उन्हें शिकायत निवारण तंत्र से अवगत कराने के माध्यम से अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं से संरक्षण प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से प्रमुख "जागो ग्राहक जागो" अभियान के अंतर्गत देशव्यापी स्तर पर व्यापक उपभोक्ता जागरूकता पहल संचालित कर रही है। उपभोक्ता जागरूकता संदेशों का प्रसार आकाशवाणी, एनएफडीसी, सीबीसी, आईआरसीटीसी, मायगॉव तथा विभाग के आधिकारिक सोशल मीडिया हैंडल्स सहित विभिन्न मल्टीमीडिया माध्यमों से किया जा रहा है। विभाग द्वारा अंग्रेज़ी, हिंदी तथा नौ क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में इंटरैक्टिव वॉयस रिस्पॉन्स सिस्टम (आईवीआरएस) एवं एसएमएस अभियान संचालित किए गए हैं, जिनमें पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों तथा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभाग सोशल मीडिया हैंडल के माध्यम से डिजिटल क्रिएटिव, इन्फोग्राफिक्स और ऑडियो-विज़ुअल सामग्री के द्वारा नियमित रूप से जागरूकता फैलाता है।

विभाग देश भर में आयोजित होने वाले प्रमुख मेलों, त्योहारों और अन्य बड़े सार्वजनिक समारोहों में भाग लेता रहा है, जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में विभिन्न प्रकार के लोग एकत्र होते हैं। इस वर्ष के

दौरान विभाग ने हरियाणा के सूरजकुंड मेले में भी भाग लिया। विभाग ने 2026 में हरियाणा सहित देश भर के सिनेमाघरों में उपभोक्ता जागरूकता पर एक जन सेवा घोषणा वीडियो भी प्रसारित किया। सभी राज्यों एवं केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के साथ साप्ताहिक क्षमता निर्माण सत्रों के माध्यम से जमीनी स्तर पर जागरूकता को सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है। हरियाणा में ऐसे सत्र 9 मई, 2025 तथा 24 जुलाई, 2026 को आयोजित किए गए।

उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग द्वारा संचालित राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन (एनसीएच) देश भर के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए मुकदमेबाजी-पूर्व चरण में उनकी शिकायत निवारण हेतु एकल पहुंच बिंदु के रूप में उभरी है। उपभोक्ता देशभर से हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, कश्मीरी, पंजाबी, नेपाली, गुजराती, मराठी, कन्नड़, तेलुगु, तमिल, मलयालम, मैथिली, संथाली, बांग्ला, ओडिया, असमिया और मणिपुरी सहित 17 भाषाओं में टोल-फ्री नंबर 1915 के माध्यम से अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करा सकते हैं। ये शिकायतें एकीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र (इनग्राम), एक ओम्नी-चैनल आईटी सक्षम केंद्रीय पोर्टल पर विभिन्न चैनलों - व्हाट्सऐप (8800001915), एसएमएस (8800001915), ईमेल (nch-ca@gov.in), एनसीएच ऐप, वेब पोर्टल (consumerhelpline.gov.in) और उमंग ऐप के माध्यम से अपनी सुविधानुसार दर्ज की जा सकती हैं। 1,853 कंपनियां, जिन्होंने 'कन्वर्जेंस' कार्यक्रम के तहत एनसीएच के साथ स्वेच्छा से भागीदारी की है, इन शिकायतों का अपनी निवारण प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सीधे जवाब देती हैं और पोर्टल पर शिकायतकर्ता को फीडबैक प्रदान करती हैं। जिन कंपनियों ने राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन के साथ भागीदारी नहीं की है, उनके खिलाफ प्राप्त शिकायतें निवारण के लिए उन्हीं कंपनियों को भेज दी जाती हैं।

एनसीएच के तकनीकी परिवर्तन ने इसकी कॉल हैंडलिंग क्षमता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की है। एनसीएच पर प्राप्त कॉलों की संख्या जून, 2019 में 67,333 से बढ़कर जून, 2026 में 3,11,100 हो गई है। यह वृद्धि हेल्पलाइन में उपभोक्ताओं के बढ़ते विश्वास को दर्शाती है। इसी प्रकार, प्रति माह

पंजीकृत शिकायतों की औसत संख्या वर्ष 2017 में 37,062 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2026 (जनवरी, 2026 से जून, 2026) में 1,97,000 से अधिक हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, व्हाट्सऐप के माध्यम से शिकायत पंजीकरण में भी तेजी आई है और इस प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से दर्ज शिकायतों का प्रतिशत दिसंबर, 2023 में 12 % से बढ़कर दिसंबर, 2025 में 21% हो गया है, जो डिजिटल संचार माध्यमों के प्रति बढ़ती प्राथमिकता को दर्शाता है। वास्तविक संख्या के संदर्भ में, व्हाट्सऐप के माध्यम से प्राप्त शिकायतें वर्ष 2024 में 2.48 लाख से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025 में 3.98 लाख हो गईं, जबकि केवल जनवरी, 2026 से जून, 2026 की अवधि के दौरान ही इस माध्यम से 2.2 लाख से अधिक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं।

राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन (एनसीएच) की वेबसाइट को भी उन्नत किया गया है, ताकि यह मुकदमेबाज़ी-पूर्व चरण में शिकायत निवारण चाहने वाले भारत भर के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए पहुंच का केंद्रीय बिंदु बन सके। इस वेबसाइट में उन्नत कार्यक्षमता, आधुनिक सुविधाएं और उपयोगकर्ता-केंद्रित डिज़ाइन के साथ बेहतर नेविगेशन शामिल है। इसमें उन्नत सुविधाएं शामिल हैं, जो त्वरित शिकायत समाधान और अधिक कुशल उपयोगकर्ता अनुभव प्रदान करती हैं।

राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन (एनसीएच) ने 25 अप्रैल, 2025 से 30 जून, 2026 की अवधि के दौरान मुकदमेबाज़ी-पूर्व स्तर पर रिफंड संबंधी 1,47,000 से अधिक उपभोक्ता शिकायतों का प्रभावी निपटान कर उपभोक्ताओं को 91 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का रिफंड सुनिश्चित किया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में हरियाणा राज्य और हिसार/सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से एनसीएच पर प्राप्त हुई और निपटाई गई शिकायतों की संख्या का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

राज्य	**वर्ष**	**प्राप्त**	**निपटाई गई / बंद की गई**
हरियाणा	2023	51099	51099
	2024	58171	58171
	2025	83321	83321

प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम

2912. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

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

(क) देश में, राज्य/जिला-वार विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश और जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके) के तहत स्वीकृत उक्त स्कूलों, कॉलेजों और अस्पतालों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है, जिनका निर्माण कार्य निर्धारित समय-सीमा समाप्त होने के बाद भी अधूरा या लंबित है;

(ख) देश में, जिला-वार, विशेषकर उक्त राज्य और निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, ऐसे स्कूलों, कॉलेजों, हॉस्टलों या अस्पतालों का पूरी तरह से निर्मित भवनों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जो स्टाफ की कमी, उपकरणों के अभाव या राज्य सरकार को हस्तांतरित न किए जाने के कारण गैर-कार्यशील बने हुए हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) देश में, राज्य-वार विशेषकर उक्त राज्य और निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई उन निधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जिनके लिए उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र (यूसी) लंबित हैं, साथ ही वर्तमान में लंबित पड़ी अप्रयुक्त राशि की मात्रा कितनी है; और

(घ) परियोजनाओं में अत्यधिक देरी और कम निधि उपयोग की समीक्षा के लिए तंत्र और दोषी निर्माण एजेंसियों के खिलाफ की गई दंडात्मक कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):

(क) : प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय की एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, महिला-केंद्रित परियोजनाएं, पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता, खेल, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा व अन्य सामुदायिक अवसंरचना के क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक बुनियादी ढांचे का सृजन करना है।

प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा किया जाता है, जो निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर उनके निष्पादन एवं पूर्णता हेतु उत्तरदायी हैं। तथापि, कुछ मामलों में भूमि संबंधी विवादों, निविदा प्रक्रिया में विलंब, मौसम की प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों, परियोजना स्थलों में परिवर्तन तथा संबंधित राज्य के हिस्से को जारी करने में होने वाले विलंब के कारण परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में देरी हुई है।

पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान अपूर्ण अथवा लंबित विद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों एवं अस्पतालों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के संबंधित संस्थान भी सम्मिलित हैं, **विवरण–I** में दिया गया है। जौनपुर जनपद, जिसमें जौनपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, में प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) के अंतर्गत कोई परियोजना पूर्णता हेतु लंबित नहीं है।

(ख): प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) के अंतर्गत निर्मित एवं पूर्ण की गई अवसंरचनाओं के संचालन, रखरखाव तथा उन्हें कार्यशील बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है। मंत्रालय ऐसे पूर्ण हो चुके विद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों, छात्रावासों अथवा अस्पतालों के अभिलेख नहीं रखता है, जो कर्मचारियों की कमी, आवश्यक उपकरणों के अभाव या राज्य सरकार को हस्तांतरित न किए जाने के कारण कार्यरत नहीं हैं। अतः इस संबंध में अपेक्षित जानकारी मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग): प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) का कार्यान्वयन वित्त मंत्रालय के व्यय विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित वित्तीय दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप किया जाता है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से राज्यों को सिंगल नोडल एजेंसी (SNA) ढाँचे के अंतर्गत एकमुश्त राशि के रूप में निधियाँ जारी की जा रही हैं, जो एक साझा कोष का हिस्सा होती हैं, जिसमें से राज्य स्वीकृत PMJVK परियोजनाओं के लिए परियोजना की तैयारी, कार्यान्वयन की आवश्यकताओं तथा प्रशासनिक प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर इस निधि का उपयोग करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 1 जुलाई 2025 से PMJVK को SNA-SPARSH प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ एकीकृत कर दिया गया है, जिसके अंतर्गत व्यय की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार 'जस्ट-इन-टाइम (JIT)' तंत्र के माध्यम से निधियाँ जारी की जाती हैं।

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को 285.00 करोड़ रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई है तथा 392.85 करोड़ रुपए के उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र लंबित हैं। पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में जारी की गई निधि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) : प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन एवं निधियों के उपयोग की निगरानी PMJVK पोर्टल तथा PMJVK-निगरानी मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन के माध्यम से की जाती है, जोकि वास्तविक एवं वित्तीय प्रगति, परियोजना स्थिति, व्यय, निधियों के उपयोग, उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्रों की प्रस्तुति, जियो-टैग्ड फोटोग्राफ्स तथा राज्यवार, जिला-वार एवं क्षेत्रवार एमआईएस रिपोर्टों की डिजिटल निगरानी को सुगम बनाते हैं। जुलाई 2025 से SNA-SPARSH प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से निगरानी व्यवस्था और सुदृढ़ हुई है, जिससे सिंगल नोडल एजेंसी प्रणाली के अंतर्गत जस्ट-इन-टाइम निधि निर्गमन एवं वास्तविक समय में प्रगति की निगरानी संभव हो सकी है।

जिन परियोजनाओं में अत्यधिक विलंब, निधियों का कम उपयोग अथवा रिपोर्टिंग में देरी पाई जाती हैं, उनकी नियमित समीक्षा डिजिटल निगरानी, राज्य एवं राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आयोजित समीक्षा बैठकों तथा मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए क्षेत्रीय निरीक्षणों के माध्यम से की जाती है। इन समीक्षाओं के आधार पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को कार्यान्वयन संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने तथा परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने हेतु आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने की सलाह दी जाती है।

प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) की परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की होने के कारण, निर्माण कार्य में लापरवाही या अनुबंधीय दायित्वों के उल्लंघन के लिए उत्तरदायी एजेंसियों के विरुद्ध दंडात्मक कार्रवाई संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा विवरण की शर्तों एवं लागू नियमों के अनुरूप की जाती है।

विवरण-I

PMJVK के अंतर्गत पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सहित ऐसे स्वीकृत विद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों एवं अस्पतालों का राज्यवार विवरण जो अभी भी अपूर्ण/लंबित हैं।

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	निर्माणाधीन पर परियोजनाओं की संख्या
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	41
बिहार	8
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4
कर्नाटक	29
केरल	5
महाराष्ट्र	4
मेघालय	1
मिजोरम	4
राजस्थान	18
सिक्किम	21
तमिलनाडु	4
उत्तर प्रदेश	4

उत्तराखंड	5
पश्चिम बंगाल	6
कुल	**154**

विवरण-II

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई निधियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा, जिनके संबंध में उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र (यूसी) अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं तथा वर्तमान में देश में लंबित अप्रयुक्त शेष राशि का विवरण, विशेषकर संबंधित राज्य एवं निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में।

(राशि: करोड़ रुपये में)

जारी केंद्रीय अंश							
क्र. सं.	**राज्य का नाम**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**कुल केंद्रीय राशि निर्गम**	**कुल लंबित उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र**	**पिछले 3 वर्षों के लंबित उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश			1.86	1.86	6.43	1.86
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश		73.00	103.23	176.23	23.30	23.30
3	असम		129.00	197.56	326.56	83.14	83.14
4	बिहार			-	-	126.17	-
5	छत्तीसगढ़			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	गुजरात			-	-	1.71	-
7	हरियाणा			0.33	0.33	0.03	0.03
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश		5.00	9.13	14.13	0.00	0.00
9	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर			-	-	0.24	-
10	झारखंड			0.18	0.18	59.17	0.18
11	कर्नाटक	23.34	102.00	38.08	163.42	37.74	37.74
12	केरल			1.82	1.82	58.78	1.82
13	मध्य प्रदेश			9.42	9.42	10.57	9.42
14	महाराष्ट्र		20.00	64.33	84.33	12.92	12.92
15	मणिपुर	18.75	50.00	61.83	130.58	-	-

16	मेघालय			34.80	34.80	0.67	0.67
17	मिजोरम	10.00	63.19	125.00	198.19	87.04	87.04
18	नागालैंड		56.00	145.00	201.00	1.06	1.06
19	ओडिशा			0.26	0.26	0.61	0.26
20	पंजाब			0.13	0.13	3.89	0.13
21	राजस्थान		23.50	6.38	29.88	1.43	1.43
22	सिक्किम	26.25	123.73	197.75	347.73	0.00	0.00
23	तमिलनाडु		70.13	137.46	207.59	0.00	0.00
24	तेलंगाना			4.33	4.33	-	-
25	त्रिपुरा		17.50	0.43	17.93	11.17	11.17
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	35.00		250.00	285.00	392.85	285.00
27	उत्तराखंड	18.96	99.00	10.00	127.96	19.44	19.44
28	पश्चिम बंगाल			40.31	40.31	-	-
	कुल	**132.30**	**832.05**	**1,439.62**	**2,403.97**	**938.36**	**576.62**

REDEVELOPMENT OF LALGUDI RAILWAY STATION UNDER ABSS

2913. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) the physical and financial progress of the redevelopment works undertaken at the Lalgudi railway station, the primary railhead serving the Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the specific passenger amenities including new extended platforms, executive waiting halls and improved facade lighting completed under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) during the said period;

(c) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised by the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) or the zonal railways for the said structural modernisation project;

(d) whether the Government has identified constraints regarding the lack of adequate local bus connectivity and high auto-rickshaw fares affecting passengers commuting from Lalgudi station and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the redeveloped station strictly complies with universal accessibility standards for Divyangjan passengers?

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

(a) to (e): Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

Lalgudi station of Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency, located in Tamil Nadu, has been identified for development under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

At **Lalgudi station,** the works of entrance arch, improvement of circulating area, parking, platform surface at platform no. 1, 2 & 3, new toilet and signages have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, lighting, porch, booking office, waiting hall, platform shelter, water booths and approach road have been taken up.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like ‘One Station One Product’
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1340 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 77 stations, including Lalgudi station of Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency, are located in Tamil Nadu. 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.

Completed Stations of Tamil Nadu:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Tamil Nadu have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in Tamil Nadu are as under:

State	No. of stations	Name of stations
Tamil Nadu	26	Ambasamudram, Bommidi, Chennai Park, Chidambaram, Chinna Salem, Coonoor, Karaikkudi Junction, Kulitturai, Mambalam, Manaparai, Mannargudi, Morappur, Namakkal, Palani, Paramakkudi, Pollachi Junction, Polur, Samalpatti, Sholavandan, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St. Thomas Mount, Thiruvarur Junction, Tiruvannamalai, Udagamandalam, Vriddhachalam Junction

The activities for development at other stations of Tamil Nadu have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- **Rameswaram station:** The works of revamping of Multi Functional Complex building into retiring rooms, structural works of East and North terminal building, parcel office, residential tower, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, substation building and sewage treatment plant have been completed. The finishing works of East terminal building and North terminal building, departure forecourt, sewage treatment plant, arrival forecourt, platform shelter and improvement of waiting hall have been taken up.

- **Chennai Egmore station:** The work of parcel building, structural works of Gandhi-Irwin (GI) road side multi-level car parking, Poonamallee High (PH) road side multi-level car parking and sub-station building have been completed. The work of finishing of GI side multi-level car parking, PH side multi-level car parking, substation building, structural work of GI side terminal building, foundation work of PH side terminal building, arrival foot over bridge and air concourse have been taken up.
- **Virudhunagar station:** The works of improvement of circulating area, parking, entry/exit gate, installation of Coach Indication Boards and Train Indication Boards have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, entrance porch and 6 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.
- **Karur Junction station:** The works of improvement of station building, 12 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area, parking, main entrance gate, waiting hall, toilets, parcel office building, improvement of platform surface and widening of platform no. 1 have been completed. The works of lifts and escalators have been taken up.
- **Thanjavur Junction station:** The works of entrance porch, improvement of circulating area, concourse, subway, platform shelter,

arrival lobby, exit gate, booking office, installation of Coach Indication Board, Train Indication Board and signages have been completed. The works of parking, lift and escalator have been taken up.

- **Villupuram Junction station:** The works of new arrival building, Government Railway Police building, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, booking office, parking, parcel office and signages have been completed. The works of 6 m wide foot over bridge, improvements of circulating area, concourse, departure building, entrance gate, installation of Coach Indication Board, Train Indication Board and escalator have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways, including provision of passenger amenities like extension of platform, waiting hall, lighting, amenities for Divyangjan, 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 / 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. Tamil Nadu is covered under the jurisdiction of three railway zones, namely, Southern Railway, South Western Railway and South Coast Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 5,931 crore has been made over the last three financial years and current financial year, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 5,198 crore has been incurred so far.

Dindigul – Villupuram doubling project has already been commissioned at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,000 crore by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL).

The bus connectivity to the station and auto rikshaw fare falls under the jurisdiction of the local authority/ state government. Further the approach road connecting to the lalgudi station is narrow and falling in the jurisdiction of local authorities.

Indian Railways is taking all efforts 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 ramps at entrance, accessible parking, low height ticket counter/help booths, toilets,

drinking water booth, sub-ways/foot over bridges with ramps/lifts, standard signages including Braille signages and tactile pathways for visual impairment, etc., which have been taken up for implementation in a phased manner and on the principles of reasonable accommodation.

ONORC IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

2914 SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any independent outcome evaluation of the implementation of the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) initiative in Himachal Pradesh to assess its effectiveness in ensuring portability of foodgrain entitlements particularly for seasonal migrant workers, construction workers and other vulnerable beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether such evaluation examined authentication success rates, transaction failures, portability usage, grievance redressal mechanisms and beneficiary satisfaction especially in rural, remote and hilly areas of the said State and if so, the major findings and recommendations of such evaluation;

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen or revise the implementation framework of ONORC for geographically difficult and hilly States based on the findings of such evaluation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Government has not conducted any independent outcome evaluation of the implementation of the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) initiative in Himachal Pradesh to assess its effectiveness in ensuring portability of foodgrain entitlements particularly for seasonal migrant workers, construction workers and other vulnerable beneficiaries. However, in order to strengthen implementation of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, the Department of Food and Public Distribution conducted the concurrent evaluation for assessment of the implementation of PMGKAY during 2025-26. The assessment outcomes are generated at National/State level.

The State of Himachal Pradesh performs strongly in Service Delivery and Grievance Redressal & Governance, supported by effective foodgrain distribution systems, strong Vigilance committee awareness and active monitoring mechanisms, while the state performs moderately in Digital inclusion. As per the

concurrent evaluation survey, the Estimated percentage with respect to different Service Delivery indicators related to ONORC are given at **Statement.**

The Government has taken following steps to strengthen the Public Distribution System (PDS) including ONORC:

(i) **Offline Functionality of e-PoS Devices:** e-PoS devices deployed at Fair Price Shops are equipped with offline transaction capability, enabling authenticated distribution of foodgrains to continue in areas of limited or no internet connectivity. Such devices synchronise the recorded transactions with the central PDS system once network connectivity becomes available, ensuring no eligible beneficiary is denied their entitlement on account of connectivity gaps.

(ii) **Multiple Modes of Authentication:** To address biometric authentication failures common in remote and hilly terrain, the Department has provisioned alternate authentication modes, including Aadhaar-based OTP authentication, IRIS scan, and Fusion Finger, along with a nominee facility, ensuring that genuine beneficiaries are not deprived of foodgrains.

(iii) **SMART-PDS Rollout:** The SMART-PDS reform initiative, covering Ration Card Management, Distribution, Supply Chain and Grievance modules, is being extended to all States/UTs.

(iv) Strengthened Grievance Redressal: Beneficiaries in geographically difficult States can access the Anna Sahayata AI-enabled WhatsApp/IVRS grievance system, universal 1967/1800-series toll-free helplines, and the Mera Ration mobile application to report and track resolution of any portability or entitlement-related issues, in their own language.

(v) Rightful Targeting: Data-driven Rightful Targeting exercises are being undertaken to keep the beneficiary database accurate and updated, thereby ensuring that the benefits of ONORC portability reach genuine NFSA households across all States/UTs, including those in difficult terrain.

STATEMENT

Service Delivery indicators related to ONORC

S.No.	As per the Survey, Estimated percentage of indicators	State
1.	FPSs enabled for ONORC transactions	72.3
2.	FPSs actively implementing ONORC services	27.3
3.	Beneficiaries aware of ONORC portability services	19.2

PM-SGMBY IN WEST BENGAL

2915. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the number of households registered under the Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) in the country, State and district-wise for West Bengal;

(b) the number of households where solar panels have been installed under PM-SGMBY, district-wise for West Bengal particularly in Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Uttar Dinajpur districts;

(c) the targeted number of households likely to be registered under this yojana in West Bengal, district-wise;

(d) the quantum of electricity generated under this yojana; and

(e) whether urban and rural areas with high electricity demand are being prioritized for the yojana and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) : The PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) is a demand-driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country including urban and rural areas with high electricity demand, having a grid-connected electricity connection with the local DISCOM, can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of RTS systems by applying on the National Portal (www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in) of the scheme.

Under the scheme, since its launch in February 2024, a total of 76,81,382 applications have been received, 41,19,791 roof top solar (RTS) systems have been installed, benefitting 49,62,050 households across the country, as on 31.07.2026. The state/UT-wise details are placed at **Statement-I.**

Similarly, Under the scheme, since its launch in February 2024, a total of 3403 RTS systems have been installed, benefitting 3818 households in the State of West Bengal, as on 31.07.2026. The District-wise details including for the Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Uttar Dinajpur districts are placed at **Statement-II.**

The state Government of West Bengal in the budget for 2026-27, has announced a target of 2 lakh RTS systems installation in the state under the PMSG: MBY.

Under the PMSG: MBY, it has been estimated that RTS installation in one crore households may produce renewable electricity of 1,000 billion units during the 25 years of lifetime of the RTS systems.

STATEMENT-I

The state/UT wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY across the country (As on 31.07.2026)

S No.	State/UT	Applications (Nos)	Installations (Nos.)	Households Covered (Nos.)
1	Gujarat	1171567	773369	1117773
2	Maharashtra	1450141	702461	1091035
3	Uttar Pradesh	1170693	715951	723615
4	Kerala	421734	310544	317390

5	Rajasthan	455535	277861	286975
6	Andhra Pradesh	904508	266417	270932
7	Madhya Pradesh	224600	158323	163708
8	Assam	441052	162688	163269
9	Odisha	299481	153684	154776
10	Haryana	193038	117135	127065
11	Tamil Nadu	105040	87039	103004
12	Uttarakhand	142028	97219	97583
13	Chhattisgarh	193312	84677	87171
14	Telangana	86897	55596	71367
15	Jammu and Kashmir	86287	39415	39568
16	Karnataka	56257	23185	35683
17	Bihar	90328	24774	25416
18	Punjab	26904	17487	17496
19	NCT of Delhi	53987	10748	15729
20	Himachal Pradesh	17352	11992	12025
21	Meghalaya	1008	61	9307
22	Puducherry	6532	4873	4950
23	Goa	4567	3386	4627
24	Tripura	7922	4519	4531
25	West Bengal	44524	3403	3818
26	Jharkhand	10376	3331	3561
27	Ladakh	2647	2050	2050
28	Manipur	3307	1571	1571
29	Chandigarh	1632	1386	1386
30	Mizoram	1509	1367	1370
31	Lakshadweep	1394	1199	1199
32	DNH & DD	3422	1156	1156
33	Nagaland	889	449	449
34	A&N Islands	677	415	435
35	Sikkim	158	59	59
36	Arunachal Pradesh	77	1	1
	Total	**76,81,382**	**41,19,791**	**49,62,050**

STATEMENT-II

The district wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY in the state of West Bengal (As on 31.07.2026)

S No.	District	Application (Nos)	Installation (Nos.)	Households covered (Nos.)
1	Alipurduar	417	19	19
2	Bankura	2425	62	62
3	Birbhum	2677	127	127
4	Cooch Behar	413	43	43
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	406	40	40
6	Darjeeling	852	42	42
7	Hooghly	2502	329	329
8	Howrah	1520	114	114
9	Jalpaiguri	542	32	32
10	Jhargram	758	14	14
11	Kalimpong	43	0	0
12	Kolkata	3336	1044	1416
13	Malda	890	26	26
14	Murshidabad	4208	109	124
15	Nadia	2922	149	149
16	North 24 Parganas	3123	340	340
17	Paschim Bardhaman	1516	154	182
18	Paschim Medinipur	2559	158	158
19	Purba Bardhaman	3582	185	185
20	Purba Medinipur	6946	143	143
21	Purulia	299	16	16
22	South 24 Parganas	2026	131	131
23	Uttar Dinajpur	562	126	126
	Total	**44524**	**3403**	**3818**

ROBS, RUBS AND LEVEL CROSSING IN WARANGAL DISTRICT

2916. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) the details of Railway Over Bridges (ROBs), Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) and level crossings elimination works sanctioned in Warangal district during the last five years along with the location, sanctioned cost and funding pattern of each project, year-wise; and

(b) the present status of each project including works completed, projects under execution, expenditure incurred and the expected date of their completion?

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

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

No. of ROBs/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-26 (Upto May'26) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-26 (Upto May'26)	14,451 Nos. (520 Nos. in the State of Telangana)

As on 01.06.2026, 4,993 Nos. ROB/ RUB works are sanctioned at a cost of approx. ₹ 1,17,492 Cr on Indian Railways including 118 Nos. ROB/ RUB at a cost of approx. ₹ 4,883 Cr in the state of Telangana which are at various stages of planning and execution.

As on 01.06.2026, there are 3 ROBs, 7 RUBs and 8 LCs in Warangal District. 4 works have been taken up in Warangal District for construction of ROBs/ RUBs. The details are as under:

#	LC Details	ROB/ RUB	Cost of work (₹ in Cr approx.)	Remarks
1	LC No. 64 at km 381/28-30 between Warangal - Chinatalpalli	ROB	77	Tender has been awarded.
2	LC No. 69/M at km 397/24-26 between Yelgur - Nekkonda	ROB	100	The work of GAD and estimate have been taken up.
3	LC No. 74 at km 412/23-25 between Nekkonda - Intikanne	RUB	8	The Contract was terminated after which work is held up due to court order.
4	LC No. 70 at km 402/12-14 between Yelgur - Nekkonda	RUB	12	Railway portion has been completed. Approach work has been taken up.

In addition, works for construction of ROBs at 3 LCs (LC No. 60 at km 369/14-16 between Kazipet – Warangal, LC No. 66 at km 380/20-22 between Yelgur - Nekkonda and LC No. 67 at km 391/4-6 between Yelgur - Nekkonda) in Warangal District are taken up by the State Government at its cost.

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 and substructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on the Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of a compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

KOTEGANGUR COACHING DEPOT PROJECT AT SHIVAMOGGA, KARNATAKA

2917. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) the details of the Kotegangur Coaching Depot project at Shivamogga, Karnataka along with the year of sanction, approved cost, scope of works and the facilities proposed to be created under the project during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the present status of implementation of the said project including the physical and financial progress achieved, expenditure incurred vis-à-vis the sanctioned cost and the original target date and revised timeline for their completion;

(c) whether the implementation of the said project has been delayed and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of funds allocated and released for the said project during the last five years along with the expenditure incurred during the said period, year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite completion of the Kotegangur Coaching Depot and the expected timeline for commissioning the facility there?

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

(a) to (e): The work of Kotegangur coaching depot has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 76.01 crore. The facilities proposed are as under:-

- 2 nos. of pit lines of 24 coach length
- 2 nos. stabling lines & 1 no. loop line
- Staff Quarters
- Sick line covered shed
- Service buildings
- Station building and
- Machinery and Plant.

The work of Station Building and Service Building has been completed. The foundation work of Sick Line covered shed has been completed. The work of Pit Line, Stabling Line, Loop Line, Staff Quarters is under progress. 31.3 acres land out of 38 acres has been acquired. The balance land acquisition of 6.7 acres, required for shunting neck, is being expedited in coordination with State Govt.

Till 31.03.2026, an expenditure of ₹ 58.82 crore has been incurred. During the current financial year allocation of ₹ 9.5 crore has been provided.

WASTAGE OF FOOD

2918. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether the country wastes food worth approximately Rs. 1.55 lakh crore annually, with nearly 78–80 million tonnes of food lost each year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, comparatively with other countries' and our States' details;

(c) whether this massive wastage occurs while around 194 million people in the country remain undernourished, highlighting a severe breakdown in food distribution and logistics;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the crisis is driven by poor cold chain infrastructure, weak supply chains and high consumer wastage;

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(g) the corrective steps being taken by the Government to educate the people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (f): India operates the world's largest food security safety net under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), providing free foodgrains to over 80 crore beneficiaries transparently through digitized Targeted Public Distribution Systems (TPDS) enabled by 'One Nation, One Ration Card' (ONORC). Food grain losses within the central pool managed by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) are kept minimal through scientific storage and preservation methods. For an efficient supply chain management, FCI introduced ANNA DARPAN an integrated supply chain operations management system designed to enhance efficiency, transparency and real-time visibility across FCI’s end-to-end operation.

Food loss and wastage occur at different stages of the food supply chain due to multiple factors such as post-harvest handling, storage, transportation, processing, retail practices and consumer behavior. In order to mitigate infrastructure gaps, the Government has proactively implemented following measures to upgrade storage and logistics networks:

(a) Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF): Providing medium-to-long term debt financing facilities for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management infrastructure like cold storage units and refrigerated vans etc. and community farming assets.

(b) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY): Aimed at the creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet, including the setting up of Integrated Cold Chains and Value Addition infrastructure.

(c) PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme: Supporting capacity building and formalization of micro food processing units to curb localized losses.

(g): Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) launched a social initiative called "Save Food Share Food" which aims to promote surplus food donation to prevent food waste in food industry including food caterers. FSSAI developed a website www.sharefood.fssai.gov.in as repository of information on this initiative. The website provides information related to the network on prevention of food waste. Mission LiFE, an initiative of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, promotes individual and collective action towards lifestyle for environment. Sustainable consumption and reduction of food waste are important component of the initiative.

स्पेस वेंचर कैपिटल फ़ंड

2919. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र के स्टार्टअप के लिए घोषित वेंचर कैपिटल फंड के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) उक्त निधि के अंतर्गत निवेश प्राप्त करने के लिए स्टार्टअप और एमएसएमई के लिए क्या पात्रता मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं; और

(ग) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उक्त निधि से कुल कितनी राशि जारी की गई है और इससे देश की अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने का अनुमान 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) : यह फंड दिनांक 31-10-2025 को सेबी की मंज़ूरी मिलने के बाद से क्रियाशील है। दिनांक 24-07-2026 तक, योगदान समझौता के अंतर्गत इन-स्पेस ने "अंतरिक्ष वेंचर कैपिटल फंड" में कुल **₹188.93 करोड़ (वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष अर्थात 2026-27 के ₹182.87 करोड़ सहित)** का योगदान दिया है। अंतरिक्ष वेंचर कैपिटल फंड की निवेश समिति ने निवेश के लिए तीन स्टार्टअप्स को चुना है।

(ख) : अंतरिक्ष वेंचर कैपिटल फंड (एवीसीएफ) को सेबी-पंजीकृत श्रेणी II वैकल्पिक निवेश फंड (एआईएफ) के तौर पर प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, वाणिज्यिकरण एवं प्रचालन प्रवर्द्धन में सहयोग प्रदान करने हेतु उभरते हुए स्पेस-टेक स्टार्टअप्स को इक्विटी कैपिटल प्रदान करने के मुख्य उद्देश्य के साथ स्थापित किया गया है।

निधि निवेश के उद्देश्य और निवेश की रणनीति (अनुच्छेद 2.7.2 और 2.7.3) के अनुसार निवेश किया जाता है और ये सेबी (अल्टरनेटिव इन्वेस्टमेंट फंड्स) विनियमन, प्राइवेट प्लेसमेंट मेमोरेंडम और निधि से जुड़े अन्य दस्तावेज़ों के लागू प्रावधानों के अधीन होते हैं।

अनुच्छेद 2.7.2 और 2.7.3 निम्नानुसार हैं:

2.7.2 निधि निवेश का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य विकास के विभिन्न चरणों में मौजूद उभरते हुए स्पेस-टेक स्टार्टअप्स को अति आवश्यक इक्विटी कैपिटल उपलब्ध कराना और प्रचालन प्रवर्द्धन तथा नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के वाणिज्यिकरण में मदद करना है, ताकि संबंधित स्टार्टअप्स भारत की व्यापक अंतरिक्ष संबंधी महत्वाकांक्षाओं में योगदान दे सकें **("निवेश उद्देश्य")**।

2.7.3 एक रणनीति के तौर पर, यह निधि विकास के अलग-अलग चरणों में उभरते हुए स्पेस-टेक स्टार्टअप्स में निवेश, और उनके प्रचालन प्रवर्द्धन, नई प्रौद्योगिकी के वाणिज्यिकरण और स्टार्टअप्स को भारत की व्यापक अंतरिक्ष संबंधी महत्वाकांक्षाओं में योगदान देने हेतु सशक्त बनाने में मदद करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करेगा ("**निवेश रणनीति**")। इस निधि द्वारा किए गए या किए जाने वाले सभी निवेश, एआईएफ विनियमों में निर्दिष्ट निवेश से जुड़ी पाबंदियों (यदि कोई हो) के अधीन होंगे।

(ग) : वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्षः 2026-27 में, योगदान समझौता के अंतर्गत निधि प्रबंधक द्वारा बताई गई निवेश की ज़रूरतों के आधार पर इन-स्पेस का योगदान ₹182.87 करोड़ है। इस समय, वेंचर कैपिटल फंड जारी करने से देश की अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था में प्रतिशत के हिसाब से कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है, इसका कोई सटीक अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस निधि के अंतर्गत निवेश का उद्देश्य अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र के योग्य स्टार्टअप्स को प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, वाणिज्यिकरण और प्रचालन प्रवर्धन के लिए पूंजी उपलब्ध कराना है। अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था पर समग्र प्रभाव का आकलन समय के साथ पोर्टफोलियो स्टार्टअप्स/कंपनियों के प्रदर्शन के आधार पर किया जाएगा।

INSTALLATION OF ROOF TOP SOLAR SYSTEMS ON GOVERNMENT OFFICES

2920. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) whether all Central Government offices have been directed to install roof top solar systems;

(b) if so, the number of Government buildings that have installed roof top solar systems;

(c) the estimated reduction in electricity expenditure achieved therefrom;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make roof top solar mandatory in all Government institutions; and

(e) if so, the timeline fixed for achieving this objective?

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

(a) to (e): Presently, there is no proposal to make installation of roof top solar (RTS) mandatory in all Government institutions, however, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) had requested all Central Government Ministries/Departments to issue necessary directions to all departments, office and institutions for utilisation of vacant roof tops of their buildings for installation of solar panels. All States/UTs have also been requested to issue necessary directions for installation of RTS systems on all buildings owned by them.

Further, saturation of Government buildings by installation of RTS systems is one of the components of the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY). Detailed guidelines in this regard providing various implementation

models and allocating Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) with experience in deployment of renewable energy technologies to assist Central Ministries & States/UTs in deploying RTS systems on their buildings, have been issued.

However, no Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is available for government buildings as installation of RTS systems is financially viable for them even without CFA.

The Union Territories namely Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, and Ladakh have reported saturation in solarisation of Government buildings with installation of RTS systems.

MNRE has received Action Plans from the respective Ministries for solarisation of 41,972 Central Government buildings of which 24,376 buildings have been solarised with a cumulative installed capacity of about 854 MW as on 16.7.2026.

Similarly, the States/UTs reported solarisation of 81,754 Government buildings with a cumulative installed capacity of about 1,447 MW.

The reduction in electricity expenditure on installation of RTS systems will depend upon various factors including the applicable electricity tariff, cost of installation of RTS systems and solar power generated from the RTS systems. The same may vary for different Government buildings.

PIT/STABLE LINES AT AMB ANDAURA, HIMACHAL PRADESH

2921. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether any proposal to create a dedicated washing facility with associated pit/stabling lines at Amb Andaura/nearby is being considered to speed up turnaround time of rakes, thereby facilitating the introduction of more long distance express services to Amb Andaura and beyond and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of Nangal-Una-Daulatpur Chowk-Kartoli-Talwara-Mukerian broad gauge rail line, along with details of commissioning, construction progress and pending works under this said Project, section-wise;

(c) the salient features of the newly inaugurated Amb Andaura station on this line, under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS);

(d) the details of passenger amenities available at Una Himachal and Daulatpur Chowk Station such as platforms, FOBs, waiting halls, parking facilities etc;

(e) the details of annual passenger footfall of the station of this line during the last three years, station and year-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to augment long distance express connectivity from Amb Andaura, in view of the completion of new sections of the said project and rising passenger demand in Una district of Himachal Pradesh?

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

(a) to (f): Washing Pit-Line facilities are planned and executed as per operational and maintenance requirement. Currently, washing pit-line facilities are available at Chandigarh, Kalka and Ambala which are considered sufficient to meet the current and near future requirements of Amb Andaura and its nearby areas.

Amb Andaura is an existing station on Nangal Dam- Daulatpur Chowk- Kartoli line. The status of Nangal Dam- Daulatpur Chowk- Mukerian project is as under:

Nangal Dam - Daulatpur Chowk - Kartoli Punjab section (70 Kms) of this project has been commissioned. Works have been taken up in Kartoli Punjab – Mukerian (52 Kms). Section wise progress is as under:

Section	Status
Daulatpur Chowk- Kartoli Punjab (10.5 km)	Commissioned
Kartoli Punjab – Talwara (13.65 km)	Works taken up on 01 Major Bridge. Works taken up on 07 Minor Bridges. Works taken up on 02 ROBs. 06 out of 08 RUBs completed and Works taken up in Balance.
Talwara –Mukerian (28.70 km)	Works taken up on 15 Major Bridges. 34 out of 40 RUBs completed, Works taken up in balance. 2 out of 3 Station Buildings completed, Works taken up in balance.
Patial – Bhangala (9.89 km)	Works taken up on 02 Major Bridges.

	Works taken up on 1 RUB.

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 of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like ‘One Station One Product’
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems

- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1340 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 04 stations, including Amb Andaura station, are located in Himachal Pradesh. Development works have been completed at Baijnath Paprola and Amb Andaura stations.

At Amb Andaura station, located in Himachal Pradesh, the works of improvement of station building, new entrance porch, improvement of circulating area, parking, waiting room, improvement of platform surface, 12 m wide foot over bridge, new waiting lounge, toilets, platform shelters, improved lighting, installation of Train Indication Boards, improved seating arrangements, landscape, lifts and ramps on 12 m wide foot over bridge have been completed under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

Palampur Himachal and Shimla stations are under master planning / tendering stage. Master Planning is an iterative process requiring optimization and the time frame and other details for such optimization cannot be indicated at this stage.

At Una Himachal station, located in Himachal Pradesh, facilities like adequate lighting arrangements, platform shelter, high level platform, waiting hall, water coolers and drinking water taps, foot over bridge, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangement, etc. are available. The works of foot over bridge, widening of entry road and platform shelter have been completed in the recent years. The works of improvement of circulating area, parking, improvement of station building, platform upgradation and amenities for Divyangjans have been sanctioned.

At Daulatpur Chowk station, located in Himachal Pradesh, facilities like adequate lighting arrangements, platform shelter, high level platform, waiting hall, water cooler and drinking water taps, urinal, lavatories, seating arrangement, etc. are available.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways including provision of passenger amenities like platform upgradation, Foot Over Bridge, waiting hall, parking, 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.

Passenger footfall for FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 for section Nangal – Una Himachal – Daulatpur Chowk – Kartoli is as under:

FY	Passenger Footfall
2023-24	25.77 Lakh

2024-25	30.56 Lakh
2025-26	31.87 Lakh

Indian Railways (IR) constantly endeavours to improve connectivity and facilitate travelling passengers and to this end the following have been undertaken during 2025-26 and 2026-27 (upto July, 2026) which *inter alia* caters to the needs of passengers of Amb Andaura:

1. Introduction of 14501/14502 Ambala Cantt.-Kartoli Express w.e.f 19.07.2026 with stoppage at Daulatpur Chowk, Amb Andaura and Una Himachal.
2. Extension of 12325/12326 Kolkata-Nangal Dam Express upto Amb Andaura w.e.f 06.06.2026.
3. Extension of 64511/64512 Saharanpur-Una Himachal Passenger upto Amb Andaura w.e.f 19.07.2025.

Accordingly, at present, Amb Andaura station is served by 20 train services (listed below) providing connectivity *inter alia* to destinations like Delhi, Kolkata, Gandhinagar, Haridwar etc.

SN	Train No. and Name
1	22447 New Delhi-Amb Andaura Vande Bharat Express
2	22448 Amb Andaura-New Delhi Vande Bharat Express
3	12057 New Delhi-Daulatpur Chowk Jan Shatabdi Express
4	12058 Daulatpur Chowk-New Delhi Jan Shatabdi Express
5	12325 Kolkata-Amb Andaura Express
6	12326 Amb Andaura-Kolkata Express
7	14053 Delhi-Kartoli Punjab Express

8	14054 Kartoli Punjab-Delhi Express
9	14501 Ambala Cantt-Kartoli Punjab Express
10	14502 Kartoli Punjab-Ambala Cantt 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	64563 Raipur Hariyana -Amb Andaura MEMU
18	64564 Amb Andaura-Raipur Hariyana MEMU
19	74991 Ambala Cantt-Daulatpur Chowk DEMU
20	74992 Daulatpur Chowk-Ambala Cantt DEMU

Besides, introduction of new train services/extension of services, is an on-going process, 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.
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section.

DISTRESS SALE OF FOODGRAINS

2922. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government from farmers' organizations of Rajasthan regarding the distress sale of foodgrains due to procurement delays;

(b) the details of the crop procurement centres established in Rajasthan for the current marketing season, district-wise;

(c) the details of quantity of foodgrains successfully procured under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) in the said State during the current season compared to the target set; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to decentralize the procurement system and prevent such distress sales?

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

(a): The Government of Rajasthan has informed that wheat procurement operations at Minimum Support Price (MSP) commenced as schedule in the State during Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2026-27 and that no complaints have been received from farmers' organizations in Rajasthan.

(b): A total 448 number of procurement centres have been established in Rajasthan during RMS 2026-27. The district-wise details of procurement centres established during RMS 2026-27 are enclosed as **Statement**.

(c): A total quantity of 27.12 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) wheat has been procured against the procurement estimate of 28.50 LMT in Rajasthan during RMS 2026-27.

(d): The Government of India has signed a Mamorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Govt. of Rajasthan for procurement of wheat in 09 districts on behalf of Central Government directly and/or through its Agencies under Decentralised mode (DCP), for contribution to the Central Pool. The Government of India has proposed to the Govt. of Rajasthan to take necessary measures to gradually shift all other districts towards Decentralized (DCP) mode of procurement.

Following steps have been also taken by the Government to prevent distress sales:

i. Timely commencement of procurement operations.
ii. Establishment of adequate number of procurement centres.
iii. Prompt MSP payments to farmers.
iv. Availability of adequate manpower and logistics.
v. Conducting awareness campaigns.
vi. Adequate storage capacity for procurement of wheat.
vii. Close coordination with State procurement agencies.

STATEMENT

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF WHEAT PROCUREMENT CENTERS FOR RMS 2026-27									
S.No.	**Division**	**District**	**FCI**	**Rajfed**	**Tilam Sangh**	**NAFED**	**NCCF**	**RSFSCS**	**Total**
1	Ajmer	Ajmer	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2		Beawar	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
3		Bhilwara	7	1	0	0	0	0	8
4		Didwana-Kuchaman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5		Tonk	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
6		Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ajmer Division Total			**15**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**19**
7	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	3	0	0	1	2	0	6
8		Deeg	6	0	0	0	2	0	8
9		Karauli	5	0	0	0	2	0	7
10		Sawai Madhopur	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
11		Dholpur	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bharatpur Division Total			**20**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**27**
12	Jaipur	Alwar	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
13		Khairthal-Tijara	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
14		Jaipur	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
15		Kotputli-Behror	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
16		Dausa	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
17		Sikar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18		Jhunjhunu	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Jaipur Division Total			**27**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**
19	Kota	Kota	7	46	10	0	5	0	68
20		Bundi	10	27	7	4	13	0	61
21		Baran	4	12	6	3	1	0	26
22		Jhalawar	4	5	12	3	0	0	24

Kota Division Total			**25**	**90**	**35**	**10**	**19**	**0**	**179**
23	Udaipur	Udaipur	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24		Salumbar	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
25		Rajsamand	5	0	0	1	0	0	6
26		Dungarpur	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
27		Banswara	6	3	0	0	0	0	9
28		Chittorgarh	13	2	0	5	0	0	20
29		Pratapgarh	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
Udaipur Division Total			**32**	**8**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**47**
30	Bikaner	Bikaner	7	0	0	0	3	0	10
31		Sri Ganganagar	24	0	21	3	3	5	56
32		Hanumangarh	17	0	8	39	4	6	74
33		Churu	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bikaner Division Total			**49**	**0**	**29**	**42**	**10**	**11**	**141**
34	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
35		Phalodi	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
36		Pali	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
37		Barmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38		Balotra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39		Jaisalmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40		Jalore	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
41		Sirohi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jodhpur Division Total			**7**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**
Grand Total			**175**	**100**	**64**	**63**	**35**	**11**	**448**

FARRUKHNAGAR-JHAJJAR-CHARKHI DADRI-LOHARU RAILWAY LINE

2923. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) the details of the present stage of processing of the proposed Farrukhnagar-Jhajjar- Charkhi Dadri-Loharu new railway line including the status of the survey, DPR preparation and inter-departmental approvals;

(b) the details of the factors responsible for the delay in moving the project beyond the planning stage despite its long-standing inclusion in regional rail connectivity proposals;

(c) the details of the estimated cost, expected completion date and funding pattern (Centre/State share) for the project;

(d) the details of the expected socio-economic benefits, including improved mobility, trade, employment and regional connectivity in southern and western Haryana; and

(e) whether the Government proposes a time-bound roadmap or priority status to expedite this railway line project and integrate it with broader rail infrastructure plans such as the South Haryana Economic Rail Corridor 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): Farrukhnagar, Jhajjar, Charkhi Dadri and Loharu are already connected with Railway Network.

To further improve connectivity and also provide direct connectivity, following surveys have been taken up :-

S. N.	Name of Project	Status
1	Farrukhnagar – Jhajjar (25 Km) New Line	Final Location Survey (FLS) has been sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). Field Survey work has been completed.
2	Jhajjar – Charkhi Dadri – Loharu Jn (94 Km) New Line	Final Location Survey (FLS) has been sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

After preparation of DPR, project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. As consultation with stake-holders is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines cannot be fixed.

The Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HORC) project (126 Km) has been taken up by Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (HRIDC), a Joint Venture company OF STATE Government of Haryana (51%) and Ministry of Railways (49%) at a cost of Rs. 5618 Cr. for development. Patli – Manesar (7 Km.) section has been commissioned. The work in the balance section has been taken up. The status of the project is as under:

- Land Acquisition has been Completed.
- Earthwork : 79 lakh cum out of 229 lakh cum has been completed
- Tunnel : 02 Km out of 05 Km has been completed

- Major Bridges : 02 out of 84 have been completed
- Minor Bridges : 82 out of 360 have been completed
- Track Linking : 19 TKM out of 315 TKM has been completed

Haryana:

Railway Budget:

Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Haryana is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹ 315 crore/year
2026-27	₹ 3,566 Cr. (More than 11 times)

Projects sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 09 projects (01 New Lines and 08 Doubling), covering a total length of 711 km, costing ₹13,317 crore, falling fully/partly in Haryana are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2026 (₹in Cr)
New Lines	1	28	0	1,056
Doubling/ Multitracking	8	683	62	1,783
Total	9	711	62	2,839

Recently completed projects:

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

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Jind-Sonepat New Line (89 Km)	800
2	Rewari-Rohtak New Line (85 Km)	1,001
3	Rohtak-Mehem-Hansi New Line (64 Km)	889
4	Suratpura- Sriganganagar Gauge Conversion (241 Km)	896
5	Jaipur-Churu & Sikar-Loharu Gauge Conversion (320 Km)	1,105
6	Jakhal- Mansa Doubling (45 Km)	163
7	Ambala-chandigarh Doubling (45 Km)	339
8	Rewari-Manheru Doubling (69 Km)	465
9	Tughlakhabad-Palwal 4th line (34 Km)	366
10	Mathura – Palwal 4th Line (80 Km)	669
11	Khatuwas – Narnaul Doubling (24 Km)	313
12	Khukhrana-Panipat Doubling(8 Km)	58
13	Palwal – New Prithala New Line (10 Km)	66

Ongoing projects:

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

SN.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Chandigarh – Baddi New Line (28 Km)	1,942
2	Bhiwani- Bahali Doubling (42 Km)	471
3	Manheru-Bawani Khera Doubling (32 Km)	413
4	Delhi- Ambala 3rd & 4th line (194 Km)	5,983
5	Rewari – Khatuwas Doubling (28 Km)	352

Ongoing Surveys/DPRs:

In last three years 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 and current financial year 2026-27, 16 surveys (06 New Line and 10 Doubling) covering a total length of 1041 Km has been sanctioned falling fully/partly in the State of Haryana.

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

Railway Infrastructure projects enable socio-economic development of the region including:

- Better integration of the region with other parts of the country
- Faster movement of goods and services
- Improving logistics efficiency

- Enhance line capacity
- Increase in direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people of the region
- Reduces operational bottlenecks
- Development of tourism industry and increase in industrial activities in the region.

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.

BACKLOG OF UNLIFTED CUSTOM MILLED RICE

2924. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the backlog of unlifted Custom Milled Rice (CMR) in Bargarh and other districts of Odisha causing storage constraints and disruption in paddy procurement;

(b) if so, the quantity of pending CMR with rice millers in Odisha during the last three procurement seasons, district-wise;

(c) whether custody, maintenance and transportation charges payable to rice millers are pending and if so, the details of the amount pending and reasons therefor;

(d) whether the delay in CMR evacuation and pending payments has affected paddy procurement and caused hardship to farmers in Bargarh and other districts; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely evacuation of CMR, release of pending dues and uninterrupted procurement of paddy in Odisha?

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

(a) and (b): The evacuation of Custom Milled Rice (CMR) is a continuous process undertaken by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the state agencies based

on demand from deficit regions, storage space availability, rake positioning, movement plans and allocation to state. Temporary accumulation of CMR at mill premises may occur due to above said constraints; however, necessary measures are taken to ensure evacuation of CMR.

The district-wise details of pending CMR with the rice millers in Odisha during the last three procurement seasons are enclosed as **Statement**.

(c): Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) reimburses the expenditure incurred by States that have opted for Decentralized Procurement (DCP) mode including Govt. of Odisha, for distribution of foodgrains to the beneficiaries under National Food Security Act, 2013 as per allocation made by Government of India. Further, funds are also released by FCI to the States for the quantum of foodgrains handed over to them by States for Central Pool. The difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP), at which foodgrains are issued to States, is reimbursed to FCI and DCP States as food subsidy.

The Economic Cost covers procurement and distribution incidentals such as MSP, packaging material, custody maintenance, transportation, handling, storage, interest, milling, driage, administrative charges etc.

The release of food subsidy is an ongoing and continuous process. The subsidy claims are processed as per opening and closing balance of stocks, procurement, allocation, distribution of food grains, FCI's reconciliation, Utilization

Certificates etc. The food subsidy released to DCP States & FCI is made as per budgetary allocation made by Ministry of Finance (Mof). The detail of food subsidy released to Government of Odisha during last three financial year and the current financial year (as on 29.07.2026) under DCP mode, is as below:

Financial Year	Food Subsidy Released (Rs. In Crore)
2023-24	14473.68
2024-25	9948.83
2025-26	8517.4
2026-27 (as on 29.07.2026)	2448.04

(d) and (e): The payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers is made directly to farmer's bank account within 24 to 48 hours of purchase of paddy. The State Government has taken all measures to ensure timely payment of MSP to the farmers who have sold Fair Average Quality (FAQ) paddy. Payment of paddy procurement is not linked to CMR evacuation.

A Oversight Committee, under the chairmanship of Chairman & Managing Director, FCI, is monitoring movement from all major procuring States to ensure adequate storage space, timely liquidation of stocks.

STATEMENT

KMS 2023-24 CMR Delivery Status (in MT)

Sl. No.	District	Total Paddy Procured in Kharif	Total Paddy Procured in Rabi	Total Paddy Procured in KMS 23-24	Equivalent CMR in Kharif	Equivalent CMR in Rabi	Total Equivalent CMR in KMS 23-24	Tentative Total Equivalent CMR (including 1% FRK)	CMR delivered in RRC (including FRK)	CMR delivered in FCI (including FRK)	Total CMR Delivered	Balance CMR to be Delivered (including FRK)	% of CMR Delivered
1	ANGUL	1,16,207	-	1,16,207	79,021	-	79,021	79,811	73,215	6,597	79,811	-	100
2	BALASORE	1,87,082	8,487	1,95,569	1,27,216	5,771	1,32,987	1,34,316	1,28,422	5,904	1,34,326	-	100

3	BARGARH	7,83,148	4,99,519	12,82,667	5,32,525	3,39,673	8,72,198	8,80,847	1,71,878	7,08,968	8,80,847	-	100
4	BHADRAK	1,45,177	-	1,45,177	98,721	-	98,721	99,708	69,672	30,036	99,708	-	100
5	BOLANGIR	3,43,437	25,722	3,69,159	2,33,119	17,473	2,50,592	2,53,031	1,01,890	1,51,141	2,53,031	-	100
6	BOUDH	1,52,292	20,426	1,72,718	1,03,559	13,889	1,17,448	1,18,623	66,905	51,717	1,18,622	-	100
7	CUTTACK	1,52,163	3,433	1,55,596	1,03,471	2,335	1,05,805	1,06,863	1,06,863	-	1,06,863	-	100
8	DEOGARH	51,079	-	51,079	34,734	-	34,734	35,081	21,134	13,947	35,081	-	100
9	DHENKANAL	1,40,564	-	1,40,564	95,583	-	95,583	96,539	92,282	4,258	96,539	-	100
10	GAJAPATI	58,562	-	58,562	38,844	-	38,844	39,233	39,232	-	39,232	-	100
11	GANJAM	4,49,964	-	4,49,964	2,98,611	-	2,98,611	3,01,524	2,20,276	81,247	3,01,523	-	100
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	43,037	-	43,037	29,265	-	29,265	29,557	29,557	-	29,557	-	100
13	JAJPUR	1,68,675	4,296	1,72,971	1,14,533	2,921	1,17,454	1,18,629	1,18,628	-	1,18,628	-	100
14	JHARSUGUD	71,485	3,508	74,994	48,593	2,386	50,978	51,488	30,043	21,446	51,488	-	100

	A												
15	KALAHANDI	5,12,031	2,62,256	7,74,287	3,47,609	1,78,334	5,25,943	5,31,202	1,05,238	4,25,979	5,31,217	-	100
16	KANDHAMAL	3,047	-	3,047	2,072	-	2,072	2,093	2,093	-	2,093	-	100
17	KENDRAPARA	85,939	-	85,939	58,058	-	58,058	58,638	58,638	-	58,638	-	100
18	KEONJHAR	1,58,005	-	1,58,005	1,07,443	-	1,07,443	1,08,518	1,08,518	-	1,08,518	-	100
19	KHORDHA	1,29,128	2,200	1,31,328	87,807	1,496	89,303	90,196	90,196	-	90,196	-	100
20	KORAPUT	2,10,938	70,805	2,81,742	1,39,915	46,965	1,86,880	1,88,749	1,46,953	41,795	1,88,748	-	100
21	MALKANGIRI	91,700	-	91,700	60,825	-	60,825	61,433	54,313	7,120	61,433	-	100
22	MAYURBHANJ	1,47,697	1,108	1,48,805	1,00,434	754	1,01,187	1,02,199	1,02,199	-	102,199	-	100
23	NAWARANGPUR	1,27,416	1,094	1,28,510	84,611	726	85,337	86,190	78,696	7,494	86,190	-	100
24	NAYAGARH	1,29,985	-	1,29,985	88,390	-	88,390	89,274	45,927	43,347	89,274	-	100
25	NUAPADA	1,78,769	48,649	2,27,418	1,20,606	32,953	1,53,559	1,55,019	47,939	1,07,080	1,55,019	-	100

26	PURI	1,15,744	19,955	1,35,699	78,706	13,570	92,276	93,198	93,198	-	93,198	-	100
27	RAYAGADA	93,671	1,112	94,783	62,159	745	62,905	63,531.75	63,234	-	63,234	-	100
28	SAMBALPUR	4,07,387	1,09,466	5,16,853	2,77,023	74,437	3,51,460	3,54,975	1,17,887	2,38,747	3,56,634	-	100
29	SUBARNAPUR	3,55,001	2,03,235	5,58,236	2,41,400	1,38,200	3,79,600	3,83,353	44,381	3,38,972	3,83,353	-	100
30	SUNDERGARH	1,94,353	-	1,94,353	1,32,160	-	1,32,160	1,33,482	1,09,165	24,317	1,33,482	-	100
	Sub-Total	58,03,684	12,85,272	70,88,955	39,27,012	8,72,627	47,99,639	48,47,300	25,38,573	23,10,111	48,48,683	-	100

KMS 2024-2025 CMR Delivery Status as on 30-7-2026 (in MT)

Sl. No.	District	Equivalent CMR of Kharif	Equivalent CMR of Rabi	Total Equivalent CMR	CMR delivered in RRC	CMR delivered in FCI	Total CMR Delivered	Fortified Rice Kernel Quantity	Balance Rice to be delivered	% of CMR Delivered
A	B	C	D	E=C+D	F	G	H=F+G	I	J=E-(H-I)	K=(H-I)/E%
1	ANGUL	1,01,083	-	1,01,083	91,412	10,681	1,02,094	1,011	-	100
2	BALASORE	1,90,732	61,075	2,51,807	2,16,958	37,367	2,54,325	2,518	-	100

3	BARGARH	5,39,759	4,25,886	9,65,645	1,60,004	7,93,093	9,53,097	7,813	20,361	98
4	BHADRAK	1,50,680	3,540	1,54,221	1,26,358	29,405	1,55,763	1,542	-	100
5	BOLANGIR	2,78,370	1,10,205	3,88,575	1,74,800	2,17,217	3,92,017	3,441	-	100
6	BOUDH	1,38,920	21,405	1,60,325	1,14,494	47,421	1,61,915	1,590	-	100
7	CUTTACK	1,36,297	8,582	1,44,879	1,46,328	-	1,46,328	1,449	-	100
8	DEOGARH	43,037	-	43,037	30,102	13,365	43,467	430	-	100
9	DHENKANAL	1,17,313	-	1,17,313	1,05,412	12,940	1,18,352	1,039	-	100
10	GAJAPATI	37,563	-	37,563	37,941	-	37,941	376	-	100
11	GANJAM	4,08,060	4,704	4,12,764	2,57,315	1,56,502	4,13,817	2,778	-	100
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	34,871	-	34,871	35,220	-	35,220	349	-	100
13	JAJPUR	1,48,480	13,090	1,61,570	1,54,674	8,506	1,63,180	1,610	-	100
14	JHARSUGUDA	61,577	6,300	67,877	40,080	28,455	68,535	658	-	100
15	KALAHANDI	4,14,047	2,35,312	6,49,360	1,80,402	4,74,690	6,55,092	5,730	-	100
16	KANDHAMAL	5,068	272	5,339	5,393	-	5,393	53	-	100
17	KENDRAPARA	91,659	-	91,659	92,576	-	92,576	917	-	100
18	KEONJHAR	1,48,841	-	1,48,841	1,50,330	-	1,50,330	1,488	-	100
19	KHORDHA	1,19,861	8,254	1,28,115	1,24,503	4,893	1,29,396	1,281	-	100

20	KORAPUT	1,68,023	23,470	1,91,493	1,16,700	76,199	1,92,899	1,398	-	100
21	MALKANGIRI	96,602	-	96,602	66,807	30,526	97,333	732	-	100
22	MAYURBHANJ	1,56,606	14,206	1,70,811	1,72,519	-	1,72,519	1,708	-	100
23	NAWARANGPUR	1,66,229	4,721	1,70,950	1,37,624	34,782	1,72,406	1,382	-	100
24	NAYAGARH	1,15,144	3,720	1,18,864	83,179	36,873	1,20,052	1,188	-	100
25	NUAPADA	1,55,008	45,533	2,00,541	66,332	1,35,868	2,02,200	1,660	-	100
26	PURI	1,36,404	40,832	1,77,236	1,48,478	30,332	1,78,810	1,574	-	100
27	RAYAGADA	81,723	2,228	83,950	81,629	3,127	84,756	808	-	100
28	SAMBALPUR	3,17,594	1,01,441	4,19,035	1,17,910	3,04,796	4,22,706	3,669	-	100
29	SUBARNAPUR	2,52,983	1,67,817	4,20,800	67,973	3,56,240	4,24,213	3,407	-	100
30	SUNDERGARH	1,65,629	1,424	1,67,053	1,27,846	40,877	1,68,723	1,670	-	100
	Sub-Total	49,78,165	13,04,016	62,82,181	34,31,300	28,84,155	63,15,455	55,267	20,361	99.6

Kharif 2025-2026 CMR Delivery Status as on 30-7-2026 (in MT)								
Sl. No.	District	Total Paddy Procured (TP Accepted)	Equivalent CMR	CMR delivered in RRC	CMR delivered in FCI	Total CMR Delivered	Balance Rice to be delivered	% of CMR Delivered
A	B	C	D	E	F	G=E+F	H=D-G	I=G/D%

1	ANGUL	1,78,855	1,21,621	40,338	-	40,338	81,284	33
2	BALASORE	2,98,202	2,02,777	64,511	13,178	78,229	1,24,549	39
3	BARGARH	7,73,563	5,25,851	6,049	1,18,604	1,24,653	4,01,198	24
4	BHADRAK	2,36,937	1,61,105	47,548	10,853	58,401	1,02,704	36
5	BOLANGIR	4,49,344	3,04,875	33,777	42,340	76,117	2,28,757	25
6	BOUDH	2,12,293	1,44,291	38,353	9,550	47,903	96,388	33
7	CUTTACK	2,26,467	1,53,997	75,739	-	75,739	78,259	49
8	DEOGARH	65,963	44,855	11,986	8,474	20,460	24,395	46
9	DHENKANAL	1,55,397	1,05,670	20,544	-	20,544	85,125	19
10	GAJAPATI	70,628	47,284	25,016	-	25,016	22,269	53
11	GANJAM	6,01,951	4,03,118	68,700	49,798	1,18,498	2,84,620	29
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	88,972	60,501	28,649	-	28,649	31,852	47
13	JAJPUR	1,94,464	1,32,111	48,547	-	48,547	83,564	37
14	JHARSUGUDA	97,363	66,153	12,890	16,488	29,378	36,775	44
15	KALAHANDI	6,43,178	4,36,311	21,196	75,973	97,169	3,39,142	22
16	KANDHAMAL	5,126	3,486	1,619	-	1,619	1,867	46
17	KENDRAPARA	1,57,265	1,06,500	52,097	-	52,097	54,403	49

18	KEONJHAR	2,53,700	1,72,516	74,304	-	74,304	98,212	43
19	KHORDHA	2,13,289	1,45,036	55,990	-	55,990	89,046	39
20	KORAPUT	2,74,717	1,83,934	39,152	16,324	55,476	1,28,458	30
21	MALKANGIRI	1,50,740	1,00,917	1,19,153	5,986	25,139	75,778	25
22	MAYURBHANJ	2,98,688	2,03,108	95,037	-	95,037	1,08,071	47
23	NAWARANGPUR	2,67,015	1,78,959	38,725	6,490	45,215	1,33,744	25
24	NAYAGARH	1,70,898	1,16,211	21,512	7,144	28,656	87,555	25
25	NUAPADA	2,50,788	1,69,606	16,113	36,432	52,545	1,17,061	31
26	PURI	1,74,682	1,18,784	22,460	3,994	26,454	92,330	22
27	RAYAGADA	1,11,406	74,584	39,428	-	39,428	35,156	53
28	SAMBALPUR	4,69,330	3,19,081	25,539	67,363	92,902	2,26,179	29
29	SUBARNAPUR	3,79,045	2,57,728	5,266	59,854	65,120	1,92,608	25
30	SUNDERGARH	2,77,818	1,88,916	75,861	5,380	81,241	1,07,675	43
	Sub-Total	77,48,083	52,49,887	11,26,098	5,54,765	16,80,863	35,69,023	32

Rabi 2025-2026 CMR Delivery Status as on 30-7-2026 (in MT)

Sl. No.	District	Total Paddy Procured (TP Accepted)	Equivalent CMR	CMR delivered in RRC	CMR delivered in FCI	Total CMR Delivered	Balance Rice to be delivered	% of CMR Delivered
A	B	C	D	E	F	G=E+F	H=D-G	I=G/D%
1	ANGUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	BALASORE	1,04,191	70,845	-	-	-	70,845	-
3	BARGARH	5,82,736	3,95,866	-	-	-	3,95,866	-
4	BHADRAK	10,695	7,272	-	-	-	7,272	-
5	BOLANGIR	2,10,927	1,43,382	-	-	-	1,43,382	-
6	BOUDH	51,262	34,837	-	-	-	34,837	-
7	CUTTACK	12,049	8,193	-	-	-	8,193	-
8	DEOGARH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	DHENKANAL	1,787	1,215	-	-	-	1,215	-
10	GAJAPATI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	GANJAM	21,426	14,349	-	-	-	14,349	-
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

13	JAJPUR	17,951	12,207	-	-	-	12,207	-
14	JHARSUGUDA	11,656	7,922	-	-	-	7,922	-
15	KALAHANDI	3,19,965	2,17,067	-	-	-	2,17,067	-
16	KANDHAMAL	1,039	707	-	-	-	707	-
17	KENDRAPARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	KEONJHAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	KHORDHA	18,566	12,625	-	-	-	12,625	-
20	KORAPUT	72,024	48,220	-	-	-	48,220	-
21	MALKANGIRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	MAYURBHANJ	21,105	14,351	-	-	-	14,351	-
23	NAWARANGPUR	11,622	7,820	-	-	-	7,820	-
24	NAYAGARH	12,280	8,350	-	-	-	8,350	-
25	NUAPADA	86,685	58,704	-	-	-	58,704	-
26	PURI	48,027	32,658	-	-	-	32,658	-
27	RAYAGADA	12,207	8,172	-	-	-	8,172	-
28	SAMBALPUR	1,70,376	115,819	-	-	-	1,15,819	-

29	SUBARNAPUR	2,36,142	1,60,508	-	-	-	1,60,508	-
30	SUNDERGARH	11,470	7,799	-	-	-	7,799	-
	Total	**20,46,185**	**13,88,890**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,88,890**	**-**

VACANCIES IN RAILWAYS

2925. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the details of the number of vacancies in Railways, category and Zone-wise;

(b) the details of number of vacancies lying unfilled for more than two years;

(c) the details of reasons for the delay in recruitment; and

(d) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to fill these vacancies within the current financial year?

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

(a) to (d): Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-05 to 2013-14 vis-à-vis during 2014-15 to 2025-26 is given as under: -

Period	Recruitments
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4 lakh 11 thousand
2014-2015 to 2026-2027 (upto 30.06.2026)	5 lakh 56 thousand

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.

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.

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

Presently, recruitment against **1,61,889** vacancies of non-gazetted personnel has been taken up on Indian Railways as per Annual Calendar 2024, 2025 and 2026.

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 92,116 posts have 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
CBT for Level-1 posts (32438 vacancies)	1,08,28,261	152	15
Total Candidates	**3,58,59,270**		

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	2,66,363	112	15
2nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA	1,17,339	118	15
2nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate)	1,21,931	129	15
2nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate)	51,978	79	15
Total Candidates	**5,57,611**		

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the posts of ALP and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) and Computer Based Skill Tests for the posts of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate and Under Graduate) and Ministerial & Isolated Categories have also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBAT for the post of ALP	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 posts of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate)	30,341	58	2
CBTST for the post of Non-Technical Popular	13,145	44	2

Categories (Under Graduate)			
Total Candidates	**1,90,379**		

During 2026-2027 (upto 30.06.2026) panels for more than 3,300 candidates for various posts including the posts of Technicians, Junior Engineers, Paramedical Categories, Ministerial & Isolated categories 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 51,970 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	10,970	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 Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical & Metallurgical Assistant (CMA)	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 posts	22,195	December-2025
Total		**51,970**	

First stage/Single stage Computer Based Tests (CBTs) for 29,775 posts have been completed. Details are as under:-

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBT for the post of Section Controller (368 vacancies)	4,33,748	131	15
1st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (10970 vacancies)	10,03,719	141	15
1st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (2585 vacancies)	5,74,351	133	15
CBT for the post of Technician (6238 vacancies)	8,41,525	117	15
CBT for Paramedical Categories (434 vacancies)	3,19,396	106	15
1st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (5810 vacancies)	25,89,851	142	15
1st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under Graduate) (3058 vacancies)	32,95,980	142	15
CBT for Isolated categories (312 vacancies)	37,774	34	15
Total Candidates	**90,96,344**		

2nd stage CBTs for the posts of JE/DMS/CMA, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) and Assistant Loco Pilots have also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
2nd Stage CBT for the post of	39,034	90	15

JE/DMS/CMA			
2nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate)	87,317	98	15
2nd Stage CBT for Assistant Loco Pilots	1,60,014	91	15
Total Candidates	**286,365**		

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the post of Section Controller has also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBAT for the post of Section Controller	2,989	24	2

Further, as per Annual Calendar for the year 2026, three Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 17,803 vacancies have been issued. Details are as under:

CEN No.	Post Name	No. of Vacancies notified	Month of Notification
01/2026	Assistant Loco Pilots	11,127	March-2026
02/2026	Technician	6,557	May-2026
03/2026	Section Controller	119	June-2026

COASTAL EROSION AT SRIHARIKOTA

2926. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the extent of coastal erosion affecting the Satish Dhawan Space Centre at Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether recommendations for shoreline protection measures including construction of groynes have received approvals from the concerned authorities; and

(c) 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): Yes. Ministry of Earth Sciences, through the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), has assessed the extent of coastal erosion affecting the Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC SHAR), Dept. OF SPACE, Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh. NCCR carried out detailed shoreline change analysis using multi-temporal satellite imagery, supported by field investigations and numerical modelling studies. The studies indicate that the northern part of SHAR Island has

been experiencing coastal erosion over the last two decades and has lost about 0.68 sq. km of beach area during the period 1965–2018. Based on the scientific investigations, NCCR recommended suitable shoreline protection measures comprising longitudinal and transitional groynes and prepared a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for SDSC SHAR.

(b) and (c): Yes. SDSC SHAR, Dept. OF SPACE has obtained the necessary statutory approvals and clearances from the concerned authorities, such as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, for the construction.

EXPANSION OF SOLAR POWER PLANTS IN WEST BENGAL

2927. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the rapid expansion of solar power plants with the participation of domestic and foreign investors in West Bengal during last three years and if so, the details of total solar capacity installed and under implementation thereof ;

(b) whether large-scale ground-mounted or roof top solar projects have been sanctioned or implemented in Durgapur, Kolkata and Bishnupur Lok Sabha Constituencies including on Government buildings, railways, ports and public sector undertakings and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote roof top solar adoption among residential societies and commercial establishments in the said constituencies; and

(d) whether any incentives, viability gap funding or policy measures are proposed to attract foreign investment and accelerate solar capacity addition in West Bengal particularly in the said constituencies 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 per the inputs received from Government of West Bengal (GoWB), no specific scheme has been undertaken by them to ensure the participation of domestic or foreign investors in solar power projects in West Bengal during the last three years. However, roof top solar (RTS) and distributed renewable energy (DRE) projects have been implemented through a transparent tendering process in accordance with the applicable procurement procedures.

Further, West Bengal New & Renewable Energy Manufacturing Promotion Policy 2023 of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise, GoWB, provide scope to attract investment in the State of West Bengal.

As on 30 June 2026, the installed solar power capacity in West Bengal stands at 363.50 MW.

(b): As per the inputs received from GoWB, no large-scale ground-mounted solar projects have been sanctioned or implemented in the Durgapur, Kolkata and Bishnupur Lok Sabha Constituencies.

However, roof top solar (RTS) systems have been installed on large number of Government- aided/sponsored school buildings and Government Buildings which includes 116 nos. OF STATE Government Buildings (Cumulative capacity: 4.01 MW), 4251 nos. of Government/Government aided Schools (Cumulative capacity: 3.18 MW), 124 nos. of Colleges (Cumulative capacity: 2.30 MW) and 14 nos. of Universities (Cumulative capacity: 2.04 MW).

Further, the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) is also available to all eligible residential consumers and Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs).

(c): As per the inputs received from GoWB, the State Government is promoting roof top solar installations across the State through awareness generation and facilitation under the PMSG: MBY, which is available to eligible residential consumers and Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs).

The Non-Conventional & Renewable Energy Sources (NRES) Department of GoWB has also taken the initiative to implement the Model Solar Village, a component under PMSG: MBY, which will further promote the adoption of renewable energy (RE) and create greater public awareness.

(d): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 per cent is permissible through automatic route for setting up renewable energy projects including solar energy projects in the country including the state of West Bengal.

REGULATION OF DIGITAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

2928. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to regulate digital media platforms under the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 and broadcasting policies;

(b) if so, whether guidelines have been issued for digital news publishers and OTT platforms;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of violations reported and the action taken thereon during the last three years;

(d) the mechanism put in place to ensure compliance while safeguarding freedom of expression; and

(e) whether any amendments or reforms are under consideration of the Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021, under the Information Technology Act, 2000. Part II of the IT Rules, administered by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), among other obligations, requires intermediaries to observe due diligence in respect of the content hosted or published on their platforms.

Part-III of these Rules provide for a Code of Ethics for digital news publishers and publishers of online curated content (OTT platforms). A three-tier grievance redressal mechanism for adherence to the Code of Ethics is also provided under the IT Rules as under:

a. Level-I- Publisher

b. Level-II- Self –Regulating Body of publishers, and

c. Level-III- Oversight Mechanism of Central Government

The provisions of self-regulation at Level-I and Level-II are in the spirit of safeguarding freedom of speech and expression while ensuring accountability of digital news publishers and OTT platforms. Section 79(3)(b) of IT Act, 2000 provides for notification to the intermediaries for removing/disabling access to unlawful content.

Based on complaints, the Government regularly takes action against such intermediaries and OTT platforms. The Government has disabled 50 OTT platforms for public access in India in last two years for displaying obscene

content and for violation of Section 67 and 67A of the IT Act, Section 294 of the BNS, and Section 4 of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

A Fact Check Unit (FCU) has been set up to check fake news relating to the Central Government. After verifying the authenticity of news from authorized sources in Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, FCU posts correct information on various media platforms.

RAILWAY STATIONS IDENTIFIED UNDER ABSS IN WEST BENGAL

2929. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) the number of Railway Stations in West Bengal identified for 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme' (ABSS);

(b) the details of the fund allocated for the said project, station and project-wise;

(c) whether any target date has been fixed by the Government to complete the said work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): 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 of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like ‘One Station One Product’
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems

- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1,340 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 102 stations, are located in West Bengal. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in West Bengal are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
West Bengal	102	Adra, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambika kalna, Anara, Andal Jn., Andul, Asansol Jn., Azimganj, Bagnan, Bally, Balurghat, Bandel Jn., Bangaon Jn., Bankura, Barabhum, Barasat, Barddhaman, Barrackpore, Belda, Berhampore Court, Bethuadahari, Bhaluka Road, Binnaguri, Bishnupur, Bolpur Shantiniketan, Burnpur, Canning, Chandan nagar, Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Dalgaon, Dalkhola, Dankuni, Dhulian Ganga, Dhupguri, Digha, Dinhata, Dum Dum Jn., Falakata, Garbeta, Gede, Haldia, Haldibari, Harishchandrapur, Hasimara, Hijli, Howrah Jn, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jangipur Road, Jhalida, Jhargram, Joychandi Pahar Jn, Kaliyaganj, Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Katwa Jn, Khagraghat Road, Kharagpur Jn, Kolkata, Krishnanagar City Jn, Kumedpur Jn, Madhukunda, Madhyamgram, Malda Court, Malda Town, Mecheda, Medinipur

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		(Midnapore), Nabadwip Dham, Naihati Jn, New Alipurduar, New Cooch Behar, New Farakka Jn, New Jalpaiguri Jn, New Mal Jn, Ondagram, Panagarh, Pandabeswar, Panskura Jn, Purulia Jn, Rampurhat Jn, Ranaghat, Sainthia Jn, Salboni, Samsi, Santragachi, Sealdah, Shalimar, Shantipur, Sheoraphuli Jn., Shrirampur, Siliguri Jn., Sitarampur, Siuri, Sonarpur Jn., Suisa, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tulin, Uluberia

Completed Stations of West Bengal under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in West Bengal have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in West Bengal are as under:

State	No. of stations	Name of stations
West Bengal	13	Anara, Barabhum, Digha, Garbeta, Haldia, Haldibari, Jalpaiguri Road, Joychandi Pahar Junction, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Panagarh, Siuri, Tamluk

The activities for development at other stations of West Bengal have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- **Asansol Junction station:** The structural work of new station building block no. 4 of South Wing, building block no. 1, 2 and 3 of North Wing have been completed. The structural work of new station building block no. 3 of South Wing, extension of 6 m wide foot over bridge and air concourse have been taken up.
- **New Jalpaiguri Junction station:** The works of new station building at of new departure station building up to fourth floor have been completed. The structural works of new arrival station building at main entry, structural work of fifth and sixth floor of new departure station building, podium parking, elevated road and air concourse have been taken up.
- **Aluabari Road station:** The works of extension of platform no. 2, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1 and 2, circulating area, parking, approach road and boundary wall have been completed. The works of 12 m wide foot over bridge, new station building block and improvement of platform shelter have been taken up.
- **New Farakka Junction station:** The works of improvement of station building, waiting halls, toilet, entrance porch, signages and installation of Train Indication Board have been completed. The works of improvement of circulating area and parking have been taken up.

- **Barddhaman station:** The works of new station building at second entry, entrance porch, waiting hall, booking counter, toilet, improvement of platform surface and platform shelters have been completed. The works of 6 m wide foot over bridge and improvement of circulating area have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways, is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. Development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of a station is carried out based on category of station/condition/traffic handled etc.

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. West Bengal is covered under the jurisdiction of four railway zones, namely Eastern Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway, South Eastern Railway and Metro Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,231 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 471 crore has been incurred so far.

Development / Upgradation of railway stations is a complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as tree cutting, heritage, fire clearance, airport clearance etc. These stations are in operation since long, so brownfield work challenges are being faced, such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipelines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of the tracks and near to high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the progress of work and completion time.

बक्सर में इटाढ़ी गुमटी (एलसी-70बी) के निकट आरओबी

2930. श्री सुधाकर सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि पूर्व मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत बिहार के बक्सर में इटाढ़ी समपार (एलसी-70बी) के निकट लगभग 26.40 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से निर्मित रेल उपरि पुल (आरओबी) आम जन के उपयोग के लिए खोले जाने के मात्र सात दिनों के भीतर क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया, यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या इस घटना की उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी तथा सतर्कता जांच कराई गई है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) जांच की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा निर्माण एजेंसी, ठेकेदार, गुणवत्ता निरीक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी अभियंताओं एवं अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार जनसुविधा को देखते हुए 31 मई, 2026 से बंद बक्सर स्टेशन के पूर्वी रेलवे समपार फाटक को पुनः खोलने तथा क्षतिग्रस्त रेल उपरि पुल (आरओबी) का निर्धारित गुणवत्ता मानकों के अनुरूप पुनर्निर्माण सुनिश्चित करने पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): दिनांक 01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल पर 4964 अदद ऊपरी सड़क पुल हैं, जिनमें से 209 अदद मौजूदा ऊपरी सड़क पुल बिहार राज्य में स्थित हैं।

भारतीय रेल में ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण कार्यों की स्वीकृति और निष्पादन एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों को गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा, गतिशीलता और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर इसके प्रभाव आदि के आधार पर प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और शुरू किए जाते हैं।

वर्ष 2004-14 की तुलना में वर्ष 2014-26 (मई 2026 तक) की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेल में निर्मित किए गए ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलो की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	**निर्मित किए गए ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल**
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-26 (मई, 2026 तक)	14,451 अदद (बिहार राज्य में 580 अदद)

दिनांक 01.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल में लगभग 1,17,492 करोड़ रु. की लागत से 4,993 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण कार्यों को स्वीकृत किया गया है,

जिनमें बिहार राज्य में लगभग 12250 करोड़ रु. की लागत से 328 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण कार्य शामिल हैं, जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

बक्सर–बरूना के बीच कि.मी. 660/23-25 पर स्थित समपार संख्या 70बी पर लागत साझेदारी के आधार पर एक ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण किया गया है। इस ऊपरी सड़क पुल में पहुँच मार्गों का निर्माण कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा निष्पादित कर दिया गया है जबकि रेलवे के हिस्से का निर्माण कार्य भारतीय रेल द्वारा निष्पादित कर दिया गया है।

ऊपरी सड़क पुल को यातायात के लिए खोले जाने के पश्चात, राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्मित पहुँच मार्ग के पियर्स संख्या 13, 14, 15 एवं 16 पर समस्याओं को नोटिस किया गया है जिसे राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्मित किया गया था। संरक्षा की दृष्टि से ऊपरी सड़क पुल पर यातायात को तत्काल प्रभाव से रोक दिया गया तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा मरम्मत का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

रेलपथ के ऊपर स्थित पियर्स तथा इस्पात गर्डर सहित रेलवे द्वारा निष्पादित किए गए कार्य, संरचनात्मक दृष्टि से सुदृढ़ हैं तथा उनकी स्थिति अच्छी है।

MAUSAM GPT APPLICATION

2931. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) the details of the total number of downloads and current active users of the Mausam GPT application, State-wise and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study or survey to assess user awareness and adoption of Mausam GPT particularly in rural areas and if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(c) the details of the funds spent and awareness programmes conducted to promote Mausam GPT in rural and remote areas, State-wise and year-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether user feedback is being systematically collected and analysed and if so, the mechanism adopted and major improvements made based on such feedback; and

(e) the details of any technical glitches, data accuracy issues or service disruptions reported in the operation of the application and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a): At present, the Mausam Generative Pre-trained Transformer (Mausam GPT) is not operational. However, the India Meteorological Department (IMD), under the

Ministry, has developed a public-friendly website (https://mausam.imd.gov.in/) and mobile apps for the dissemination of weather-related warnings, such as the MAUSAM App for weather forecasting and warnings, MEGHDOOT App for agro met services, DAMINI App (developed by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology) for lightning warning, and UMANG App (developed by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology) for Weather forecasting and warnings.

(b) to (d): The India Meteorological Department conducted a survey to assess the usefulness of its readily available products and services for specific sectors, including agro-meteorological advisory services for farmers and nowcasting services for the general public. Based on the survey findings, a report has been prepared and released. The report is publicly available at the following links: https://mausam.imd.gov.in/imd_latest/contents/agromet/kalp/voices.pdf & https://mausam.imd.gov.in/imd_latest/contents/agromet/states/States.pdf.

(e): Since Mausam GPT is not yet operational, it is not applicable.

दूरसंचार एवं डाक सेवाओं के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए उपकरण

2932. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में दूरसंचार एवं डाक सेवाओं के आधुनिकीकरण तथा नेटवर्क क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उन्नयन योग्य उपकरणों के आवंटन संबंधी कोई योजना चला रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मोबाइल नेटवर्क, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर, डाकघरों के आधुनिकीकरण, डिजिटल उपकरणों तथा अन्य संचार अवसंरचना के लिए स्वीकृत एवं आवंटित उपकरणों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र में कमजोर मोबाइल नेटवर्क, इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी तथा डाक सेवाओं में सुधार के लिए अतिरिक्त उपकरण उपलब्ध कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसमें अनुमानित लागत, कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा तथा अपेक्षित लाभ क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): बीएसएनएल ने दूरसंचार उपकरणों के उन्नयन के लिए सोनीपत लोकसभा क्षेत्र में स्वदेशी 4जी सेवाएं, पुराने पारंपरिक ट्रांसमिशन उपकरण के स्थान पर मल्टी-सर्विस एक्सेस एंड एग्रीगेशन नेटवर्क (एमएएएन) और कन्वर्ज्ड पैकेट एक्सेस नेटवर्क (सीपीएएन) ट्रांसमिशन उपकरण स्थापित किए हैं। सोनीपत लोकसभा क्षेत्र में कुल 299 4जी बीटीएस, 216 सीपीएएन और 79 एमएएएन ट्रांसमिशन उपकरण स्थापित किए गए हैं। सोनीपत लोकसभा क्षेत्र के सभी ब्लॉक मुख्यालय रिंग टोपोलॉजी में हैं।

डाक विभाग ने आईटी आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना 2.0 जैसी अपनी विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत सोनीपत डाक मण्डल सहित देशभर के अपने डाकघरों की आईटी अवसंरचना के उन्नयन के लिए निधि उपलब्ध कराई है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में, सोनीपत डाक प्रभाग ने अपने डाकघरों को कंप्यूटर, लैपटॉप, प्रिंटर, स्कैनर, यूपीएस और अन्य कंप्यूटर उपकरणों जैसी आवश्यक आईटी अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 74,42,373 रुपये का व्यय किया हैं। इसके अलावा, डाक विभाग ने भारतभर में अपने सभी डाकघरों में डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केंद्रीय स्तर पर व्यय किया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सोनीपत डाक मण्डल को वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 में नए आईटी हार्डवेयर और डिजिटल उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए 23,65,000 रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, ताकि निर्बाध डिजिटल प्रचालन तथा डाक, वित्तीय और नागरिक केंद्रित सेवाओं की निर्बाध डिलीवरी सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

GAGANYAAN MISSION AND BHARATIYA ANTARIKSH STATION

2933. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details of Gaganyaan mission milestones validating domestic human spaceflight including the status of terrestrial evaluations, structural trials and crew safety and recovery verifications;

(b) the schedule for the inaugural uncrewed mission with the Vyommitra half-humanoid and the developmental roadmap to a manned orbital flight;

(c) whether the Government would operationalise the Bharatiya Antariksh Station by 2035, following successful autonomous docking in the early 2025 SpaDeX mission and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of increased fiscal allocation and international collaborations implemented to ensure the safety and success of India's strategic human space exploration objectives?

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 development activities of Gaganyaan mission validating human rating aspects include the following:

- **Human Rated Launch Vehicle (HLVM3):** Development and ground testing of all propulsion stages and structures completed.
- **Orbital Module:** Propulsion systems for Crew Module and Service Module developed, tested and qualified. Engineering model for Environmental Control & Life Support System (ECLSS) has been realized. Deceleration system, Crew Module Up-righting System, Thermal Protection System and end to end avionics have been developed and tested.
- **Crew Escape System (CES):** 5 types of motors developed and static tested. All the CES structures are realised and qualified.
- **Infrastructure established:** Orbital Module Preparation Facility, Gaganyaan Control Centre, Gaganyaan Control facility, Crew training facility, Second Launch pad modifications have been realised.

- **Test Missions:** First Test Vehicle mission (TV-D1) for inflight validation of Crew Escape System (CES) has been successfully completed. Integrated Air Drop Test- 01 (IADT-01) and Integrated Air Drop Test- 02 (IADT-02) with simulated Crew Module for validation of deceleration system have been completed successfully. Activities are in progress towards accomplishment of TV-D2 mission.
- **Flight Operations and Communication Network:** Ground network configuration finalized. IDRSS-1 feeder stations and terrestrial links established. MoUs have been signed with other space agencies for cross supports.
- **Crew Recovery Operations:** Recovery assets finalized. Recovery Plan worked out.

Parallelly, various ground qualification tests towards demonstrating new systems realized for Gaganyaan are being carried out.

(b): The first uncrewed experimental mission to validate various technologies that are being developed for the first time including Vyommitra half-humanoid is targeted in Q4 of 2026. Further, two uncrewed mission in identical configuration of first crewed mission and the first crewed mission are targeted by 2027.

(c): Operationalisation of Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS) is targeted by 2035. ISRO has worked out overall configuration of Bharatiya Antariksh Station comprising of five modules. Government has approved the development and

launch of 1st module of BAS-01. Overall system engineering of BAS-01 module and technology development activities of various subsystems is progressing in ISRO Centres/Units.

(d): The budgetary allocation of ₹20,193Cr towards accomplishment of 8 missions was approved by Union Cabinet in September, 2024.

ISRO is collaborating with international space agencies in various areas. Network operations support for the Gaganyaan missions is being enabled through collaboration with European Space Agency (ESA). Through an Implementing Arrangement with Australian Space Agency (ASA), cooperation on Crew and Crew Module Recovery for Gaganyaan missions is being pursued. ISRO's collaboration with French National Space Agency (CNES) has enabled training of ISRO's Flight Surgeons and Ground Support Teams in CNES/European facilities. Further, ISRO and State Space Corporation Roscosmos of Russia entered into a MoU for joint activities in Human Spaceflight Programme. This has enabled contracts for delivery of subsystems such as Crew Seat, Viewport, Flight Suits, Wind Tunnel Testing as well as Generic Space Flight Training of the first batch of Gaganyatris in Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre.

INSTALLATION OF AUTOMATED TRAIN PROTECTION SYSTEM-KAVACH ON TIRUNELVELI ROUTES

2934. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken/authorised the installation of the automated train protection system 'Kavach' on the high-congestion tracks connecting Chennai and the Tirunelveli junction and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of total route in kilometres covered, funds sanctioned/released and the physical progress achieved during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of reasons for the delay in rolling out this vital digital braking safety infrastructure across these heavy-density Southern passenger lines; and

(d) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fast-track the deployment of Kavach on all major long-distance routes serving Tirunelveli and the time-frame fixed therefor?

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

(a) to (d):

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 1,465 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 OF C 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 2,633 Route Kilometres as on 31.07.26, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:

SN	Section	Progress (Route Km)
(1)	**Delhi-Mumbai route: 1,423 Rkm**	
i	Tilak Bridge - Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura – Kota-Nagda-Ratlam–Vadodara-Virar section	1,327
ii	Vadodara – Ahmedabad section	96
(2)	**Delhi – Howrah route: 1,210 Rkm**	
i.	Chipyana - Tundla - Kanpur - Subedarganj section	563
ii.	Kanpur – Lucknow section	71
iii.	Mirzapur - DDU (Excluding) section	64

iii.	DDU(FOC)-Bhabua Road section	50
iv.	Sasaram - Phesar section	43
v.	Gaya -Sarmatarn- Nimiaghat section	159
vi.	Chota Ambana - Bardhaman – Howrah section	260

10. In addition, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 21,794 RKM covering all GQ,GD,HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways. Also, Kavach work has been sanctioned in the Chennai beach - Tirunelveli Junction section of about 650 Rkm.

11. The total Progress of key items of Kavach on Indian Railway sections are as under:-

SN	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	11,547 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1,721 Nos.
iii	Station Data Centre	1,009 station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	7,726 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	6,290 Nos.

12. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 7,190 Locomotives and 1,200 EMU/MEMU has been taken up.

13. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 94,000 technicians, operators

and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes about 57,000 Loco Pilots & Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISET.

14. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far up to Jun'26 is Rs. 3,875 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2026-27 is Rs. 2,066 Crores. Kavach work is going at good pace in the entire country. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

STOPPAGE FOR SAIRANG EXPRESS AT RANAGHAT STATION

2935. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide a stoppage for the Sairang Express at Ranaghat station (West Bengal) in view of the long-standing public demand and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the demand for reconstruction of a station at "Road Station", the site located between Krishnanagar and Amghata where a railway station previously existed and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to reconstruct a station at the said site in response to the demand of the local populace 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): At present, Ranaghat station is served by 08 Express train services and 225 Passenger train services which cater to the needs of the passengers of the station. These are listed below:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	13103 Sealdah - Lalgola Express
2	13104 Lalgola - Sealdah Express
3	13113 Kolkata - Lalgola Express
4	13114 Lalgola - Kolkata Express
5	13115 Sealdah - Jalpaiguri Road Express
6	13116 Jalpaiguri Road - Sealdah Express
7	13117 Kolkata - Lalgola Express
8	13118 Lalgola - Kolkata Express
9	30135 Majerhat - Ranaghat MEMU
10	30142 Gede - Majerhat MEMU
11	30144 Gede - Majerhat MEMU
12	30145 Benoy Badal Dinesh Bag - Krishnanagar City MEMU
13	31511 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
14	31512 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
15	31513 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
16	31514 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
17	31515 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
18	31516 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
19	31517 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
20	31518 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
21	31519 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
22	31520 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
23	31521 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
24	31522 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU

25	31523 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
26	31524 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
27	31525 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
28	31526 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
29	31527 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
30	31528 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
31	31529 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
32	31530 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
33	31531 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
34	31532 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
35	31533 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
36	31534 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
37	31535 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
38	31536 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
39	31537 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
40	31538 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
41	31539 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
42	31540 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
43	31541 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
44	31542 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
45	31543 Sealdah - Shantipur MEMU
46	31544 Shantipur - Sealdah MEMU
47	31585 Ranaghat - Krishnanagar City MEMU
48	31601 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
49	31602 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
50	31611 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
51	31612 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
52	31613 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
53	31614 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
54	31615 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
55	31616 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
56	31617 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
57	31620 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
58	31621 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
59	31622 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU

60	31623 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
61	31624 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
62	31625 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
63	31627 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
64	31628 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
65	31629 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
66	31630 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
67	31631 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
68	31632 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
69	31634 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
70	31636 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
71	31637 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
72	31638 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
73	31721 Ranaghat - Krishnanagar City MEMU
74	31722 Krishnanagar City - Ranaghat MEMU
75	31723 Ranaghat - Krishnanagar City MEMU
76	31724 Krishnanagar City - Ranaghat MEMU
77	31725 Ranaghat - Krishnanagar City MEMU
78	31726 Krishnanagar City - Ranaghat MEMU
79	31728 Krishnanagar City - Ranaghat MEMU
80	31741 Ranaghat - Gede MEMU
81	31742 Gede - Ranaghat MEMU
82	31743 Ranaghat - Gede MEMU
83	31744 Gede - Ranaghat MEMU
84	31745 Ranaghat - Gede MEMU
85	31746 Gede - Ranaghat MEMU
86	31747 Ranaghat - Gede MEMU
87	31748 Gede - Ranaghat MEMU
88	31749 Ranaghat - Gede MEMU
89	31751 Ranaghat - Gede MEMU
90	31752 Gede - Ranaghat MEMU
91	31753 Ranaghat - Gede MEMU
92	31754 Gede - Ranaghat MEMU
93	31755 Ranaghat - Gede MEMU
94	31756 Gede - Ranaghat MEMU

95	31757 Ranaghat - Gede MEMU
96	31758 Gede - Ranaghat MEMU
97	31759 Ranaghat - Gede MEMU
98	31760 Gede - Ranaghat MEMU
99	31761 Ranaghat - Gede MEMU
100	31762 Gede - Ranaghat MEMU
101	31764 Gede - Ranaghat MEMU
102	31765 Ranaghat - Lalgola MEMU
103	31768 Lalgola - Ranaghat MEMU
104	31769 Ranaghat - Lalgola MEMU
105	31770 Lalgola - Ranaghat MEMU
106	31771 Ranaghat - Lalgola MEMU
107	31772 Lalgola - Ranaghat MEMU
108	31773 Ranaghat - Lalgola MEMU
109	31774 Lalgola - Ranaghat MEMU
110	31781 Ranaghat - Shantipur MEMU
111	31782 Shantipur - Ranaghat MEMU
112	31783 Ranaghat - Shantipur MEMU
113	31784 Shantipur - Ranaghat MEMU
114	31785 Ranaghat - Shantipur MEMU
115	31786 Shantipur - Ranaghat MEMU
116	31787 Ranaghat - Shantipur MEMU
117	31788 Shantipur - Ranaghat MEMU
118	31790 Shantipur - Ranaghat MEMU
119	31801 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
120	31802 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
121	31811 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
122	31812 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
123	31813 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
124	31814 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
125	31815 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
126	31816 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
127	31817 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
128	31818 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
129	31819 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU

130	31820 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
131	31821 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
132	31822 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
133	31824 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
134	31825 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
135	31827 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
136	31828 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
137	31829 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
138	31830 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
139	31831 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
140	31832 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
141	31833 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
142	31834 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
143	31835 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
144	31836 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
145	31837 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
146	31838 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
147	31840 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
148	31841 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
149	31843 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
150	31844 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
151	31845 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
152	31846 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
153	31847 Sealdah - Krishnanagar City MEMU
154	31848 Krishnanagar City - Sealdah MEMU
155	31911 Sealdah - Gede MEMU
156	31912 Gede - Sealdah MEMU
157	31913 Sealdah - Gede MEMU
158	31914 Gede - Sealdah MEMU
159	31915 Sealdah - Gede MEMU
160	31916 Gede - Sealdah MEMU
161	31917 Sealdah - Gede MEMU
162	31918 Gede - Sealdah MEMU
163	31919 Sealdah - Gede MEMU
164	31920 Gede - Sealdah MEMU

165	31921 Sealdah - Gede MEMU
166	31922 Gede - Sealdah MEMU
167	31923 Sealdah - Gede MEMU
168	31924 Gede - Sealdah MEMU
169	31925 Sealdah - Gede MEMU
170	31926 Gede - Sealdah MEMU
171	31927 Sealdah - Gede MEMU
172	31928 Gede - Sealdah MEMU
173	31929 Sealdah - Gede MEMU
174	31930 Gede - Sealdah MEMU
175	31931 Sealdah - Gede MEMU
176	31933 Sealdah - Gede MEMU
177	33711 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
178	33712 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
179	33713 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
180	33714 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
181	33715 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
182	33716 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
183	33717 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
184	33718 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
185	33719 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
186	33720 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
187	33721 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
188	33722 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
189	33723 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
190	33724 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
191	33725 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
192	33726 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
193	33727 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
194	33728 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
195	33729 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
196	33730 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
197	33731 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
198	33732 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
199	33733 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU

200	33734 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
201	33735 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
202	33736 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
203	33737 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
204	33738 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
205	33739 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
206	33740 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
207	33741 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
208	33742 Bangaon - Ranaghat MEMU
209	33743 Ranaghat - Bangaon MEMU
210	33751 Shantipur - Bangaon MEMU
211	33752 Bangaon - Shantipur MEMU
212	33761 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
213	33762 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
214	53171 Sealdah - Lalgola Passenger
215	53172 Lalgola - Sealdah Passenger
216	53175 Sealdah - Lalgola Passenger
217	53178 Lalgola - Sealdah Passenger
218	53180 Lalgola - Sealdah Passenger
219	53181 Sealdah - Lalgola Passenger
220	63101 Kolkata - Lalgola MEMU
221	63102 Lalgola - Kolkata MEMU
222	63103 Sealdah - Lalgola MEMU
223	63104 Lalgola - Sealdah MEMU
224	63105 Sealdah - Lalgola MEMU
225	63106 Lalgola - Sealdah MEMU
226	63107 Sealdah - Lalgola MEMU
227	63108 Lalgola - Sealdah MEMU
228	63111 Sealdah - Ranaghat MEMU
229	63112 Ranaghat - Sealdah MEMU
230	63133 Ranaghat - Lalgola MEMU
231	63134 Lalgola - Ranaghat MEMU
232	63176 Lalgola - Sealdah MEMU
233	63177 Sealdah - Lalgola MEMU

Further, 13125/13126 Kolkata-Sairang Express has scheduled stoppage at Naihati and Krishnanagar City.

Besides, introduction of stations and provision of stoppages of train services, are on-going processes on Indian Railways, which depend on traffic justification, operational feasibility etc.

REVIEW OF FOODGRAIN STORAGE ECOSYSTEM

2936. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken a comprehensive review of the country's foodgrain storage ecosystem including the existing Storage Policy and the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the major issues identified relating to regional storage imbalances, surplus stock management and optimisation of storage capacity;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the existing storage norms and expand scientific storage infrastructure including modern silos and warehouses and if so, the details and timeline thereof;

(d) the details of the storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India and other agencies along with the additional storage capacity proposed

to be created during the next three years, State/UT-wise especially in the State of Punjab; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to minimise post-harvest losses, improve operational efficiency and strengthen food security through a future-ready foodgrain storage framework?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. Government through Food Corporation of India (FCI) is continuously assessing the storage gap, based on level of procurement, movement and Govt policies thereof. To fill the regional imbalances in storage, the capacities are created in deficit states by FCI and State Government.

To overcome the evolving challenges in foodgrain management and the increasing volume of procurement, a Comprehensive New storage policy has been formulated and shared with the FCI & State Govt. Aspects for various mode of creation of storage capacity including PEG have been taken care in new Storage Policy. The policy also contains state-wise gap.

(c) to (e): A comprehensive new storage policy has been recently formulated and circulated to FCI & State Govt.

The FCI has a total storage capacity of 522.51 LMT for storage of foodgrains under the Central Pool [501.00 LMT Covered (Owned + Hired) +

21.51 LMT Covered & Plinth]. Further, the State/Union Territory agencies have also storage capacity of 466.19 LMT for storage of Central Pool foodgrains. State-wise details is attached as **Statement-I.**

As on date, the Storage Capacity of **Punjab** Region is as under :-

FCI Owned Covered Capacity :- 27.38 LMT

FCI Hired Covered Capacity :- 124.09 LMT

FCI Owned CAP :- 3.37 LMT

FCI Hired CAP :- 13.66 LMT

SGAs Covered Capacity :- 30.85 LMT

SGAs CAP Capacity :- 69.48 LMT

The steps taken by Government to minimise post-harvest losses, improve operational efficiency and strengthen food security through a future-ready foodgrain storage framework is attached as **Statement-II**.

In addition, following steps are also taken to improve operational efficiency and strengthen food security**:**

(i). Silos-Scientific Storage of Foodgrains: To improve operational efficiency in storage of food grains with the participation of private sector, and to upgrade and modernize the storage facilities, Government of India has approved construction of Steel Silos for bulk storage of food grains across the country under PPP mode.

Silo storage represents a highly mechanized and modern method of bulk foodgrains storage, ensuring superior preservation and enhanced shelf life. It requires only one-third of the land area compared to conventional storage methods, lowers transit and overhead costs such as those associated with gunny bags, reduces manpower requirements, and ensures consistent quality through scientific handling and storage practices.

(ii). Smart Warehouse Project : Under this project, traditional depots are converted into smart warehouses which are equipped with different sensors like smoke sensors, fire sensors & gate opening sensor etc. for monitoring key parameters such as CO2, phosphine levels, fire hazards, humidity, unauthorized entry and temperature on real time basis.

Smart warehouse ensures real-time visibility, timely intervention, data-driven decision-making & standardized operations across all depots contributing to ensure safe, secure, and efficient food grain storage and distribution.

(iii). Depot Darpan Portal: Government launched Depot Darpan Portal to enhance the monitoring, transparency and efficiency of food-grain storage depots & warehouses under PDS.

Key features and purpose of Depot Darpan:

a. Depot/warehouse managers assess the infrastructure of their depots through uploading geo-tagged data regarding infrastructure and operations. .

b. Portal uses a composite scoring system, assessing depots on two broad categories: infrastructure and operational parameters.

c. Based on the scores, depots are graded.

d. Validation of data is built into the process via 100% supervisory officer verification.

e. All the FCI's owned and hired warehouses are covered under Depot Darpan portal.

(iv). "Anna Chakra" Tool

(a) “Anna Chakra” PDS Supply Chain Optimization Tool:

Government has implemented “Anna Chakra” tool for PDS Supply Chain Optimization. The tool is designed to streamline the PDS supply chain, improving efficiency, cutting carbon emissions, and reducing overall costs while supporting 81 crore vulnerable citizens. Using state-specific algorithms, the system optimizes routes based on warehouse locations, storage capacities, and road distances.

(b) "Anna Chakra" Inter-state Route optimization tool :

Inter-state movement optimization has been undertaken to streamline and enhance the interstate movement operations of foodgrains, primarily by rail, undertaken by the Food Corporation of India (FCI). These movements are planned to meet Public Distribution System (PDS) requirements in consuming states while simultaneously managing

storage space in procuring or surplus regions. The daily planning and execution of these operations is carried out by FCI using the tool developed for this purpose.

STATEMENT-I

Central Pool Storage Capacity with FCI and State Govt.Agencies as on 01.07.2026

(Figures in LMT)

Zone	SI No.	Region/U.T.	Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired) (Covered & CAP)						Total (Owned+ Hired)	Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains			Grand Total		
			Covered		CAP		Total		Cov.& CAP	State Agencies			Cov.	CAP	Cov. & CAP
			Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired	Cov.	CAP		Cov.	CAP	Total			
EAST	1	BIHAR	3.45	10.58	0.00	0.00	14.02	0.00	**14.02**	10.13	0	**10.13**	24.15	0.00	**24.15**
	2	JHARKHAND	1.08	3.30	0.00	0.00	4.39	0.00	**4.39**	2.25	0	**2.25**	6.64	0.00	**6.64**
	3	ORISSA	3.65	3.35	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	**7.00**	6.25	0	**6.25**	13.25	0.00	**13.25**
	4	WEST BENGAL	9.53	2.22	0.00	0.00	11.75	0.00	**11.75**	9.66	0	**9.66**	21.41	0.00	**21.41**
	5	SIKKIM	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	**0.11**	0.11	0	**0.11**	0.22	0.00	**0.22**
Total East Zone			**17.82**	**19.45**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**37.27**	**0.00**	**37.27**	**28.40**	**0**	**28.40**	**65.67**	**0.00**	**65.67**
N.E.	6	ASSAM	3.84	1.59	0.00	0.00	5.42	0.00	**5.42**	0.00	0	**0.00**	5.42	0.00	**5.42**
	7	ARUNACHAL PD	0.41	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	**0.45**	0.00	0	**0.00**	0.45	0.00	**0.45**
	8	MEGHALAYA	0.23	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	**0.47**	0.00	0	**0.00**	0.47	0.00	**0.47**
	9	MIZORAM	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	**0.32**	0.41	0	**0.41**	0.73	0.00	**0.73**
	10	TRIPURA	0.44	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	**0.62**	0.64	0	**0.64**	1.27	0.00	**1.27**
	11	MANIPUR	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	**0.65**	0.00	0	**0.00**	0.65	0.00	**0.65**
	12	NAGALAND	0.42	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	**0.57**	0.08	0	**0.08**	0.65	0.00	**0.65**
Total North East Zone			**6.29**	**2.21**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**8.51**	**0.00**	**8.51**	**1.13**	**0**	**1.13**	**9.64**	**0.00**	**9.64**
NORTH	13	DELHI	3.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28	0.00	**3.28**	0.00	0	**0.00**	3.28	0.00	**3.28**
	14	HARYANA	8.75	60.31	2.21	1.49	69.06	3.69	**72.76**	44.45	21.48	**65.93**	113.51	25.17	**138.69**
	15	HIMACHAL PD.	0.27	0.74	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	**1.01**	0.00	0	**0.00**	1.01	0.00	**1.01**
	16	J & K	0.95	1.64	0.00	0.00	2.58	0.00	**2.58**	0.00	0	**0.00**	2.58	0.00	**2.58**
	17	LADAKH	0.25	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	**0.38**	0.00	0	**0.00**	0.38	0.00	**0.38**
	18	PUNJAB	27.19	124.00	3.37	13.66	151.19	17.03	**168.22**	25.59	62.71	**88.30**	176.78	79.74	**256.52**
	19	CHANDIGARH	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	**0.09**	0.00	0	**0.00**	0.09	0.00	**0.09**
	20	RAJASTHAN	8.42	20.35	0.40	0.36	28.77	0.76	**29.53**	0.00	0	**0.00**	28.77	0.76	**29.53**
	21	UTTAR PRADESH	15.48	50.26	0.00	0.00	65.74	0.00	**65.74**	0.00	0	**0.00**	65.74	0.00	**65.74**

	22	**UTTARAKHAND**	0.83	1.14	0.03	0.00	1.97	0.03	**2.00**	1.19	0	**1.19**	3.16	0.03	**3.19**
Total North Zone			**65.41**	**258.67**	**6.01**	**15.50**	**324.08**	**21.51**	**345.59**	**71.23**	**84.19**	**155.42**	**395.31**	**105.70**	**501.01**
S O U T H	**23**	**ANDHRA PRADESH**	8.64	9.08	0.00	0.00	17.72	0.00	**17.72**	14.70	0	**14.70**	32.42	0.00	**32.42**
	24	**ANDMAN NIKOBAR**	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	**0.07**	0.16	0	**0.16**	0.23	0.00	**0.23**
	25	**TELANGANA**	6.68	16.40	0.00	0.00	23.08	0.00	**23.08**	8.00	0	**8.00**	31.08	0.00	**31.08**
	26	**KERALA**	5.88	0.13	0.00	0.00	6.01	0.00	**6.01**	1.84	0	**1.84**	7.85	0.00	**7.85**
	27	**KARNATAKA**	4.61	5.45	0.00	0.00	10.06	0.00	**10.06**	30.93	0	**30.93**	40.99	0.00	**40.99**
	28	**LAKSHDWEEP**	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	**0.03**	0.00	0	**0.00**	0.03	0.00	**0.03**
	29	**TAMIL NADU**	6.46	6.33	0.00	0.00	12.79	0.00	**12.79**	17.66	0	**17.66**	30.45	0.00	**30.45**
	30	**PUDDUCHERI**	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	**0.51**	0.00	0	**0.00**	0.51	0.00	**0.51**
Total South Zone			**32.87**	**37.40**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**70.27**	**0.00**	**70.27**	**73.29**	**0**	**73.29**	**143.56**	**0.00**	**143.56**
W E S T	**31**	**GUJARAT**	4.93	4.42	0.00	0.00	9.35	0.00	**9.35**	0.56	0	**0.56**	9.91	0.00	**9.91**
	32	**DADAR NAGAR HAVELI**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	0	**0.00**	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
	33	**MAHARASHTRA**	9.23	9.82	0.00	0.00	19.05	0.00	**19.05**	6.98	0	**6.98**	26.03	0.00	**26.03**
	34	**GOA**	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	**0.19**	0.00	0	**0.00**	0.19	0.00	**0.19**
	35	**MADHYA PRADESH**	4.18	6.87	0.00	0.00	11.05	0.00	**11.05**	189.16	0	**189.16**	200.21	0.00	**200.21**
	36	**CHHATTISGARH**	6.32	14.91	0.00	0.00	21.23	0.00	**21.23**	11.26	0	**11.26**	32.49	0.00	**32.49**
Total West Zone			**24.84**	**36.02**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**60.87**	**0.00**	**60.87**	**207.96**	**0.00**	**207.96**	**268.83**	**0.00**	**268.83**
Grand Total			**147.24**	**353.76**	**6.01**	**15.50**	**501.00**	**21.51**	**522.51**	**382.00**	**84.19**	**466.19**	**883.00**	**105.70**	**988.70**

STATEMENT-II

Regular Steps being taken by FCI to preserve quality of procured foodgrains to avoid damage are:

A. Scientific storage and preservation of stocks.

(i) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.

(ii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check migration of moisture from the floor to the foodgrains.

(iii) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.

(iv) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.

(v) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in Covered and Plinth (CAP) storage are used.

(vi) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff and senior officers. The health of the foodgrains is monitored at regular intervals by a system of checks and super checks at different levels.

(vii) The principle of “First in First Out” (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns. Besides stocks lying at vulnerable plinths and procured under relaxed specifications are issued on overriding priority to avoid any damage to stocks in storage.

(viii) Only covered rail wagons are used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

(ix) While under movement, Polythene Sheets are spread on the floor of railway wagons to retrieve the spilled-over grains to avoid contamination to stocks.

(x) Regular aeration of stocks is undertaken whether it is stored in CAP or covered Godowns.

(xi) Immediate action is taken to segregate & recondition of the stocks whenever it gets affected.

B. <u>Capacity Building for additional modern storage structure.</u>

Steel Silo bins are being constructed as a measure of modern capacity building which ensures better preservation of foodgrains and enhances its shelf life.

C. <u>Periodical maintenance of Scientific Storage structure.</u>

(i) Identifying & repairing of all the leakage points in the roof .

(ii) Cleaning of drainages in the godown premises ensured.

(iii) Ensuring that no seepage inside the godowns so that no clogging up of water occurs.

(iv) Ensuring all the repairing works are attended on priority before the onset of monsoon season.

The corrective measures taken by CWC to minimize post-procurement losses are as follows:

(i) Surprise checks and squad inspections undertaken from Corporate Office to keep check on storage losses.

(ii) Regional Managers closely monitor the centres which are giving higher storage loss in Rice & less gain in Wheat and carryout comparative study with adjoining centres.

(iii) Regional Managers have been sensitized for arranging early investigation in the abnormal storage loss cases.

(iv) Technical inspections reports are scrutinized with specific focus on authentication of moisture content through depositors and analysis of driage in moisture content undergone by stocks vis-à-vis storage period.

(v) Random test weight of stacks has been incorporated in the Technical inspection to ascertain the accumulation of storage losses.

(vi) Scientific storage practices, as per SOP, along with regular inspections and curative and preventive pest control measures, are being carried out to minimize post-procurement losses.

RAIL NEER

2937. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

(a) the details of various 'Rail Neer plants' operational in the country;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilized for the same during the last three years; and

(c) whether Railways proposes to establish more 'Rail Neer plants' in various parts of the country including the State of Tripura to supply water in the trains and various outlets 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): At present, the demand of Packaged Drinking Water (PDW) ‘Rail Neer’ in all the important trains and at stations is being met from the existing operational Rail Neer plants across the country. Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has been vested with the task of setting up Rail

Neer plants at identified locations depending upon requirement and demand of Rail Neer over Indian Railways.

The tentative cost of setting-up of a Rail Neer Plant (PPP Model) is about ₹10 crore for plant capacity of 1,00,000 bottles per day. The costs include construction of Pre-engineered Building (PEB) Shed, installation of Plant & Machinery and excluding the cost of land.

THE DETAILS OF 19 OPERATIONAL RAIL NEER PLANTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY ARE AS UNDER:

S.No.	Plant	State
1	Nangloi	Delhi
2	Danapur	Bihar
3	Ambernath	Maharashtra
4	Palur	Tamil Nadu
5	Maneri	Madhya Pradesh
6	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh
7	Nagpur	Maharashtra
8	Una	Himachal Pradesh
9	Hapur	Uttar Pradesh
10	Jagiroad	Assam
11	Sankrail	West Bengal
12	Kota	Rajasthan

13	Mandideep	Madhya Pradesh
14	Sanand	Gujarat
15	Bhusawal	Maharashtra
16	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
17	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
18	Simhadri	Andhra Pradesh
19	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh

At present, the demand for Rail Neer in the State of Tripura is being met from the existing Rail Neer Plant at Jagiroad (Assam).

REVIVAL OF BSNL IN AMRITSAR AND PUNJAB'S BORDER BELT

2938. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), once the backbone of telecommunications in Punjab especially in border districts like Amritsar is rapidly declining due to poor infrastructure, weak maintenance, staff shortages and lack of fiber and dish connectivity, 5G is in demand and its lacking;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate any comprehensive revival plan for BSNL in Punjab including upgrading tower infrastructure, improving 5G fiber connectivity, enhancing local employment and ensuring

reliable services in border villages where national security and connectivity are both crucial and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government to consider a special package for BSNL revival in border areas and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): In line with Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL has installed 98,550 indigenous 4G sites on pan India basis out of one lakh sites as on 25.07.2026, of which 97,174 4G sites are ON-Air. The equipment is 5G upgradable from technology perspective. In Punjab, BSNL has installed total 4,094 4G sites including 944 4G sites in border Districts like Amritsar. Under Bharat Net Project, as on 30.06.2026, 10,189 Gram Panchayats (GPs) of Punjab are operational.

Further, Amended Bharatnet Program has been approved by the Government on 04.08.2023 with an outlay of Rs. 1.39 Lakh Crore for high speed fiber connectivity to all Gram Panchayats and villages on demand basis, including provisions for 1.5 Crore high speed broadband connections in rural areas. BSNL is the Project Management Agency for this Program.

To further expand the network coverage in Border and remote areas, the Government has approved various schemes such as 4G Saturation Scheme, Border Out Post (BOP)/Border Intelligence Post (BIP) etc.

पत्रकारों तथा मीडिया कर्मियों का कल्याण

2939. श्री दामोदर अग्रवालः

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पत्रकारों तथा मीडिया कर्मियों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा संचालित उक्त योजनाओं से लाभान्वित पत्रकारों एवं मीडिया कर्मियों की संख्या का योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पत्रकारों तथा मीडिया कर्मियों की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं?

(घ) क्या सरकार डेस्क रिपोर्टरों तथा स्वतंत्र पत्रकारों के कल्याण के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) वर्तमान में देश में मान्यता प्राप्त पत्रकारों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरूगन):

(क) से (च): सरकार पत्रकारों/मीडिया कर्मियों अथवा उनके परिवारों को मृत्यु, स्थायी दिव्यांगता, गंभीर बीमारी तथा दुर्घटना के कारण अस्पताल में भर्ती होने से उत्पन्न अत्यधिक कठिनाई की स्थिति में तत्काल आधार पर एकमुश्त सहायता अनुदान प्रदान करने के लिए पत्रकार कल्याण योजना

(जेडब्ल्यूएस) का कार्यान्वयन करती है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत पत्र सूचना कार्यालय तथा राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त पत्रकारों के साथ-साथ गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त पत्रकार भी शामिल किए गए हैं।

पत्रकार कल्याण योजना (जेडब्ल्यूएस) के अंतर्गत सरकार ने वर्ष 2014-15 से 2025-26 तक 456 पत्रकारों/मीडिया कर्मियों अथवा उनके परिवारों को 19.41 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है।

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय (पीआईबी) से मान्यता प्राप्त पत्रकार स्वयं तथा अपने परिवार के सदस्यों के लिए भी देशभर में केंद्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना (सीजीएचएस) की सुविधाओं के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए हैं। इसमें सरकारी अस्पतालों/सीजीएचएस पैनलबद्ध निजी अस्पतालों में सीजीएचएस दरों पर उनके उपचार की सुविधा भी शामिल है।

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के पत्रकारों को मान्यता प्रदान करता है। वर्तमान में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय से मान्यता प्राप्त पत्रकारों की संख्या 1786 है।

TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT, 2023

2940. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

(a) the details and the enforcement milestones of the Telecommunications Act, 2023, which replaces colonial-era laws to modernise the sector's regulatory framework;

(b) whether the authorization-based regime streamlines administrative processes for providers and promotes innovation through the Regulatory Sandbox framework;

(c) if so, the details and the status of the 2026 rules for principal, captive and miscellaneous services and Digital Bharat Nidhi's support for R&D, pilots and rural connectivity; and

(d) the details of specific measures under the Act to enhance user protection such as mandatory consent for commercial messages and the details of the steps taken against cyber financial fraud and spam?

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 accordance with section 1(3), the Government has enforced various sections of the Telecommunications Act, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act') as follows:

(i) sections 1,2, 10 to 30, 42 to 44, 46, 47, 50 to 58, 61 and 62 with effect from 26.6.2024;

(ii) sections 6 to 8, 48 and 59(b) with effect from 5.7.2024; and

(iii) sections 3(1) and 3(6) with effect from 23.6.2026.

(b) and (c): The Act introduces a simplified authorisation regime, streamlined regulatory processes, and a digital-by-design implementation framework to enhance Ease of Doing Business.

The Government has replaced the legacy licensing regime with a simplified authorisation framework under the Act by notifying the following:

(i) Telecommunications (Authorisation for Provision of Principal Telecommunication Services) Rules, 2026 on 23.6.2026;

(ii) Telecommunications (Authorisation for Provision of Miscellaneous Telecommunication Services) Rules, 2026 on 23.6.2026;

(iii) Telecommunications (Authorisation for Captive Telecommunication Services) Rules, 2026 on 23.6.2026;

(iv) Telecommunications (Radio Equipment Possession Authorisation) Rules, 2026; on 8.7.2026; and

(v) Telecommunications (Authorisation for Telecommunication Network) Rules, 2026 on 20.7.2026.

A unified digital Authorisation Portal has also been introduced for granting authorisations, migration from old to new regulatory regime, fee calculation and other regulatory processes, reducing procedural complexity and improving regulatory certainty.

Further, the Act provides for the expansion of the Digital Bharat Nidhi to support universal connectivity, research and development, deployment of new

communication technologies, and innovation through Regulatory Sandboxes, thereby promoting digital inclusion and future-ready telecom infrastructure across the country.

(d): Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC) or spam are regulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India under Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2018 (TCCCPR). TCCCPR has provisions, inter-alia, including for registration of sender & telemarketers, registration of preference for receiving Commercial Communications, complaint against UCC, measures against unregistered senders, AI-based spam detection, and dedicated numbering series.

Further, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has implemented multiple citizen-centric and technical measures, including the Sanchar Saathi platform for reporting suspected fraud communications and managing lost and stolen mobile handsets, the Digital Intelligence Platform (DIP) for secure stakeholder coordination, and systems to detect spoof ed international calls. It has also introduced the Financial Fraud Risk Indicator (FRI) to classify mobile numbers based on their likelihood of involvement in financial fraud.

SCHEMES IN BARAMULLA CONSTITUENCY

2941. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHEIKH:

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

(a) the details of scholarships along with the beneficiaries from 2019 till date in Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(b) the details of Waqf properties and its proposal for development in Baramulla, Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a): Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India implemented three Scholarship Schemes i.e. Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Schemes across the country for six notified minority communities, viz. Buddhist, Christian, Jain, Muslim, Parsi and Sikh till 2021-22. The details of scholarships sanctioned to beneficiaries in Baramulla Lok Sabha Constituency during the period from 2019-20 to 2025-26 is at **Statement-I**.

(b): The details of Waqf properties and proposals for their development in Baramulla Lok Sabha Constituency, as furnished by the Waqf Division, are provided at **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

Scheme-wise Scholarship Achievement of Baramulla (UT of J&K) for AY 2019-20 to 2025-26

Year	Pre-Matric				Post-Matric				MCM			
	No. of Beneficiaries			Amount	No. of Beneficiaries			Amount	No. of Beneficiaries			Amount
	Fresh	Renewal	Total		Fresh	Renewal	Total		Fresh	Renewal	Total	
2019-20	66024	9299	75323	170505826	14899	1451	16350	104285287	641	263	904	23303620
2020-21	22833	21057	43890	89738371	2099	2939	5038	29755437	754	432	1186	30762481
2021-22	15065	18322	33387	68962099	2167	938	3105	19489291	689	525	1214	31774947
2022-23*	0	538	538	2114855	0	288	288	1880525	0	427	427	11052849
2023-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025-26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	103922	49216	153138	331321151	19165	5616	24781	155410540	2084	1647	3731	96893897

* Renewal payment for the AY 2022-23

STATEMENT-II

Details of Waqf properties and proposals for their development

S.No	District	Waqf Property	Development Work Undertaken
1	Baramulla	Zyarat Baba Payam-Ud-Din Reshi (RA) Baramulla	Restoration of the Devri stone flooring and entrance staircase by dismantling, chiselling, dressing and relaying of Devri stones 1 at Baba Payam-ud-Din Reshi Shrine, Baramulla. Upgradation of the existing conventional cooking shed into a modern kitchen, along with construction of a cement concrete (CC) drain at Ziyarat Sharief Baba Payam-ud-Din Reshi (RA), Baramulla. Construction of a dining hall for the modern kitchen, along with execution of allied civil works at Ziyarat Sharief Baba Payam-ud-Din Reshi (RA), Baramulla. Providing and installation of MS fencing panels and landscaping of the front park by way of land levelling around the Jamia Masjid at Ziyarat Sharief Baba Payam-ud-Din Reshi (RA), Baramulla. Construction of a toilet block comprising W.C. units, septic tank and soakage pit at Ziyarat Sharief Baba Payam-ud-Din Reshi (RA), Baramulla. Upgradation of the shrine sanctum through ornamental woodwork and installation of polycarbonate roof ing over the sanctum dome at Baba Payam-ud-Din Reshi (RA), Tangmarg, Baramulla. Construction of a Devri stone entrance staircase (Davedi) at Ziyarat Sharief Baba Payam-ud-Din Reshi (RA), Tangmarg, Baramulla. Construction of W.C. units with septic tanks and soakage pits for Buildings No. 08 and 09 at Baba Payam-ud-Din Reshi (RA) Tangmarg, Baramulla. Face-lifting of the Jamia Masjid by replacement of the damaged roof , painting works and execution of allied civil works at Baba Payam-ud-Din Reshi (RA), Tangmarg, Baramulla. Construction of an ablution block at Baba Payam-ud-Din Reshi (RA), Tangmarg, Baramulla. Construction of a guest house at Baba Payam-ud-Din Reshi (RA), Tangmarg, Baramulla. Construction of a double-storeyed shop complex at Baba Payam-ud-Din Reshi (RA), Tangmarg, Baramulla.
2	Baramulla	Zyarat Baba	Other minor works carried out through stage contracts since year

		Payam-Ud-Din Reshi (RA) Baramulla	2022
3	Baramulla	Jamia Masjid Gulmarg	Construction of Jamia Masjid at Gulmarg
4	Bandipora	Ahami Sharief Bandipora	Construction of Kitchen and Dismantling of old Dilapidated buildings at Ahami Sharief Bandipora Construction of new Office Building and shops at the entrance of the Shrine at Ahami Sharief Bandipora Providing & Fixing of Chainlink fencing over PCC Block for School at Ahami Sharief Bandipora.
5	Bandipora	Ahami Sharief Bandipora	Other minor works carried out through stage contracts since year 2022
6	Baramulla	Ziyarat Syed Janbar Wali (RA) Baramulla	Other minor works carried out through stage contracts since year 2022
7	Baramulla	Ziyarat Syed Malik Bukhara (RA) Nadihal Baramulla	Other minor works carried out through stage contracts since year 2022
8	Kupwara	Ziyarat Zeethi Shah Wali Drugmula Kupwara	Other minor works carried out through stage contracts since year 2022
9	Baramulla	Ziyarat Baba Shukur-Ud-Din (RA) Watlab Sopore Baramulla	Other minor works carried out through stage contracts since year 2022
10	Bandipora	Hanfia Islamia Waqf Model School Asham Bandipora	Other minor works carried out through stage contracts since year 2022

BARYTE RESERVES IN THE COUNTRY

2942. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey regarding Baryte reserves in country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the list of baryte mines proposed, sanctioned and presently functional across the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of the total funds allocated and released for baryte mine exploration projects across the country during the last five years, year-wise;

(d) the details of the total amount of baryte exported during the last five years, year-wise;

(e) the details regarding the total amount of Baryte reserves available at present across the country, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government is aware of the rapid depletion in baryte reserves during the last ten years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(g) the details of the total amount of remaining baryte reserves in the country at present State/UT-wise, along with the steps undertaken to reduce/slow down the rapid depletion in baryte reserves in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a) and (b): The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has taken up 09 exploration projects for Baryte from field season 2022-23 to 2025-26 in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and the National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT) has approved funding of 03 mineral exploration projects on Baryte and associated minerals in Maharashtra and Uttarakhand. However, no resources for Baryte have been augmented from these projects so far.

Further, there are 94 mining leases for Baryte in the country, including Andhra Pradesh and the State-wise details are as follows:

State	No. of Leases
Andhra Pradesh	79
Haryana	2
Karnataka	2
Rajasthan	4
Telangana	7

(c): The total amount of funds allocated and released by GSI and sanctioned by NMEDT during the last five years on mineral exploration projects in the country, including Baryte, are as follows:

(fig. in ₹crores)

Financial Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Funds Allocated	54.60	63.00	66.15	66.90	70.00
Funds Released	54.47	62.93	66.06	66.73	69.93

(d): The details of the Baryte exported during the last five years as follows:

(Quantity in Tonnes)

2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Provisional)
18,74,837	24,45,691	23,10,272	18,25,553	20,83,692

(e) to (g): India stands at fourth position in the world in terms of Baryte reserves. The State-wise details of Baryte reserves available at present across the country are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Reserves (in tonnes)
1	Andhra Pradesh	46,38,861
2	Rajasthan	1,25,731
3	Telangana	48,81,809
	Total	**96,46,401**

बिहार के दरभंगा में 5जी नेटवर्क

2943. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

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

(क) बिहार तथा विशेषकर दरभंगा में बीएसएनएल के स्वदेशी 4जी नेटवर्क के अंतर्गत अब तक स्थापित एवं चालू किए गए 4जी टावरों की संख्या और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) भारतनेट योजना के अंतर्गत दरभंगा जिले में ऑप्टिकल फाइबर नेटवर्क से जोड़ी गई ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दरभंगा जिले की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उच्च गति की इंटरनेट सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्य-योजना लागू करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार दरभंगा जिले में बीएसएनएल नेटवर्क को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए अतिरिक्त 4जी टावर स्थापित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

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

(क) : बीएसएनएल ने बिहार में कुल 2,958 स्वदेशी 4जी साइट स्थापित की हैं और 2,935 4जी साइट चालू की हैं, जिसमें दरभंगा जिले की 115 4जी साइट शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग): दरभंगा ज़िले में, 324 ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को फ़ेज़-I और II में भारतनेट के तहत जोड़ दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने भारतनेट के पहले चरण और दूसरे चरण के तहत बनाए गए मौजूदा नेटवर्क के उन्नयन के लिए और नई ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए अतिरिक्त नेटवर्क बनाने, तथा

मांग के आधार पर ग्राम पंचायत विहीन गांवों के लिए, प्रचालन और रखरखाव और फाइबर इंटरनेट कनेक्शन के प्रावधान के लिए संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) को अनुमोदित किया है।

(घ) और (ङ): जी नहीं, महोदय।

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DEEP OCEAN MISSION

2944. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of impact of the Deep Ocean Mission in tapping ocean resources and promoting the blue economy in the country;

(b) the notable achievements made under the Deep Ocean Mission since its inception; and

(c) the details of measures taken under the Deep Ocean Mission to ensure ethical and environmentally sustainable practices in exploration and resource utilisation?

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): Deep Ocean Mission (DOM) is a flagship initiative launched by the Government of India in 2021, encompassing activities across six verticals. These verticals are (1) Development of Technologies for Deep-sea mining, Human Submersible and underwater robotics, (2) Development of Ocean Climate Change Advisory Services, (3) Technological Innovations for exploration and conservation of deep-sea biodiversity, (4) Deep-ocean survey and exploration, (5) Energy and fresh water from the ocean, and (6) Establishment of Advanced Marine Station for Ocean Biology. The research and activities under the Mission aim to explore and harness ocean living and non-living resources (such as biodiversity, polymetallic nodules, polymetallic sulphides, and ocean thermal energy) as part of the pilot project for developing India's Blue Economy.

(b): The notable achievements made under the Deep Ocean Mission (DOM) are as follows:

DOM Vertical: Thematic area	**Progress**
Vertical 1: Development of technologies for manned submersible, deep-sea mining and underwater vehicles and	The design and system engineering for India's flagship human submersible, MATSYA-6000, are complete; subsystems have been realised; and crewed and uncrewed wet harbour trials at 8m depth were conducted from 22nd January 2025 to 14th February 2025 at Kattupalli, near Chennai. Scientists at the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, entrusted with the development of MATSYA-6000, have gained pilot experience with the French submersible NAUTILE in August 2025. The design of the self-propelled deep-sea nodule collector/deep-sea mining machine is complete, and a

underwater robotics	successful demonstration of the collection of over 100 kg of Cobalt-rich deep-sea polymetallic nodules from a depth of 1173m was conducted in the Andaman Sea in 2024.
Vertical 2: Development of ocean climate change advisory services	A suite of ocean models for downscaling sea level, wave, storm surge, and biogeochemical projections of the Indian Ocean; prediction of 100-year extreme sea level along the coasts of the Indian subcontinent and associated coastal vulnerability maps; Genesis Potential Index for cyclones in the Bay of Bengal; and a wave model for Indian Ocean wave climate analysis have been completed. To strengthen ocean observation, the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, has successfully completed 11 glider missions in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and deployed 60 directional Wave Spectra Barometric Drifters and 92 physical and biogeochemical Argo floats in the Indian Ocean.
Vertical 3: Technological innovations for exploration and conservation of deep-sea biodiversity	Detailed prof iling and characterisation studies, including genomic analysis, screening for industrially useful molecules, and the preservation of select deep-sea microbial samples, have been conducted. Nearly 2038 deep-sea microbes have been isolated from water and sediment samples in the Indian EEZ, and rare deep-sea microbes previously unreported from the Indian Ocean have been discovered. A Marine Microbial Repository is being established at Chittedu, Andhra Pradesh. Nearly 31 seamounts (biodiversity hotspots) in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal have been surveyed by the Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (CMLRE), Kochi, which documented 201 deep-sea species, including 43 potentially new to science.

Vertical 4: Deep ocean survey and exploration (and research ship)	Deep-sea expeditions in the Central and Southwest Indian Ridges have been conducted, leading to the discovery of four hydrothermal vent fields and two inactive vents (potential mineralised zones), including India's first imaging of an active vent. A contract has been awarded to GRSE, Kolkata (a PSU under the Ministry of Defence), for the indigenous construction of a new multipurpose, all-weather ocean research vessel. The design of the new oceanographic research vessel, model tests, and keel laying have been completed.
Vertical 5: Energy and freshwater from the ocean	A detailed project report for a high-capacity of fshore Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)-powered desalination plant has been prepared.
Vertical 6: Advanced Marine Station for Ocean Biology	Land for setting up the Advanced Marine Station in Nemmeli, Chennai, has been procured. 145 collaborative research projects with nearly 70 national institutions, including universities, colleges, and laboratories, are ongoing across various areas of ocean/marine sciences.

(c): For deep-sea resource exploration and utilisation, the draft Mining Code of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) incorporates stringent environmental safeguards, including the precautionary approach, environmental baseline studies, environmental impact assessments (EIAs), environmental management and monitoring programmes, and adaptive management measures to protect the marine environment. India participates in the consultative approach implemented by the ISA to develop these safeguards. The Mining Code has yet to be ratified by the ISA.

SHORTAGE OF SAFETY STAFF IN RAILWAYS

2945. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the quality of railway infrastructure in light of the various train collisions reported in the year 2025, Year-wise;

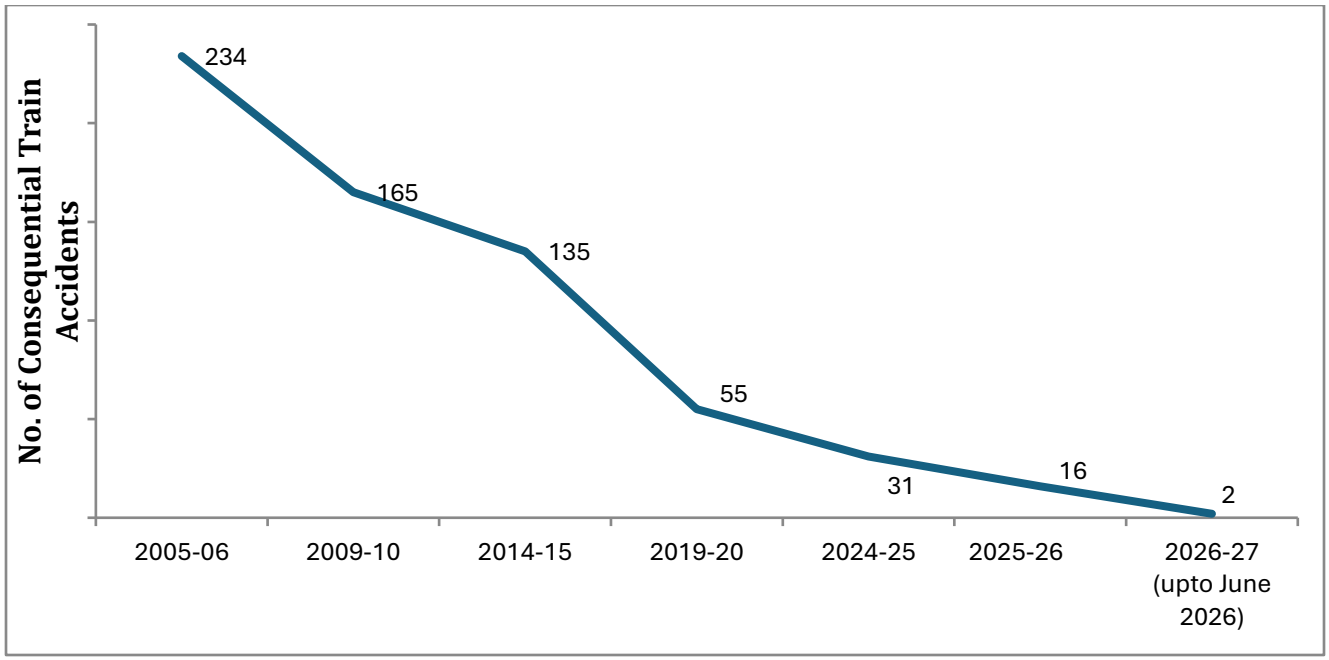
(b) whether the Government has identified specific gaps in the existing safety systems and the measures being implemented to address these issues and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plan to fill the 1.5 lakh vacant posts in the safety category particularly to ensure an adequate number of skilled frontline safety staff employed and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the timeline and strategy for recruiting and training safety staff to enhance the overall safety and reliability of railway operations?

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

(a) to (d): Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents.



NUMBER OF CONSEQUENTIAL TRAIN ACCIDENTS HAS REDUCED AS SHOWN IN THE TABLE BELOW:-

Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26	16 (88% lesser)
2026-27 (upto June 2026)	2

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

CONSEQUENTIAL ACCIDENT INDEX:-

Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11
2025-26	0.01 (91% lesser)

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

Accident Index = $\frac{\text{No. of consequential accidents}}{\text{accidents}}$

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:-

Year	Expenditure/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)
2013-14	39,200
2022-23	87,336
2023-24	1,01,662
2024-25	1,14,022
2025-26	1,17,693
2026-27	1,20,389

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,671 stations up to 30.06.2026 to reduce accidents due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,395 Level Crossing Gates up to 30.06.2026 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 6,671 stations up to 30.06.2026.

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. No.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2025-26	2014-26 Vs. 2004-14
	Technological Improvements			
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.63 Lakh Km	More than 2.8 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	87,219 Km	Nearly 9 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 31.03.26: 31,693 Nos.	352 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	35,971 Nos.	
	Better Maintenance Practices			
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	57,583 Km	1.78 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2.25 Crore	More than 2.8 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3,699 Nos.	In 2025-26: 272 Nos.	93 % reduction

4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2,548 Nos.	In 2025-26: 208 Nos.	92% reduction
	Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock			
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	36,429 Km	Almost 2.5 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	14,362 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.26:Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	49,366 Nos.	More than 21 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:-

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

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 OF C 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 2,633 Route Kilometres as on 31.07.2026, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:-

S.No.	Section	Progress (Route Km)
(1)	**Delhi-Mumbai route: 1,423 Rkm**	
I	Tilak Bridge – Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura – Kota-Nagda-Ratlam – Vadodra – Virar section	1,327
ii	Vadodara – Ahmedabad section	96
(2)	**Delhi – Howrah route: 1,210 Rkm**	
i.	Chipyana – Tundla– Kanpur – Subedarganj section	563
ii.	Kanpur – Lucknow section	71
iii.	Mirzapur - DDU (Excluding) section	64
iv.	DDU(FOC) –Bhabua Road section	50
v.	Sasaram – Pheser section	43
vi.	Gaya – Sarmatarn – Nimiaghat section	159
vii.	Chota Ambana - Bardhaman – Howrah section	260

10. In addition, track side Kavach implementation work is being taken up on 21,794 RKM covering all GQ,GD,HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

11. The total progress of key items of Kavach on Indian Railway sections are as under:-

S. No.	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	11,547 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1,721 Nos.
iii	Station Data Centre	1,009 station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	7,726 RKm

v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	6,290 Nos.

12. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 7,190 Locomotives and 1,200 EMU/MEMU has been taken up.

13. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 94,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes about 57,000 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 Jun'26 is Rs.3,875Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2026-27 is Rs.2,066 Crores. Kavach work is going at good pace in the entire country. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

Recruitment

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-05 to 2013-14 vis-à-vis during 2014-15 to 2025-26 is given as under: -

Period	**Recruitments**
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4.11 lakh

2014-2015 to 2026-2027 (upto 30.06.2026)	5.56 lakh

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.

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.

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

Presently, recruitment against **1,61,889** vacancies of non-gazetted personnel has been taken up on Indian Railways as per Annual Calendar 2024, 2025 and 2026.

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 92116 posts have 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
CBT for Level-1 posts (32438 vacancies)	1,08,28,261	152	15
Total Candidates	**3,58,59,270**		

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	2,66,363	112	15
2nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA	1,17,339	118	15
2nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate)	1,21,931	129	15
2nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate)	51,978	79	15
Total Candidates	**5,57,611**		

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the posts of ALP and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) and Computer Based Skill Tests for the posts of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate and Under Graduate) and Ministerial & Isolated Categories have also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBAT for the post of ALP	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 posts of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate)	30,341	58	2
CBTST for the post of Non-Technical Popular Categories(Under Graduate)	13,145	44	2
Total Candidates	**1,90,379**		

During 2026-2027 (upto 30.06.2026) panels for more than 3,300 candidates for various posts including the posts of Technicians, Junior Engineers, Paramedical Categories, Ministerial & Isolated categories 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 51970 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	10,970	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 Engineers (JEs)/ Depot	2,585	October-2025

	Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical & Metallurgical Assistant (CMA)		
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 posts	22,195	December-2025
Total		**51,970**	

First stage/Single stage Computer Based Tests (CBTs) for 29,775 posts have been completed. Details are as under:-

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBT for the post of Section Controller (368 vacancies)	4,33,748	131	15
1st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (10970 vacancies)	10,03,719	141	15
1st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (2585 vacancies)	5,74,351	133	15
CBT for the post of Technician (6238 vacancies)	8,41,525	117	15
CBT for Paramedical Categories (434 vacancies)	3,19,396	106	15
1st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (5810 vacancies)	25,89,851	142	15
1st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under Graduate) (3058 vacancies)	32,95,980	142	15

CBT for Isolated categories (312 vacancies)	37,774	34	15
Total Candidates	**90,96,344**		

2nd stage CBTs for the posts of JE/DMS/CMA, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) and Assistant Loco Pilots have also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	**Candidates**	**Cities**	**Languages**
2nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA	39,034	90	15
2nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate)	87,317	98	15
2nd Stage CBT for Assistant Loco Pilots	1,60,014	91	15
Total Candidates	**286,365**		

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the post of Section Controller has also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	**Candidates**	**Cities**	**Languages**
CBAT for the post of Section Controller	2,989	24	2

Further, as per Annual Calendar for the year 2026, three Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 17,803 vacancies have been issued. Details are as under:

CEN No.	Post Name	No. of Vacancies notified	Month of Notification
01/2026	Assistant Loco Pilots	11,127	March-2026
02/2026	Technician	6,557	May-2026
03/2026	Section Controller	119	June-2026

Training

1. Indian Railways have taken several measures to enhance work productivity, motivation and prof essional competencies of railway employees through structured capacity building and advanced training. Capacity building and skill upgradation are continuous and institutionalized processes supported by a well-established training framework across Indian Railways.
2. Indian Railways have developed a comprehensive training ecosystem in the form of Centralized Training Institutes (CTIs), Multi-disciplinary Zonal Training Institutes (MDZTIs), Multi-disciplinary Divisional Training Institutes (MDDTIs), providing training interventions at various stages of the career of Indian Railway employees to ensure skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling.
3. As safe train operation is the top most priority of Indian Railways, special emphasis is laid on training of safety category employees. Detailed training modules including 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. Training modules are designed to strengthen employees' competencies and equip railway personnel with the skills required for modern, technology-intensive railway operations. These modules are also periodically updated to incorporate new technologies in railway operations and maintenance.

4. Besides these training, some other / special courses are also run by the Training Institutes i.e. Training for Frontline Staff in Sof t Skills, Customer Care Training, Disaster Management Training, Accident Investigation Programme for all Supervisors, Investigation for derailment for JE/SSE (P.Way), Train Parting Programme for Drivers, Threat Perception and Emergency Response, Fire Fighting and First Aid Skills, Gender sensitization, Yoga and Meditation and other training etc.

ROBS AND SUBWAYS IN WEST BENGAL

2946. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

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

(a) the total number of new Rail Over Bridges (ROBs) and Subways sanctioned in West Bengal in FY 2025-2026;

(b) the details of the number of locations of ROBs/Subways in Purba Bardhaman, a district of the said State;

(c) the number of Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) sanctioned and completed till date since the launch of the said scheme in December 2022, State/UT, Station and year-wise; and

(d) whether the stations are being upgraded under the said scheme in West Bengal especially in Purba Bardhaman District 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): Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridge (ROB)/Road under Bridge (RUB) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of their impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains & impact for road users and feasibility etc.

No. of ROBs/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 viz-a-viz 2014-26 (Upto May'26) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-26 (Upto May'26)	14,451 Nos. (547 Nos. in the State of West Bengal)

As on 01.06.2026, 4,993 Nos. ROB / RUB works are sanctioned at a cost of approx.₹ 1,17,492 Cr on Indian Railways including 363 Nos. ROB / RUB works at

a cost of approx. ₹ 8,060 Cr in the State of West Bengal which are at various stages of planning and execution. Out of these, 66 Nos. ROB / RUB works are sanctioned at a cost of approx. ₹ 1387 Cr in Purba Bardhaman district which are at various stages of planning and execution.

As on date, there are 04 Nos. ROBs and 44 Nos. RUBs in Purba Bardhaman district.

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.

Further, Railways have taken following measures to expedite the progress of work:

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

- Periodic meetings of Railway & State Government officials are done to resolve various issues related to ROB/RUB works.
- Standardization of superstructure and substructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on the Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of a compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme:

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 of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic

- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1,340 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 102 stations including Ambika Kalna, Barddhaman and Katwa Junction station of Purba Bardhaman district are located in West Bengal. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in West Bengal are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
West Bengal	102	Adra, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambika Kalna, Anara, Andal Jn., Andul, Asansol Jn., Azimganj, Bagnan, Bally, Balurghat, Bandel Jn., Bangaon Jn.,

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		Bankura, Barabhum, Barasat, Barddhaman, Barrackpore, Belda, Berhampore Court, Bethuadahari, Bhaluka Road, Binnaguri, Bishnupur, Bolpur Shantiniketan, Burnpur, Canning, Chandan Nagar, Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Dalgaon, Dalkhola, Dankuni, Dhulian Ganga, Dhupguri, Digha, Dinhata, Dum Dum Jn., Falakata, Garbeta, Gede, Haldia, Haldibari, Harishchandrapur, Hasimara, Hijli, Howrah Jn, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jangipur Road, Jhalida, Jhargram, Joychandi Pahar Jn, Kaliyaganj, Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Katwa Jn, Khagraghat Road, Kharagpur Jn, Kolkata, Krishnanagar City Jn, Kumedpur Jn, Madhukunda, Madhyamgram, Malda Court, Malda Town, Mecheda, Medinipur (Midnapore), Nabadwip Dham, Naihati Jn, New Alipurduar, New Cooch Behar, New Farakka Jn, New Jalpaiguri Jn, New Mal Jn, Ondagram, Panagarh, Pandabeswar, Panskura Jn, Purulia Jn, Rampurhat Jn, Ranaghat, Sainthia Jn, Salboni, Samsi, Santragachi, Sealdah, Shalimar, Shantipur, Sheoraphuli Jn., Shrirampur, Siliguri Jn., Sitarampur, Siuri, Sonarpur Jn., Suisa, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tulin, Uluberia

Completed Stations of West Bengal under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in West Bengal have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in West Bengal are as under:

State	No. of stations	Name of stations
West Bengal	13	Anara, Barabhum, Digha, Garbeta, Haldia, Haldibari, Jalpaiguri Road, Joychandi Pahar Junction, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Panagarh, Siuri, Tamluk

The activities for development at other stations of West Bengal have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

Stations of Purba Bardhaman district in West Bengal:

- **Ambika Kalna station:** The structural works of new station building at second entry, improvement of platform surface and platform shelters have been completed. The works of new station building at main entry, new toilet block, 12 m wide foot over bridge and finishing works of station building at second entry have been taken up.
- **Barddhaman station**: The works of new station building at second entry, entrance porch, waiting hall, booking counter, toilet, improvement of platform surface and platform shelters have been completed. The works of 6 m wide foot over bridge and improvement of circulating area have been taken up.
- **Katwa Junction station**: The works of improvement of platform surface and platform shelters have been completed. The works of

improvement of station building, entrance porch, improvement of waiting hall, toilet and booking counter have been taken up.

Other stations of West Bengal:

- **Asansol Junction station:** The structural work of new station building block no. 4 of South Wing, building block no. 1, 2 and 3 of North Wing have been completed. The structural work of new station building block no. 3 of South Wing, extension of 6 m wide foot over bridge and air concourse have been taken up.
- **New Jalpaiguri Junction station:** The works of new station building at second entry, Rail Mail Service office building and structural work of new departure station building up to fourth floor have been completed. The structural works of new arrival station building at main entry, structural work of fifth and sixth floor of new departure station building, podium parking, elevated road and air concourse have been taken up.
- **Aluabari Road station:** The works of extension of platform no. 2, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1 and 2, circulating area, parking, approach road and boundary wall have been completed. The works of 12 m wide foot over bridge, new station building block and improvement of platform shelter have been taken up.
- **Berhampore Court station**: The works of platform shelters at platform no. 1& 2/3 and improvement of platform surface at platform

no. 2/3 have been completed. The works of platform shelter at platform no. 4/5, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1, booking counter and 6 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.

- **New Farakka Junction station:** The works of improvement of station building, waiting halls, toilet, entrance porch, signages and installation of Train Indication Board have been completed. The works of improvement of circulating area and parking have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways, is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. Development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of a station is carried out based on category of station/condition/traffic handled etc.

SPECIAL INITIATIVE TO BRIDGE THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

IN BACKWARD AND RURAL DISTRICTS

2947. SHRI A. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched any special initiatives to bridge the digital divide in backward and rural districts particularly Dharmapuri district in

Tamil Nadu, through expansion of broadband connectivity, digital infrastructure and citizen-centric digital services and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for digital connectivity, fibre infrastructure and rural digital projects in Dharmapuri district during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has implemented programmes to promote digital literacy, strengthen Common Service Centres (CSCs), improve access to e-Governance services and facilitate digital financial inclusion in Dharmapuri district and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any additional projects are proposed to improve high-speed internet connectivity, last-mile digital infrastructure and doorstep delivery of digital public services in Dharmapuri district 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): 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. At its core, the programme promotes three interconnected goals: strengthening digital infrastructure, delivering government services digitally, and empowering citizens through digital literacy and employment.

The Government is implementing the Digital India Programme through a whole-of -government approach to provide efficient, transparent and accessible digital services across the country. The Programme focuses on expanding digital infrastructure, broadband connectivity, digital inclusion and citizen-centric e-Governance services for all eligible citizens, including those in rural and remote areas. Details of some of the key initiatives are as follows:

Internet connectivity: Digital India has contributed to the rapid expansion of internet access, through initiatives such as BharatNet, which aims to provide high-speed internet to rural and remote areas. As a result, there has been a substantial increase in internet accessibility and usage across the country, and internet penetration in India has grown in the last decade.

- **Telecom, Internet & Broadband Penetration:** Total telephone connections in India grew from 93.3 crores in March 2014 to 133+ crores in March, 2026. In Tamil Nadu, the total number of telephone subscribers has crossed 8.41 crore.
- Internet subscribers jumped from 25.15 crore in March 2014 to 109.27 crore in March, 2026. In Tamil Nadu, the total number of internet subscribers has crossed 6.90 crore.
- **BharatNet - Linking Villages to the Internet:** As of June 2026, about 2.21 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made service ready under

BharatNet project in the country. There are 9,280 operational GPs in Tamil Nadu, including 210 GPs in Dharampuri.

- Under the Government-funded 4G Saturation Project and other mobile connectivity projects, till June 2026, 257 mobile towers have been commissioned in Tamil Nadu.
- As on 30.06.2026, 24,784 Towers are commissioned across the country under Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) funded mobile scheme. The status in the state of Tamil Nadu including Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu is as under:

	Towers planned	**Villages planned**	**Towers on Air**	**Villages covered**
Tamil Nadu	356	445	257	308
Dharmapuri District	14	22	11	19

- As on 30.06.2026, total of Rs. 1886 crores have been disbursed under various ongoing projects of Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) in Tamil Nadu.

Services delivery through Digital Public Infrastructure: Affordable data, assisted digital access points, and interoperable public platforms are enabling citizens to access welfare schemes, make digital payments, pursue online education, and participate in governance. Data costs have plummeted from Rs. 269 per GB in 2014 to roughly Rs. 8-10 per GB in 2025-26, making India one of the world's cheapest data markets.

- **Aadhaar:** Aadhaar created a trusted biometric identity platform for secure and instant digital authentication. Over 1.44+ billion Aadhaar numbers have been generated. In Tamil Nadu, over 8.18 crore Aadhaar have been generated.

- **Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT):** Through Aadhaar-linked DBT, cash benefits from various welfare schemes (318 Schemes of 56 Ministries) are directly transferred into beneficiaries' bank accounts. Over Rs. 52 lakh crore has been transferred through DBT nationwide.

- **Unified Payments Interface (UPI):** 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 serves more than 55.49 crore individuals, 6.5 crore merchants, and connects 731 banks on one platform, making it the world's largest digital payment system.
    - UPI powers 85% of India's digital payments and nearly 50% of global real-time digital payments. State/UT-wise and District-wise UPI statistics are available at https://www.npci.org.in/product/ecosystem-statistics/upi.

- **DigiLocker** provides citizens with anytime access to authentic digital documents issued by original issuers. The platform has over 71.66

crore registered users, with more than 936.03 crore documents issued by 2,822 onboarded issuers. More than 2.18 crore Aadhaar enabled registrations have taken place in the state of Tamil Nadu to avail DigiLocker services.

- **Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG)** provides citizens with a single mobile platform to access government services. The platform offers 2,575 services for individuals, including 17 services integrated by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
- **e-Sanjeevani** facilitates quick and easy access to doctors and medical specialists directly from your smartphone. The platform has served over 48 crore patients across the country including over 4 crore consultations in the state of Tamil Nadu.
- 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.

Assisted delivery of services through Common Service Centres (CSCs)

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 May 2026, 5.01 lakh CSCs are functional across the country (in rural and urban areas), out of which 3.91 lakh CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat level (rural).

In the State of Tamil Nadu, 18,240 CSCs are currently functional, including 12,112 CSCs at the Gram Panchayat level. In Dharmapuri district, 498 CSCs are currently functional, including 412 CSCs are at the Gram Panchayat level(rural).

Building Digital Skills: India's digital transformation goes beyond mere access; it focuses on empowering people and institutions to use technology effectively, driving inclusive growth, strengthening digital governance, and enabling citizens across the nation. Major initiatives include:

- **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)** is one of the world's largest digital literacy initiatives with over 6.39 Crore persons getting trained nationwide (against the target of 6 Crore). In the state of Tamil Nadu, 14+ lakh candidates were trained under the Scheme, including 64,813 candidates from Dharmapuri district. The scheme has been concluded on 31.03.2024.
- **FutureSkills Prime**, a collaborative initiative of the Government of India and NASSCOM, provides skilling, reskilling, and upskilling in emerging technologies. So far, over 34 lakh candidates have registered on the portal, with more than 23 lakh enrolled/trained in various courses, including over 5.81 lakh candidates from Tamil Nadu.

- **National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT)** provides digital literacy and skill development courses, including ACC and CCC, through 56 Centres and a network of over 9,000 partner institutes across the country. 31.92 Lakh+ candidates have been trained by NIELIT during the last three financial years. NIELIT has a strong presence in Tamil Nadu through its Centre at Chennai, and 35+ partner institutes across the State. In last 03 years, NIELIT has trained/skilled 37500+ candidates in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- **NIELIT Digital University (NDU) Platform:** The platform delivers online and blended skill-based industry-aligned courses in emerging technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity etc. So far 2.75 lakh+ candidates have registered under the NIELIT Digital University Platform.

In addition to the above, various Government services, including issuance of certificates, pension-related services, and welfare schemes, are delivered through State Government portals and mobile applications. The Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA) has developed the e-Sevai portal, which enables end-to-end online delivery of a wide range of citizen-centric Government services without manual intervention. The digital services can be accessed at https://www.tnesevai.tn.gov.in/.

Budget Allocation and Utilisation: The Digital India Programme is an umbrella programme comprising projects implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs, each with its own budgetary provisions. MeitY implements eight Central Sector sub-schemes under the Programme, for which no State/UT-wise budget allocation is made.

AVERAGE ANNUAL AND MONTHLY INCOME OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

2948. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) the details of the average annual and monthly income of rural households in the country during the last five years especially in Bihar, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any survey, study or assessment to examine the reasons for the comparatively low average rural income in Bihar vis-a-vis the national average and if so, the details along with key findings thereof; and

(c) the details of the measures taken and proposed by the Government to increase the income of rural households in Bihar including initiatives for employment generation, skill development, agricultural diversification, rural

entrepreneurship, self-employment, market access and livelihood promotion along with the funds allocated for these initiatives during the last five years?

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

(a) to (c): The average income of rural households is not estimated annually by the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

However, based on first All-India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS) conducted by NABARD for the reference Agricultural Year 2016-17 and the second NAFIS for the reference Agricultural Year 2021–22, across 28 States including Bihar and 02 UTs (J&K & Ladakh), average monthly income of rural households of the country increased by 57.6% during the five-year period from ₹8,059 in 2016-17 to ₹12,698 in 2021-22.

The NAFIS 2021-22 results highlight the remarkable strides made in rural financial inclusion since the last survey in 2016-17. The Government welfare schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana, Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural

Livelihoods Mission (DAY NRLM), Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), access to affordable credit through various schemes such as Kisan Credit Card (KCC), MUDRA, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP), PM Vishwakarma etc have significantly contributed to increasing the income of rural households.

दुमका लोक सभा क्षेत्र में खनन

2949. श्री नलिन सोरेनः

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

(क) उत्पादन, स्वीकृत किए गए खनन पट्टों/लाइसेंसों की संख्या और सृजित राजस्व के ब्यौरे सहित विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान झारखंड के दुमका लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में खनन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत खनन के लिए वर्तमान में स्वीकृत प्रमुख और लघु खनिजों जैसे पत्थर, रेत, कोयला/मिट्टी का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में यह बात आई है कि दुमका लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और झारखंड के कतिपय अन्य क्षेत्रों से अवैध खनन, पर्यावरणीय क्षति, नदियों, नालों के अनियंत्रित दोहन और खनन नियमों के उल्लंघन के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इन गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने मामलों में कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क): एमएमडीआर अधिनियम 1957 की धारा 15 के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारों को गौण खनिजों के संबंध में खदान के पट्टे, खनन पट्टे या अन्य खनिज रियायतें प्रदान करने और उससे जुड़े प्रयोजनों को विनियमित करने के लिए नियम बनाने का अधिकार है।

खान मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ कार्यालय, भारतीय खान ब्यूरो से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, दुमका लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले जिलों में प्रमुख खनिज पट्टों की कोई भी खान नहीं है।

(ख): एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 23ग के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारों को खनिजों के अवैध खनन, ढुलाई और भंडारण और उससे जुड़े प्रयोजनों को रोकने के लिए नियम बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया है। राज्य सरकारें अवैध खनन पर त्रैमासिक आधार पर आईबीएम को विवरणियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। तथापि, ये खनिज या जिला विशिष्ट नहीं हैं। झारखंड राज्य में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पता लगाए गए अवैध खनन मामलों और उस पर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों में झारखंड राज्य में अवैध खनन के मामलों का ब्यौरा

राज्य	मामलों की सं.	उत्खनित/भंडारित/परिवहन किए गए खनिज/अयस्क की मात्रा	खनिज/अयस्क का मूल्य	दर्ज की गई प्राथमिकी	दर्ज किए गए अदालती मामले	लगाया गया जुर्माना	ज़ब्त किए गए वाहन
		(लाख टन में)	(लाख रु.)	(सं.)	(सं.)	(लाख रु.)	(सं.)
2023-24	3320	7.361	1001.195	1434	669	1215.370	3721
2024-25	3910	2.453	695.307	1360	792	1337.660	3966
2025-26	एनआर	एनआर					

एनआर- कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

INCLUSION OF GIG WORKERS IN PLFS DATA

2950. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether gig workers have not been included as a separate category under the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and if so, the details along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to classify gig workers as a distinct category in future PLFS rounds to better capture their economic contribution and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake special surveys to reflect the task-based nature of gig work and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the average monthly earnings of gig workers as of 2026?

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): National Statistics Office (NSO) under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducts Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) to estimate various labour market indicators in the country. In PLFS, the persons engaged as ‘gig and platform-based workers’ are not specifically identified.

However, all market activities i.e. activities performed for pay or prof it which result in production of goods and services for exchange are included under the domain of economic activity considered in PLFS. Hence, even the persons engaged as 'gig and platform-based workers' for pay & prof it are covered in PLFS.

(b) to (c): Separate classification of gig workers as a distinct category in PLFS is presently not under consideration of MoSPI. However, in PLFS 2026, collection of information on 'digital platform workers', *a subset of gig workers*, which inter-alia includes identifying persons engaged in or undertaking platform work in the usual status, along with capturing key characteristics associated with platform work, has been introduced.

(d): The information related to average monthly earnings of gig workers is not available from PLFS.

STRUCTURAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAY STATIONS UNDER ABSS

2951. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR PANIGRAHY:

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

(a) the details of total capital expenditure incurred and structural progress made under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) during the last two financial years with a breakdown of redeveloped stations, State/UT, year and station-wise;

(b) the absolute route-kilometer coverage currently equipped with the indigenous Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system, 'Kavach', across high-density rail corridors as of June 2026; and

(c) the definite targeted timelines set by the Government to achieve 100 per cent Kavach deployment across the remaining trunk lines of the entire rail network?

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

(a) to (c)**:** Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach. So far, 1,340 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 261 stations have been completed.

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. The fund allocation of ₹ 37,086 crore has been made for the last two years and current financial year under Plan Head – 53 and expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 30,011 crore has been incurred so far.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like ‘One Station One Product’
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1340 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 261 stations have been completed, work at the balance stations are at different stages of execution / tendering / master planning. The names of stations completed are as under:

Aishbagh Junction, Alnavar, Amb Andaura, Ambasamudram, Ambikapur, Amgaon, Anandpur Sahib, Anara, Angamali for Kaladi, Ashoknagar, Ayodhya Dham Junction, Bachhrawan, Badami, Bagalkot, Baheri, Baijnath Paprola, Balaghat, Balangir, Balod, Balrampur, Banmankhi, Bantawala, Barabhum, Baramati, Bareilly City, Baripada, Barmer, Barpali, Begumpet, Beohari, Bhaktinagar, Bhanupratappur, Bhilai, Bhind, Bijnor, Bimalgarh, Bommidi, Bundi, Byculla, Chaibasa, Chalakudi, Champa, Chanda Fort, Chandil, Changanassery, Chennai Park, Chhindwara, Chidambaram, Chinchpokli, Chinna Salem, Chirayinkeezh, Chunar Junction, Coonoor, Cumbum, Cuttack, Dakor, Daliganj, Dallirajhara, Dauram Madhepura, Dausa, Deeg, Derol, Deshnoke, Devlali, Dhampur, Dharwad, Dhule, Digha, Dongargarh, Eluru, Fatehabad, Fatehnagar, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Ferok, Gadag, Gangapur City, Garbeta, Gauriganj, Giridih, Godda, Godhra Junction, Gogameri, Gokak Road, Gola Gokarnath, Gomtinagar, Gotan, Govardhan, Govind Garh, Govindpur Road, Govindpuri, Guruvayur, Hafizpet, Haibargaon, Haldia, Haldibari, Hapa, Harpalpur, Harrawala, Hathras City, Hi-Tech City, Himayatnagar, Hodal, Hosapete, Idgah Agra Junction, Izzatnagar, Jaisalmer, Jalandhar Cantonment Junction, Jalpaiguri

Road, Jam Jodhpur, Jam Wanthali, Jangaon, Jind Junction, Joychandi Pahar Junction, Junnor Deo, Kahalgaon, Kakinada Town Junction, Kalka, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Kanalus Junction, Karaikkudi Junction, Karamsad, Karimnagar, Katni South, Katrasgarh, Kedgaon, Kesinga, Khairthal, Khalilabad, Khambhaliya, Khariar Road, Koppal, Kosamba Junction, Kotdwar, Kulitturai, Kuttippuram, Lasalgaon, Limbdi, Lohardaga, Lonand Junction, Madhupur Junction, Mahbubabad, Mahe, Mahuva, Mailani Junction, Majbat, Malkapur, Mambalam, Manaparai, Mandal Garh, Mandawar Mahwa Road, Mandi Dabwali, Mangalagiri, Mannargudi, Matunga, Mavelikara, MCS Chhatarpur, Mithapur, Modinagar, Mohanlalganj, Morappur, Morbi, Muktsar, Munirabad, Muri Junction, Murtizapur Junction, Nainpur Junction, Namakkal, Nandura, Narmadapuram, Narwana Junction, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Nidadavolu Junction, Nilambur Road, Okha, Orai, Orchha, Pakur, Palani, Palitana, Panagarh, Panki Dham, Paramakkudi, Parappanangadi, Parel, Parlakhemundi, Phaphamau Junction, Pirpainti, Piska, Pokhrayan, Pollachi Junction, Polur, Porbandar, Pratapnagar, Prayag Junction, Raj Nandgaon, Rajgarh, Rajmahal, Rajula Junction, Ramagundam, Ramgarh Cantonment, Ramghat Halt, Ranibennur, Rayanapadu, Sabaur, Saharanpur Junction, Sahibganj, Salempur, Samakhiyali, Samalpatti, Sanchi, Sankarpur, Sarona, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar Mohali, Savda, Seoni, Shahad, Shajapur, Shamli, Shivanarayanpur, Shivpuri, Sholavandan, Shoranur Juuction, Shridham, Siddharth Nagar, Sihor Junction,

Simultala, Siuri, Sojat Road, Somesar, Sri Bala Brahmeswara Jogulamba, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St. Thomas Mount, Subramanya Road, Sullurpeta, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Talcher, Tamluk, Tanakpur, Thalassery, Thawe, Thiruvarur Junction, Tikamgarh, Tirur, Tiruvannamalai, Tripunithura, Tuni, Udagamandalam, Ujhani, Urkura, Utran, Vadakara, Vadala Road, Vidisha, Vindhyachal, Vriddhachalam Junction, Wadakancheri, Warangal

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as below:

- **Bhubaneswar station:** The works of new West side and East side station building, air concourse, elevated driveway at West and East side and extension of foot over bridge have been completed. The works of improvement of platform surface, improvement of circulating area, platform shelters, lifts and escalators have been taken up.
- **Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar station:** The works of new post office building and parcel office, new Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police building at North side have been completed. The works of new arrival and departure building at South side, new waiting hall, toilet, air concourse, 6 m wide foot over bridge, through roof , new underground tanks at North and South sides, new sewage treatment plant at North and South side, and new electrical substation building have been taken up.

- **Gaya station:** The work of new arrival building at second entry has been completed. The works of new departure building at second entry, new arrival and departure building at main entry, new platform no. 8, new platform shelters, air concourse and improvement of circulating area have been taken up.
- **Nagpur Junction station:** The works of relocation of passenger reservation system building and booking offices, and improvement of parking on the main entry side have been completed. The works of new admin building, departure building and basement parking on main entry side, construction of departure building and unified basement on second entry side, new air concourse, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 8 and new platform shelters have been taken up.
- **Rameswaram station:** The works of revamping Multi Functional Complex building into retiring rooms, structural works of East and North terminal building, parcel office, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, substation building and sewage treatment plant have been completed. The finishing works of East terminal building, North terminal building, departure forecourt, sewage treatment plant, arrival forecourt, platform shelter and improvement of waiting hall have been taken up.
- **Tirupati station:** The structural works of new South side station building (G+3+Basement), structural works of new North side station building, air

concourse, underground and overhead water tanks, sewage treatment plant, rainwater harvesting, ramp to foot over bridge, lifts and escalators have been completed. The finishing works of station buildings, connecting bridge, approach road and platform shelters have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. 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 a complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as tree cutting, heritage, fire clearance, airport clearance etc. These stations are in operation since long, so brownfield work challenges are being faced, such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipelines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of the tracks and near to high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the progress of work and completion time.

Indigenous Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system “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 1,465 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 OF C 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 2,633 Route Kilometres as on 31.07.26, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:

SN	Section	Progress (Route Km)
(1)	**Delhi-Mumbai route: 1,423 Rkm**	
i	Tilak Bridge - Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura –Kota-Nagda-Ratlam–Vadodara-Virar section	1,327
ii	Vadodara – Ahmedabad section	96
(2)	**Delhi – Howrah route: 1,210 Rkm**	
i.	Chipyana - Tundla - Kanpur - Subedarganj section	563

ii.	Kanpur – Lucknow section	71
iii.	Mirzapur - DDU (Excluding) section	64
iv.	DDU(FOC)-Bhabua Road section	50
v.	Sasaram - Phesar section	43
vi.	Gaya -Sarmatarn- Nimiaghat section	159
vii.	Chota Ambana - Bardhaman – Howrah section	260

10. In addition, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 21,794 RKM covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

11. The total Progress of key items of Kavach on Indian Railway sections are as under:-

SN	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	11,547 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1,721 Nos.
iii	Station Data Centre	1,009 station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	7,726 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	6,290 Nos.

12. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 7,190 Locomotives and 1,200 EMU/MEMU has been taken up.

13. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all

concerned officials. By now more than 94,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes about 57,000 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 Jun'26 is Rs. 3,875 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2026-27 is Rs. 2,066 Crores. Kavach work is going at good pace in the entire country. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

TRAIN SERVICE IN SHAHDOL/ANUPPUR/UMARIA/KATNI DISTRICTS

2952. SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

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

(a) the station-wise list of Mail, Express and Passenger train stoppages suspended during COVID-19 in Shahdol, Anuppur, Umaria and Katni districts that remain unrestored till date;

(b) the details of the reasons for the delay in restoring stoppages of these trains; and

(c) the timeline by which the Government plans to fully restore halts of these suspended trains for the benefit of local commuters in the region?

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

(a) to (c): Prior to Covid-19, Shahdol, Anuppur, Umaria, and Katni were served by 56 Mail/Express services, 54 Mail Express services, 36 Mail/Express services & 114 Mail/Express services respectively.

Presently, Shahdol, Anuppur, Umaria, and Katni are served by 60 Mail/Express services, 62 Mail/Express services, 40 Mail/Express services and 160 Mail/Express services respectively. These are listed below:

List of trains serving Shahdol:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	11201 Nagpur -Shahdol Express
2	11202 Shahdol-Nagpur Express
3	11265 Jabalpur-Ambikapur Express
4	11266 Ambikapur-Jabalpur Express
5	11751 Rewa-Chirimiri Express
6	11752 Chirimiri-Rewa Express
7	12535 Lucknow-Raipur Garib Rath Express
8	12536 Raipur -Lucknow Garib Rath Express
9	12549 Durg-Martyr Captain Tushar Mahajan Express
10	12550 Martyr Captain Tushar Mahajan-Durg Express

11	12823 Durg-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
12	12824 Hazrat Nizamuddin-Durg Express
13	12853 Durg-Bhopal Express
14	12854 Bhopal -Durg Express
15	15159 Chhapra-Durg Express
16	15160 Durg-Chhapra Express
17	15231 Barauni -Gondia Express
18	15232 Gondia-Barauni Express
19	18201 Durg-Nautanwa Express
20	18202 Nautanwa-Durg Express
21	18203 Durg-Kanpur Central Express
22	18204 Kanpur Central-Durg Express
23	18205 Durg-Nautanwa Express
24	18206 Nautanwa-Durg Express
25	18207 Durg-Ajmer Express
26	18208 Ajmer-Durg Express
27	18213 Durg-Ajmer Express
28	18214 Ajmer -Durg Express
29	18233 Indore-Bilaspur Express
30	18234 Bilaspur -Indore Express
31	18235 Bhopal -Bilaspur Express
32	18236 Bilaspur -Bhopal Express
33	18247 Bilaspur -Rewa Express
34	18248 Rewa-Bilaspur Express
35	18477 Puri-Yog Nagari Rishikesh Express
36	18478 Yog Nagari Rishikesh-Puri Express

37	18573 Visakhapatnam-Bhagat Ki Kothi Express
38	18574 Bhagat Ki Kothi-Visakhapatnam Express
39	18755 Shahdol-Ambikapur Express
40	18756 Ambikapur-Shahdol Express
41	20471 Shri Ganganagar-Puri Express
42	20472 Puri-Shri Ganganagar Express
43	20807 Visakhapatnam-Amritsar Express
44	20808 Amritsar-Visakhapatnam Express
45	20827 Jabalpur-Santragachi Express
46	20828 Santragachi-Jabalpur Express
47	20847 Durg-Martyr Captain Tushar Mahajan Express
48	20848 Martyr Captain Tushar Mahajan-Durg Express
49	20971 Udaipur City-Shalimar Express
50	20972 Shalimar-Udaipur City Express
51	22169 Rani Kamalapati-Santragachi Express
52	22170 Santragachi-Rani Kamalapati Express
53	22407 Ambikapur-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
54	22408 Hazrat Nizamuddin -Ambikapur Express
55	22829 Bhuj-Shalimar Express
56	22830 Shalimar-Bhuj Express
57	22867 Durg-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
58	22868 Hazrat Nizamuddin -Durg Express
59	22909 Valsad-Puri Express
60	22910 Puri-Valsad Express

List of trains serving Anuppur:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	11265 Jabalpur-Ambikapur Express
2	11266 Ambikapur-Jabalpur Express
3	11751 Rewa-Chirimiri Express
4	11752 Chirimiri-Rewa Express
5	12535 Lucknow -Raipur Garib Rath Express
6	12536 Raipur-Lucknow Garib Rath Express
7	12549 Durg-Martyr Captain Tushar Mahajan Express
8	12550 Martyr Captain Tushar Mahajan-Durg Express
9	12823 Durg-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
10	12824 Hazrat Nizamuddin-Durg Express
11	12853 Durg-Bhopal Express
12	12854 Bhopal-Durg Express
13	15159 Chhapra-Durg Express
14	15160 Durg-Chhapra Express
15	15231 Barauni -Gondia Express
16	15232 Gondia -Barauni Express
17	18201 Durg-Nautanwa Express
18	18202 Nautanwa-Durg Express
19	18203 Durg-Kanpur Central Express
20	18204 Kanpur Central-Durg Express
21	18205 Durg-Nautanwa Express
22	18206 Nautanwa-Durg Express
23	18207 Durg-Ajmer Express
24	18208 Ajmer-Durg Express
25	18213 Durg-Ajmer Express

26	18214 Ajmer -Durg Express
27	18233 Indore -Bilaspur Express
28	18234 Bilaspur-Indore Express
29	18235 Bhopal -Bilaspur Express
30	18236 Bilaspur-Bhopal Express
31	18241 Durg-Ambikapur Express
32	18242 Ambikapur-Durg Express
33	18247 Bilaspur-Rewa Express
34	18248 Rewa-Bilaspur Express
35	18257 Bilaspur-Chirimiri Express
36	18258 Chirimiri-Bilaspur Express
37	18477 Puri-Yog Nagari Rishikesh Express
38	18478 Yog Nagari Rishikesh-Puri Express
39	18573 Visakhapatnam-Bhagat Ki Kothi Express
40	18574 Bhagat Ki Kothi-Visakhapatnam Express
41	18755 Shahdol-Ambikapur Express
42	18756 Ambikapur-Shahdol Express
43	20471 Shri Ganganagar-Puri Express
44	20472 Puri-Shri Ganganagar Express
45	20807 Visakhapatnam-Amritsar Express
46	20808 Amritsar-Visakhapatnam Express
47	20827 Jabalpur-Santragachi Express
48	20828 Santragachi-Jabalpur Express
49	20847 Durg-Martyr Captain Tushar Mahajan Express
50	20848 Martyr Captain Tushar Mahajan-Durg Express
51	20971 Udaipur City-Shalimar Express

52	20972 Shalimar-Udaipur City Express
53	22169 Rani Kamalapati-Santragachi Express
54	22170 Santragachi -Rani Kamalapati Express
55	22407 Ambikapur-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
56	22408 Hazrat Nizamuddin -Ambikapur Express
57	22829 Bhuj-Shalimar Express
58	22830 Shalimar-Bhuj Express
59	22867 Durg-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
60	22868 Hazrat Nizamuddin -Durg Express
61	22909 Valsad-Puri Express
62	22910 Puri-Valsad Express

List of train serving Umaria:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	11201 Nagpur-Shahdol Express
2	11202 Shahdol-Nagpur Express
3	11265 Jabalpur-Ambikapur Express
4	11266 Ambikapur-Jabalpur Express
5	11751 Rewa-Chirimiri Express
6	11752 Chirimiri-Rewa Express
7	12549 Durg-Martyr Captain Tushar Mahajan Express
8	12550 Martyr Captain Tushar Mahajan-Durg Express
9	12823 Durg-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
10	12824 Hazrat Nizamuddin -Durg Express
11	12853 Durg-Bhopal Express

12	12854 Bhopal-Durg Express
13	15159 Chhapra-Durg Express
14	15160 Durg-Chhapra Express
15	15231 Barauni -Gondia Express
16	15232 Gondia -Barauni Express
17	18201 Durg-Nautanwa Express
18	18202 Nautanwa-Durg Express
19	18203 Durg-Kanpur Central Express
20	18204 Kanpur Central-Durg Express
21	18205 Durg-Nautanwa Express
22	18206 Nautanwa-Durg Express
23	18207 Durg-Ajmer Express
24	18208 Ajmer -Durg Express
25	18213 Durg-Ajmer Express
26	18214 Ajmer -Durg Express
27	18233 Indore -Bilaspur Express
28	18234 Bilaspur -Indore Express
29	18235 Bhopal - Bilaspur Express
30	18236 Bilaspur - Bhopal Express
31	18247 Bilaspur - Rewa Express
32	18248 Rewa - Bilaspur Express
33	18477 Puri-Yog Nagari Rishikesh Express
34	18478 Yog Nagari Rishikesh-Puri Express
35	20807 Visakhapatnam-Amritsar Express
36	20808 Amritsar-Visakhapatnam Express
37	22407 Ambikapur-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express

38	22408 Hazrat Nizamuddin -Ambikapur Express
39	22867 Durg-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
40	22868 Hazrat Nizamuddin -Durg Express

List of trains serving Katni:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	20173 Rani Kamalapati-Rewa Vande Bharat Express
2	20174 Rewa-Rani Kamalapati Vande Bharat Express
3	11031 Panvel-Alipur Duar Amrit Bharat Express
4	11032 Alipur Duar -Panvel Amrit Bharat Express
5	11431 Pune -Danapur Amrit Bharat Express
6	11432 Danapur-Pune Amrit Bharat Express
7	15293 Muzaffarpur -Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
8	15294 Charlapalli-Muzaffarpur Amrit Bharat Express
9	16601 Erode -Jogbani Amrit Bharat Express
10	16602 Jogbani-Erode Amrit Bharat Express
11	11033 Pune -Darbhanga Express
12	11034 Darbhanga -Pune Express
13	11037 Pune -Gorakhpur Express
14	11038 Gorakhpur -Pune Express
15	11045 Kolhapur-Dhanbad Express
16	11046 Dhanbad -Kolhapur Express
17	11061 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Jaynagar Express
18	11062 Jaynagar-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
19	11081 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Gorakhpur Express

20	11082 Gorakhpur -Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
21	11273 Itarsi -Prayagraj Chheoki Express
22	11274 Prayagraj Chheoki-Itarsi Express
23	11401 Pune -Supaul Express
24	11402 Supaul -Pune Express
25	11427 Pune - Jasidih Express
26	11428 Jasidih - Pune Express
27	11601 Bina - Katni Express
28	11602 Katni- Bina Express
29	11705 Jabalpur - Rewa Express
30	11706 Rewa-Jabalpur Express
31	11751 Rewa-Chirimiri Express
32	11752 Chirimiri-Rewa Express
33	11753 Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari -Rewa Express
34	11754 Rewa-Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Express
35	11755 Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari -Rewa Express
36	11756 Rewa-Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Express
37	12165 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Gorakhpur Express
38	12166 Gorakhpur -Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
39	12167 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Banaras Express
40	12168 Banaras-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
41	12189 Jabalpur-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
42	12190 Hazrat Nizamuddin -Jabalpur Express
43	12295 SMVT Bengaluru-Danapur Express
44	12296 Danapur-SMVT Bengaluru Express
45	12321 Howrah -CSMT Express

46	12322 CSMT-Howrah Express
47	12335 Bhagalpur-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
48	12336 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Bhagalpur Express
49	12361 Asansol -CSMT Express
50	12362 CSMT-Asansol Express
51	12389 Gaya -MGR Chennai Central Express
52	12390 MGR Chennai Central-Gaya Express
53	12535 Lucknow -Raipur Garib Rath Express
54	12536 Raipur-Lucknow Garib Rath Express
55	12545 Raxaul -Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
56	12546 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Raxaul Express
57	12577 Darbhanga -Mysore Express
58	12578 Mysore -Darbhanga Express
59	12669 MGR Chennai Central-Chhapra Express
60	12670 Chhapra-MGR Chennai Central Express
61	12741 Vasco Da Gama-Patna Express
62	12742 Patna -Vasco Da Gama Express
63	12791 Secunderabad -Danapur Express
64	12792 Danapur-Secunderabad Express
65	13201 Rajgir-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
66	13202 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Rajgir Express
67	15017 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Gorakhpur Express
68	15018 Gorakhpur -Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
69	15159 Chhapra-Durg Express
70	15160 Durg-Chhapra Express
71	15181 Mau -Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express

72	15182 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Mau Express
73	15205 Lucknow -Jabalpur Express
74	15206 Jabalpur-Lucknow Express
75	15231 Barauni -Gondia Express
76	15232 Gondia -Barauni Express
77	15267 Raxaul -Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
78	15268 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Raxaul Express
79	15589 Muzaffarpur -Hadapsar Express
80	15590 Hadapsar-Muzaffarpur Express
81	15647 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Guwahati Express
82	15648 Guwahati-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
83	15659 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Agartala Express
84	15660 Agartala-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
85	15945 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Dibrugarh Express
86	15946 Dibrugarh-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
87	16367 Kanniyakumari-Banaras Express
88	16368 Banaras-Kanniyakumari Express
89	17323 Hubballi -Banaras Express
90	17324 Banaras- Hubballi Express
91	17609 Patna -Purna Express
92	17610 Purna -Patna Express
93	18201 Durg-Nautanwa Express
94	18202 Nautanwa-Durg Express
95	18203 Durg-Kanpur Central Express
96	18204 Kanpur Central-Durg Express
97	18205 Durg-Nautanwa Express

98	18206 Nautanwa-Durg Express
99	18247 Bilaspur-Rewa Express
100	18248 Rewa-Bilaspur Express
101	18609 Ranchi-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
102	18610 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Ranchi Express
103	19013 Bhusaval -Katni Express
104	19014 Katni-Bhusaval Express
105	19045 Surat-Thawe Express
106	19046 Thawe -Surat Express
107	19051 Valsad-Muzaffarpur Express
108	19052 Muzaffarpur -Valsad Express
109	20151 Hadapsar-Rewa Express
110	20152 Rewa-Hadapsar Express
111	20153 CSMT-Rewa Express
112	20154 Rewa-CSMT Express
113	20903 Ekta Nagar-Varanasi Express
114	20904 Varanasi-Ekta Nagar Express
115	20905 Ekta Nagar-Rewa Express
116	20906 Rewa-Ekta Nagar Express
117	20929 Udhna -Banaras Express
118	20930 Banaras-Udhna Express
119	20933 Udhna -Danapur Express
120	20934 Danapur-Udhna Express
121	22103 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Ayodhya Cantt Express
122	22104 Ayodhya Cantt-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
123	22131 Pune -Banaras Express

124	22132 Banaras-Pune Express
125	22145 Bhopal -Rewa Express
126	22146 Rewa-Bhopal Express
127	22177 CSMT-Banaras Express
128	22178 Banaras-CSMT Express
129	22183 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Ayodhya Cantt Express
130	22184 Ayodhya Cantt-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
131	22189 Jabalpur-Rewa Express
132	22190 Rewa-Jabalpur Express
133	22311 Godda-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
134	22312 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Godda Express
135	22351 Saharsa -SMVT Bengaluru Express
136	22352 SMVT Bengaluru-Saharsa Express
137	22353 Patna -SMVT Bengaluru Express
138	22354 SMVT Bengaluru-Patna Express
139	22535 Rameswaram-Banaras Express
140	22536 Banaras-Rameswaram Express
141	22553 Raxaul -Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
142	22554 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Raxaul Express
143	22563 Jaynagar-Udhna Express
144	22564 Udhna -Jaynagar Express
145	22669 Ernakulam -Patna Express
146	22670 Patna -Ernakulam Express
147	22683 Yesvantpur -Lucknow Express
148	22684 Lucknow -Yesvantpur Express
149	22687 Mysore -Varanasi Express

150	22688 Varanasi-Mysore Express
151	22913 Bandra Terminus-Saharsa Express
152	22914 Saharsa -Bandra Terminus Express
153	22937 Rajkot-Rewa Express
154	22938 Rewa-Rajkot Express
155	22947 Surat-Bhagalpur Express
156	22948 Bhagalpur-Surat Express
157	22967 Ahmedabad -Prayagraj Express
158	22968 Prayagraj -Ahmedabad Express
159	22971 Bandra Terminus-Patna Express
160	22972 Patna -Bandra Terminus Express

Besides, on Indian Railways, provision of stoppage of train services, depends on the traffic justification, operational feasibility, competing demands etc. This is an on-going process.

PROGRESS MADE UNDER COAL AND LIGNITE GASIFICATION PROJECTS

2953. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) the progress made under the Scheme for Promotion of Surface Coal/Lignite Gasification Projects approved by the Government including the number of projects proposed and likely to be taken up in the first phase;

(b) the details of investments envisaged, coal gasification capacity targeted and expected outcomes in terms of production of syngas, methanol, ammonia, urea and other value-added products;

(c) the implementation status and expected commissioning timelines of the Coal India Limited- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (CIL-BHEL) and Coal India Limited-Gas Authority of India Limited (CIL-GAIL) joint venture coal gasification projects;

(d) the extent to which the National Coal Gasification Mission is expected to reduce India's dependence on imports, while enhancing energy security and value addition from domestic coal resources; and

(e) the steps being taken to promote private sector participation, technology partnerships and regional industrial development through coal gasification projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a): The Government approved the Scheme for Promotion of Surface Coal/Lignite Gasification Projects on 13.05.2026 with a financial outlay of ₹37,500 crore.

The Scheme Guidelines were issued on 25.06.2026 while Request for Proposal inviting applications has been issued on 07.07.2026. It is expected that around 25 surface coal/lignite gasification projects will be established under

the Scheme, utilising approximately 75 million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) of coal.

(b): Earlier, the Government had approved the Scheme for Promotion of Coal/Lignite Gasification Projects on 24.01.2024 with a financial outlay of ₹8,500 crore. Under the Scheme, eight (8) projects have been approved. The details of the investment envisaged, production capacity, and expected outcomes are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Project/Company	Product	Production Capacity	Investment (₹ crore)
1	Odisha	Bharat Coal Gasification & Chemicals Limited (BCGCL)	Ammonium Nitrate	0.66 MMTPA	25,016
2		Jindal Steel Limited (JSL)	Direct Reduced Iron (DRI)	2.0 MMTPA	3,882
3	West Bengal	Coal Gas India Limited (CGIL)	Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG)	633.6 Million Nm^3/year	13,053
4	Maharashtra	Coal India Limited (CIL)	Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG)	633.6 Million Nm^3/year	12,215
5		Greta Energy & Metal Private limited (GEMPL)	Direct Reduced Iron (DRI)	0.5 MMTPA	2,763
6		New Era Cleantech Solution Private Limited (NECSPL)	Ammonium Nitrate & Hydrogen	0.33 MMTPA AN + 0.10 MMTPA H_2	6,976
7		New Era Cleantech Solution Private Limited (NECSPL)	Ethanol	18 KTPA	667

8		Kartikay Vayunandana Private Limited (KVPL)	Acetic Acid	75.9 KTPA	793

These 8 projects are expected to gasify about 12 MMTPA of coal and attract investment of about ₹65,365 crore.

(c): The implementation status of the two Joint Venture coal gasification projects is as under:

(i) **Bharat Coal Gasification and Chemicals Limited (BCGCL):** A joint venture of CIL and BHEL, the project is located at Lakhanpur, Odisha, for production of Ammonium Nitrate. Environment Clearance has been obtained, EPC contracts have been awarded, and ground-breaking was completed on 20.06.2026. The project is targeted for commissioning in FY 2030.

(ii) **Coal Gas India Limited (CGIL):** A joint venture of CIL and GAIL, the project is located at Bardhaman, West Bengal, for production of Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG). The project is at pre-construction stage. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for Environment Clearance have been obtained and tendering for major packages is in process. The project is targeted for commissioning in FY 2030.

(d): The National Coal Gasification Mission is expected to gasify 100 MT of coal by 2030 in order to reduce import dependence, promote cleaner technology, and

produce fuels and chemicals such as fertilisers, synthetic natural gas, hydrogen etc. On commissioning of projects under the ₹8,500 crore scheme, ₹37,500 crore scheme and Talcher Fertilisers Limited, import substitution from coal/lignite gasification is expected to be approximately ₹1.5 lakh crore annually.

(e): In the coal gasfication incentive scheme approved in January 2024, private companies could apply for financial incentive in category II (total outlay Rs. 3,850 crores) and category III (total outlay Rs 600 crores). In the new scheme approved in May 2026, private sector companies can apply for availing financial incentive.

In category-III of the scheme notified in January 2024, demonstration projects based on indigenous coal gasification technologies are supported. Under category-I, Bharat Coal Gasification and Chemicals Limited (BCGCL) is based on indigenous gasification technology developed by BHEL. Under category-II, Jindal Steel Limited has adopted Lurgi gasification technology owned by Nalwa Green Energy.

The scheme approved in May 2026 has provided for encouraging indigenous technology.

Ministry of Coal has continuously engaged with coal bearing states to facilitate and promote the development of coal/ lignite gasification projects, including cluster based development approaches to enable infrastructure optimization. States like Odisha, Maharashtra etc. have made policies for encouraging establishment of coal gasification projects in their States.

NATIONAL GINGER HUB

2954. SHRI RICHARD VANLALHMANGAIHA:

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

(a) whether NITI Aayog has conducted any study or assessment regarding the potential of Mizoram to be developed as a National Ginger Hub in view of its significant ginger production and if so, the details and recommendations thereof ;

(b) whether NITI Aayog has recommended any special programme or policy for promoting ginger cultivation, value addition, processing, branding and exports from Mizoram and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop Mizoram as the “Ginger Hub of India” under any Central initiative in coordination with NITI Aayog and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the details of financial and technical assistance proposed to achieve the above objective?

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): NITI Aayog has not conducted any study or assessment regarding the potential of Mizoram to be developed as a National Ginger Hub

(b)**:** NITI Aayog has not recommended any special programme or policy specifically for promoting ginger cultivation, value addition, processing, branding or exports from Mizoram.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) has launched the Mission Ginger Cultivation and Value Chain Development for the State of Mizoram with an outlay of ₹189.79 crore. The Mission has been formulated through a consultative process involving all relevant stakeholders, including NITI Aayog, and aims to address critical gaps across the ginger value chain through a convergence-based approach covering production, post-harvest management, processing, value addition, marketing, and institutional strengthening. The Mission envisages the establishment of one Integrated Processing Hub and three Spoke Centres, implementation of over 30 strategic interventions, and integration of nearly 20,000 farming households into a unified ginger value-chain ecosystem based on traceability, quality assurance, distinctiveness and farmer-led value creation.

MODERNISATION OF RAILWAY STATIONS IN KERALA UNDER ABSS

2955. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) the details of railway stations in Kerala selected for redevelopment under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS);

(b) whether any additional stations have been proposed from Northern Kerala and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the present status of sanctioned works including the expected time-frame for completion?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

So far, 1340 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 35 stations are located in Kerala. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Kerala are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Names 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,

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
		Tiruvalla, Tripunithura, Vadakara, Varkala Shivagiri, Wadakancheri

Completed Station of Kerala:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme has been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in Kerala is as under:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Kerala	16	Angamali for Kaladi, Chalakudi, Changanassery, Chirayinkeezh, Ferok, Guruvayur, Kuttippuram, Mavelikara, Nilambur Road, Parappanangadi, Shoranur Junction, Thalassery, Tirur, Tripunithura, Vadakara, Wadakancheri

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- **Angadippuram station**: The works of improvement of station building, new entrance porch, concourse, booking office, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface of platform no. 1 & 2, waiting hall, toilet, improvement of circulating area, parking, approach road, lifts, installation of Coach Indication Board, Train Indication Board and signages have been completed. The work of 6 m wide foot over bridge has been taken up.

- **Kasargod station**: The works of improvement of station building, new entrance porch, improvements of booking office, concourse, improvement of platform surface of platform no. 2 & 3, improvement of circulating area, waiting hall, toilets, platform shelter, lifts, installation of Coach Indication Board and improvement of amenities for Divyangjan have been completed. The works of extension of platform no. 1, 6 m wide foot over bridge, escalator and parking at second entry have been taken up.
- **Kollam Junction station**: The works of service building, multi level car parking and parcel building have been completed. The works of 12 m wide foot over bridge, air concourse, North terminal building, South terminal building and platform upgradation have been taken up.
- **Kozhikode station**: The structural works of multi level car parking- first and second, East terminal building, West terminal building, staff quarters, railway health unit and railway office building have been taken up.
- **Payyanur station**: The works of raising of platform no. 2 & 3, platform shelter, improvement of concourse, booking office, waiting hall, improvement of circulating area at second entry, parking, installation of Coach Indication Board and Train Indication Board have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area at main entry, lifts, amenities for Divyangjan and 6 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. Development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of a station is carried out based on category of station/condition/traffic handled etc.

Amrit Bharat Station scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like ‘One Station One Product’
- Parking development

- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions 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 a complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as tree cutting, heritage, fire clearance, airport clearance etc. These stations are in operation since long, so brownfield work challenges are being faced, such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipelines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of the tracks and near to high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the progress of work and completion time.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES IN THE NEVA

2956. SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):

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

(a) whether the Government has faced any challenges in implementing the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) across States and Union territories including issues related to, infrastructure, funding, digital capacity and adoption by legislatures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to address the issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):

(a) and (b): Implementation of the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) involved the development of a generic application capable of catering to the diverse rules of procedure, practices and business processes followed across State/UT Legislatures, while addressing variations in the ICT infrastructure, baseline digitalisation, digital capacity and adoption of paperless legislative processes by stakeholders. These aspects were addressed through incorporation of suitable configurations in the application, financial assistance for procuring ICT infrastructure and technical manpower, capacity-building and orientation programmes, handholding support, and continuous coordination with the concerned State/UT Legislatures.

RESUMPTION OF MINING IN KARWANDIA

2957. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Rohtas district administration has initiated an assessment of the Karwandia mining belt for the resumption of mining activities after a prolonged closure and if so, the details thereof;

(b) Whether any socio-economic and environmental impact assessment has been conducted to evaluate likely effects on restarting mining on agricultural land, groundwater, forests and the livelihoods of local residents particularly landless labourers, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other vulnerable communities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ensure that local workers are given priority in employment, guaranteed statutory wages, social security benefits and safe working conditions instead of increasing contractualisation of labour and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any rehabilitation and compensation package has been prepared for families likely to be displaced or adversely affected by renewed mining operations and if so, the details thereof along with the suggested compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a) and (b): State Governments are empowered to conduct auction of major mineral blocks under Section 10B and 11 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) and the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 and grant mineral concessions. Further, Section 15 of the MMDR Act empowers the State Governments to make rules for regulating the grant of mineral concessions in respect of minor minerals. As per the information received from the Government of Bihar, the Sub-Divisional Committee identified an area of approximately 521 hectares in the Karwandia mining belt, Rohtas district, in the District Survey Report (DSR) for grant of mining leases. The mining lease holder can commence mining operations only after obtaining all mandatory statutory clearances, including Forest Clearance under the applicable provisions of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, and other applicable statutory approvals, including environmental clearance.

(c): As per the information received from the Government of Bihar, the issues relating to employment of local persons, payment of statutory wages, social security benefits, occupational health and safety, and other statutory compliances are governed by the applicable labour codes. The successful lessee/Project Proponent is required to comply with the applicable provisions of the Labour Codes.

(d): As per the information received from the Government of Bihar, no rehabilitation and compensation package exists at present, as no mining project has yet commenced operations.

सामुदायिक रेडियो सेवाओं का विस्तार

2958. श्री तारिक अनवरः

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने सामुदायिक रेडियो सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों का मूल्यांकन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जारी की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और वर्ष 2023-24 से अब तक उनके प्रचालन की स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सामुदायिक रेडियो के माध्यम से शिक्षा, कृषि, स्वास्थ्य, महिला सशक्तिकरण और जन जागरूकता संबंधी कार्यक्रमों की पहुंच और प्रभावकारिता की समीक्षा की है और यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार बिहार जैसे सामाजिक और भाषाई विविधता वाले क्षेत्रों विशेषकर सीमांचल क्षेत्र में सामुदायिक रेडियो सेवाओं का विस्तार करने, नए स्टेशनों की स्थापना करने और जनहित प्रसारण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने अथवा विशेष पहल करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरूगन):

(क) से (घ): सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने "भारत में सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों की श्रोता संख्या, पहुंच, प्रभावशीलता और वित्तीय स्थिरता" पर एक राष्ट्रव्यापी अध्ययन के माध्यम से सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों (सीआरएस) की स्थिति और पहुंच का मूल्यांकन किया है। अध्ययन रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट https://mib.gov.in/ पर उपलब्ध है।

सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों को 'भारत में सामुदायिक रेडियो अभियान को सहायता नामक' केंद्रीय क्षेत्र स्कीम के तहत सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य संसाधनों, क्षमता और प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से नए और मौजूदा सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों (सीआरएस) को सुदृढ़ करना है। स्कीम के प्रमुख घटकों में नए और मौजूदा सीआरएस के लिए उपकरणों की खरीद या प्रतिस्थापन हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना और सामुदायिक रेडियो ऑपरेटरों की क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण शामिल है। इस स्कीम को 50 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ वर्ष 2026-27 से 2030-31 तक पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है।

नीतिगत दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों की कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत सामग्री सामुदायिक भागीदारी से तैयार की जानी चाहिए, जिसमें से कम से कम आधी सामग्री महिला सशक्तिकरण पर केंद्रित हो और इसे अधिमानतः स्थानीय भाषा और बोलियों में होना चाहिए।

वर्तमान में, देश में 565 सीआरएस प्रचालनरत हैं। सभी चालू सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों का राज्यवार विवरण और वर्ष 2021-2026 की योजना अवधि के दौरान बिहार सहित सीआएस को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट https://mib.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से अब तक, बिहार के गोपालगंज, सहरसा, वैशाली और सिवान जिलों के चार सीआरएस सहित कुल 128 सीआरएस को 12.31 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

इसके अलावा, जागरूकता सृजित करने और ज्ञान के साझाकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत देश भर में कार्यशालाएं, सेमिनार और क्षेत्रीय/राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित करता है। ऐसी एक जागरूकता कार्यशाला जनवरी 2024 में पटना, बिहार में आयोजित की गई थी।

DEPLOYMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TOOLS IN VARIOUS SCHEMES FOR MINORITIES

2959. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to deploy Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools across schemes implemented by the Government and if so, the objectives and areas of application identified;

(b) the details of pilot projects or rollouts planned including States covered, nature of data to be used and mechanisms for grievance redressal;

(c) whether any guidelines have been formulated to ensure data protection, prevent algorithmic bias and discrimination and safeguard the rights of beneficiaries while using AI in scheme delivery and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to undertake independent audits, impact assessments and periodic reviews of AI systems used in minority welfare

programmes and if so, the details thereof along with the timelines for such evaluations?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Minority Affairs leverages digital technologies to enhance transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in implementation and monitoring of its schemes and programmes. It also explores the use of emerging technologies in collaboration with sovereign Artificial Intelligence (AI) companies, under the broader framework of IndiaAI Mission, wherever considered appropriate, for strengthening digital governance and citizen-centric service delivery, such as AI-enabled multilingual chatbots, virtual assistance, and intelligent digital interfaces, including in areas relating to Haj services such as Haj Suvidha App and other Ministry initiatives. Any use of such technologies is undertaken in accordance with the applicable policy framework of the Government of India and the relevant legal and regulatory provisions.

The Government has approved the IndiaAI Mission with the objective of establishing a robust, inclusive and responsible AI ecosystem in the country. The Mission comprises seven key pillars, namely, IndiaAI Compute, Foundation Models, IndiaAI Application Development Initiative, IndiaAI FutureSkills, AIKosh (IndiaAI Datasets Platform), Safe & Trusted AI, and IndiaAI Startup Financing, to

promote indigenous AI capabilities, innovation, responsible AI and socio-economic transformation across sectors.

The India AI Governance Guidelines, released on 5 November 2025, provide a comprehensive framework for safe, responsible and inclusive development of AI, based on the principles of Trust, People First, Innovation over Restraint, Fairness and Equity, Accountability, Understandable by Design, and Safety, Resilience and Sustainability.

Appropriate safeguards relating to privacy, confidentiality, data protection, information security, access control and responsible use of AI form an integral part of any such technology-enabled solution. Processing of personal data, wherever involved, is governed by the provisions of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and other applicable legal provisions, including implementation of reasonable security safeguards, grievance redressal mechanisms and other statutory requirements, as applicable.

The Ministry's digital initiatives are implemented as part of the overall administration and monitoring of its schemes and programmes. Accordingly, information with specific reference to AI Vision Centres for Minorities, including applications, approvals, fund allocation, beneficiaries and outcome assessment, is not maintained separately.

HOWRAH–BARDHAMAN CHORD SECTION

2960. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether the Chandanpur–Saktigarh fourth railway line project on the Howrah–Bardhaman Chord section has been sanctioned and if so, the details thereof including the present status of land acquisition and construction work thereon;

(b) the details of the total sanctioned cost of the project, the length of the proposed fourth line and the timeline fixed for completion;

(c) whether the Government has identified stations in Hooghly districts including Bandel, Boinchi, Memari and adjoining suburban sections for platform, signalling and passenger amenity works as part of the project; and

(d) the steps being taken to minimise disruption to daily suburban EMU (Electric Multiple Unit) services between Howrah and Hooghly during the execution of the projects?

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

(a) to (d): Chandanpur-Saktigarh 4th line project (43 Km) has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 750 crore. The project has been declared as Special Railway Project.

Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) has been appointed. Land acquisition work has been taken up.

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.

West Bengal:

Railway Budget:

Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹4,380 Cr./year
2026-27	₹14,205 Cr. (More than 3 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 63 projects (14 New Lines, 04 Gauge Conversion and 45 Doubling), covering a total length of 5,148 Km, costing ₹83,433 crore, falling fully/partly in West Bengal are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned till March, 2026 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2026 (Rs. in Cr.)
New Lines	14	1,056	337	13,872
Gauge Conversion	4	1,201	854	3,676
Doubling/Multi-tracking	45	2,891	530	10,401
Total	**63**	**5,148**	**1,721**	**27,949**

Recently Completed Projects:

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 (130 Km)	908
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

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
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 (38 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

Ongoing Projects:

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- 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)	3,450
8	Narayangarh-Bhadrak 3rd line (153 Km)	3,425

SN.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
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
14	Sainthia-Pakur 4th Line (81 Km)	1,569
15	Santragachi- Kharagpur 4th Line (111 Km)	2,905
16	Barbenda-Damrughutu Doubling, Damrughutu-Bokaro Steel City 3rd & 4th Line (52 Km)	815
17	Ranaghat-Bangaon doubling (33 Km)	396
18	Hijli to Nimpura Through yard 3rd line (6 Km)	234
19	Doubling of new Jalpaiguri- Siliguri (7 Km)	215
20	Thakurganj-Siliguri Doubling (56 Km)	916
21	Bypass line at Rampur hat (12 Km)	190

Passenger Amenities:

At **Bainchi station** located in West Bengal, facilities like platform shelter, waiting hall, drinking water arrangement, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangement, high level platform, foot over bridge, etc. are available. The work of improvement of foot over bridge has been completed in recent years. The works of improvement of waiting hall and raising of platform have been taken up.

At **Memari station** located in West Bengal, facilities like platform shelter, drinking water arrangement, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangement, high level platform, foot over bridge, etc. are available. The work of improvement of

platform shelters has been completed in recent years. The works of improvement of circulating area, raising of platform and toilet have been taken up.

At Bandel Junction station located in West Bengal**,** facilities like platform shelter, drinking water arrangement, urinal, seating arrangement, high level platform, foot over bridge, etc. are available. The works of improvement of circulating area and amenities for Divyangjan have been completed in recent years. The works of new station building at second entry and 6 m wide foot over bridge have been sanctioned. Further, master planning for redevelopment of Bandel Junction station under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme has been taken up.

Master planning is an iterative process requiring optimization and the time frame for such optimization cannot be indicated at this stage.

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

This scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1,340 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 102 stations, including Ambika Kalna, Bandel Jn., Chandan Nagar, Dankuni, Sheoraphuli Jn., Shrirampur and Tarakeswar stations of Hooghly district, are located in West Bengal. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in West Bengal are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
West Bengal	102	Adra, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambika Kalna, Anara, Andal Jn., Andul, Asansol Jn., Azimganj, Bagnan, Bally, Balurghat, Bandel Jn., Bangaon Jn., Bankura, Barabhum, Barasat, Barddhaman, Barrackpore, Belda, Berhampore Court, Bethuadahari, Bhaluka Road, Binnaguri, Bishnupur, Bolpur Shantiniketan, Burnpur, Canning, Chandan Nagar, Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Dalgaon, Dalkhola, Dankuni, Dhulian Ganga, Dhupguri, Digha, Dinhata, Dum Dum Jn., Falakata, Garbeta, Gede, Haldia, Haldibari, Harishchandrapur, Hasimara, Hijli, Howrah Jn, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jangipur Road, Jhalida, Jhargram, Joychandi Pahar Jn, Kaliyaganj, Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Katwa Jn, Khagraghat Road, Kharagpur Jn, Kolkata, Krishnanagar City Jn, Kumedpur Jn, Madhukunda, Madhyamgram, Malda Court, Malda Town, Mecheda, Medinipur (Midnapore), Nabadwip Dham, Naihati Jn, New Alipurduar, New Cooch Behar, New Farakka Jn, New Jalpaiguri Jn, New Mal Jn, Ondagram, Panagarh, Pandabeswar, Panskura Jn, Purulia Jn, Rampurhat Jn, Ranaghat, Sainthia Jn, Salboni, Samsi, Santragachi, Sealdah, Shalimar, Shantipur, Sheoraphuli Jn., Shrirampur, Siliguri Jn., Sitarampur, Siuri, Sonarpur Jn., Suisa, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tulin, Uluberia

<u>Completed Stations of West Bengal</u>:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in West Bengal have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in West Bengal are as under:

State	No. of stations	Name of stations
West Bengal	13	Anara, Barabhum, Digha, Garbeta, Haldia, Haldibari, Jalpaiguri Road, Joychandi Pahar Junction, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Panagarh, Siuri, Tamluk

The activities for development at other stations of West Bengal have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

Stations of Hooghly district in West Bengal:

- **Ambika Kalna station:** The structural works of new station building at second entry, improvement of platform surface and platform shelters have been completed. The works of new station building at main entry, new toilet block, 12 m wide foot over bridge and finishing works of station building at second entry have been taken up.
- **Chandan Nagar station:** The works of improvement of station building, booking counter, waiting hall, toilet, entrance porch, improvement of circulating area, parking, improvement of platform surface and platform shelters have been completed. The works of 6 m wide foot over bridge and amenities for Divyangjan have been taken up.
- **Dankuni station:** The works of new station building, entrance porch, waiting hall, toilet, booking counter, improvement of circulating area, parking, 6 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of platform surface

and platform shelters have been completed. The work of amenities for Divyangjan have been taken up.

- **Sheoraphuli Junction station:** The structural works of new station building have been completed. The works of new station building, booking counter, waiting hall, toilet and improvement of circulating area have been taken up.
- **Tarakeswar station:** The work of improvement of platform surface has been completed. The works of improvement and extension of station building, entrance porch, pilgrim shed, improvement of waiting hall, toilet, booking counter and 12 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.

Other stations of West Bengal:

- **Berhampore Court station**: The works of platform shelters at platform no. 1& 2/3 and improvement of platform surface at platform no. 2/3 have been completed. The works of platform shelter at platform no. 4/5, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1, booking counter and6 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.
- **Dhulian Ganga station:** The works of improvement of circulating area, waiting halls, toilet, booking counter, signages and lifts have been completed. The works of extension of station building, 6 m wide foot over bridge and improvement of parking have been taken up.

- **Jangipur Road station**: The works of improvement of waiting halls, toilet, booking counter, signages and lifts have been completed. The works of extension of station building and improvement of circulating area have been taken up.
- **Khagraghat Road station:** The works of installation of signages and Train Indication Boards have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area, parking, waiting halls and entrance porch have been taken up.
- **New Farakka Junction station:** The works of improvement of station building, waiting halls, toilet, entrance porch, signages and Train Indication Boards have been completed. The works of improvement of circulating area and parking have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways including provision of passenger amenities 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.

साइबर अवेयर डिजिटल नागरिक अभियान के लाभार्थी

2961. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या **इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या हाल के सर्वेक्षणों से पता चलता है कि डिजिटल साक्षरता की कमी के कारण बड़ी संख्या में लोग साइबर अपराधों की चपेट में आ जाते हैं;

(ख) साइबर अवेयर डिजिटल नागरिक अभियान और सूचना सुरक्षा, शिक्षा और जागरूकता (आईएसईए) चरण-तीन के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और इसके क्या ठोस परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार staysafeonline.in की पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए क्षेत्रीय गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) और स्थानीय पंचायतों के सहयोग से क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में अभियान चलाने का विचार कर रही है?

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

(क) से (ग) : भारत सरकार की नीतियों का उद्देश्य देश में प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए खुला, सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह साइबर स्पेस सुनिश्चित करना है। सरकार साइबर धोखाधड़ी सहित डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों के दुरुपयोग से उत्पन्न होने वाले जोखिमों और हानियों से अवगत है। भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023, भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2023, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021 और अन्य संबंधित कानूनों ने मिलकर साइबर धोखाधड़ी का समाधान करने के लिए एक रूपरेखा स्थापित की।

<u>सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 ("आईटी अधिनियम"):</u>

- धारा 66 ग में पहचान की चोरी के लिए तीन साल तक की कैद और जुर्माने का प्रावधान है, जिसे एक लाख रुपये तक बढाया जा सकता है;

- धारा 66 घ में कंप्यूटर संसाधन का उपयोग करके नकल करके धोखाधड़ी करने के लिए तीन साल तक की कैद और जुर्माने का प्रावधान है, जिसे एक लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है;
- धारा 66 में कंप्यूटर से जुड़े अपराधों के लिए तीन साल तक की सज़ा, या पाँच लाख रुपये तक का जुर्माना, या दोनों का प्रावधान है;
- धारा 43 कंप्यूटर, कंप्यूटर सिस्टम आदि को नुकसान पहुँचाने पर दंड और मुआवज़े का प्रावधान करती है।।

<u>सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021:</u>

- आईटी नियमों में मध्यवर्तियों पर यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशिष्ट दायित्व डाले गए हैं कि उनके कंप्यूटर संसाधनों का उपयोग करने वाले उपयोगकर्ता ऐसी कोई भी जानकारी होस्ट, प्रदर्शित, अपलोड, संशोधित, प्रकाशित, प्रसारित, संग्रहीत, अपडेट या साझा न करें जो धोखा देती हो या गुमराह करती हो, किसी अन्य व्यक्ति का प्रतिरूपण करती हो या जो उस समय लागू किसी भी कानून का उल्लंघन करती हो।
- मध्यवर्तियों को सक्षम न्यायालय के आदेश की प्राप्ति के तीन घंटे के भीतर या उपयुक्त सरकार या उसकी अधिकृत एजेंसी द्वारा तर्कसंगत सूचना प्राप्त होने पर किसी भी गैरकानूनी सामग्री को हटाना आवश्यक है।

<u>भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस), 2023</u>

- बीएनएस, 2023 संगठित अपराध (धारा 111), प्रतिरूपण द्वारा धोखाधड़ी (धारा 319), जालसाजी (धारा 336/337), आदि और अन्य साइबर-सक्षम धोखाधड़ी से जुड़े अपराधों का समाधान करता है।

व्यापक और समन्वित तरीके से साइबर अपराधों से निपटने के लिए तंत्र की निगरानी करने और उसे सुदृढ़ करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने ऐसे कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं -

- गृह मंत्रालय ने समन्वित और व्यापक तरीके से देश में सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से निपटने के लिए एक संबद्ध कार्यालय के रूप में 'भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र' ("I4C") की स्थापना की है।
- महिलाओं और बच्चों के खिलाफ साइबर अपराधों पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ, सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट करने में जनता को सक्षम बनाने के लिए I4C के एक भाग के रूप में 'राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल' ("एनसीआरपी") लॉन्च किया गया है। पोर्टल https://cybercrime.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है । इस पोर्टल पर रिपोर्ट की गई साइबर अपराध की घटनाओं, उन्हें एफआईआर में बदलना और उसके बाद की कार्रवाई को कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है।
- I4C के तहत 'सिटीजन फाइनेंशियल साइबर फ्रॉड रिपोर्टिंग एंड मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम' (सीएफ़सीएफ़आरएमएस) को वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी की तत्काल रिपोर्टिंग और धोखेबाजों द्वारा धन की हेराफेरी को रोकने के लिए वर्ष 2021 में लॉन्च किया गया है। ऑनलाइन साइबर शिकायतें दर्ज करने में सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए एक टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नंबर '1930' शुरू किया गया है।
- I4C में एक अत्याधुनिक, साइबर धोखाधड़ी शमन केंद्र (सीएफ़एमसी) स्थापित किया गया है, जहां प्रमुख बैंकों के प्रतिनिधि, वित्तीय मध्यस्थ, भुगतान एग्रीगेटर्स, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं, आईटी मध्यस्थों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसी के

प्रतिनिधि साइबर अपराध से निपटने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई और निर्बाध सहयोग के लिए मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं।

केंद्र सरकार ने नागरिकों को साइबर वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी से बचाने के लिए जन जागरूकता और त्वरित शिकायत निवारण के लिए विभिन्न पहल की हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ शामिल हैं: -

- इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय सूचना सुरक्षा में मानव संसाधन पैदा करने और जनता के बीच साइबर स्वच्छता और साइबर सुरक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर सामान्य जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए 'सूचना सुरक्षा शिक्षा और जागरूकता (आईएसईए)' पर एक परियोजना लागू कर रहा है। परियोजना की मुख्य विशेषताओं में शामिल हैं:
  - अब तक, देश भर में 6,650 जागरूकता कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गई हैं, जिनमें स्कूल/कॉलेजों के छात्रों, शिक्षकों, कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों, सरकारी कर्मियों और आम जनता सहित 11.37 लाख+ प्रतिभागियों को शामिल किया गया है। इसमें क्रमशः 10.02.2026 और 11.02.2025 को मनाए गए सुरक्षित इंटरनेट दिवस पर देश भर में आयोजित 4,371 जागरूकता कार्यशालाएं शामिल हैं, जिनमें 6.78 लाख नागरिक प्रत्यक्ष रूप से और लगभग 9.78 करोड़ नागरिक अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से शामिल हैं।
  - राज्य पुलिस/नगरपालिका विभागों के साथ संयुक्त रूप से चुनिंदा राज्यों/शहरों में आयोजित 5 साइबर सुरक्षा और साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता सप्ताहों; दूरदर्शन/आकाशवाणी आदि पर प्रसारित 37 जन जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से लगभग 20 करोड़ अनुमानित लाभार्थियों को अप्रत्यक्ष मोड के माध्यम से कवर किया गया है।

- साइबर स्वच्छता और साइबर सुरक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर हैंडबुक, लघु वीडियो, पोस्टर, ब्रोशर, बच्चों के लिए कार्टून कहानियों, सलाह, ई-लर्निंग पाठ्यक्रम आदि के रूप में जागरूकता सामग्री को www.staysafeonline.in तथा www.csk.gov.in. जैसे पोर्टल के माध्यम से प्रसारित किया जाता है।
- परियोजना के तहत, जमीनी स्तर पर साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 16 राज्यों के 12,079 गांवों में 61 सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों (एनजीओ) द्वारा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में 487 कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए गए, जिसमें लगभग 40 लाख लाभार्थी शामिल हैं।

- भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपात प्रतिक्रिया दल (सीईआरटी-इन) नियमित रूप से अपनी आधिकारिक वेबसाइटों और सोशल मीडिया हैंडल पर सुरक्षा और संरक्षा युक्तियों और जागरूकता पोस्टर, इन्फो-ग्राफिक्स और वीडियो साझा करती है। इसका उद्देश्य बच्चों के लिए ऑनलाइन सुरक्षा उपायों सहित साइबर सुरक्षा हमलों और धोखाधड़ी के बारे में इंटरनेट उपयोगकर्ताओं को संवेदनशील बनाना है।
- कॉलर ट्यून अभियान: दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) के सहयोग से आई4सी ने साइबर अपराध के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने और साइबर अपराध हेल्पलाइन नंबर 1930 और एनसीआरपी पोर्टल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 19.12.2024 से एक कॉलर ट्यून अभियान शुरू किया है। दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा कॉलर ट्यूनों को अंग्रेजी, हिंदी और 10 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भी प्रसारित किया जा रहा था। कॉलर ट्यून के छह संस्करण चलाए गए जो डिजिटल अरेस्ट, निवेश घोटाला, मैलवेयर, फर्जी ऋण ऐप, नकली सोशल मीडिया विज्ञापन जैसे विभिन्न तौर-तरीकों को कवर करते हैं।

- केंद्र सरकार ने डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी घोटालों पर एक व्यापक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के अलावा, समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन, दिल्ली मेट्रो में घोषणाएं, विशेष पोस्ट बनाने के लिए सोशल मीडिया इन्फ्लुएंसर्स का उपयोग, प्रसार भारती और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से अभियान, आकाशवाणी पर विशेष कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।
- डीडी न्यूज के साथ साझेदारी में, आई4सी ने 19 जुलाई, 2025 से 52 सप्ताह तक साप्ताहिक शो साइबर-अलर्ट के माध्यम से चलने वाला एक साइबर अपराध जागरूकता अभियान चलाया।
- साइबर अपराध के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के अलावा, एसएमएस के माध्यम से संदेशों का प्रसार, आई4सी सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट यानी एक्स (पूर्व में ट्विटर) (@CyberDost), फेसबुक (CyberDostI4C), इंस्टाग्राम (CyberDostI4C), एसएमएस अभियान, टीवी अभियान, रेडियो अभियान, स्कूल अभियान, सिनेमाघरों में विज्ञापन, सेलिब्रिटी एंडोर्समेंट, आईपीएल अभियान, कुंभ मेला 2025 और सूरज कुंड मेला 2025 के दौरान अभियान, विभिन्न माध्यमों में प्रचार के लिए मायगव को शामिल करना, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के सहयोग से साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता सप्ताहों का आयोजन, किशोरों/छात्रों के लिए हैंडबुक का प्रकाशन, रेलवे स्टेशनों और हवाई अड्डों पर डिजिटल डिस्प्ले आदि शामिल हैं।

भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार पुलिस और लोक व्यवस्था राज्य के विषय हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के माध्यम से साइबर अपराध सहित अपराधों की रोकथाम, पता लगाने, जांच और अभियोजन के लिए प्राथमिक रूप से जिम्मेदार केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की स्थानीय प्रशासन संस्थाओं की क्षमता निर्माण के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत सलाह और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उनकी पहलों का समर्थन करती है।

CHIP DESIGN PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER DLI SCHEME

2962. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether any of the 24 chip design projects approved under Designed Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme have progressed to commercial deployment and revenue generation and if so, the details thereof disaggregated by sector and application;

(b) if not, the reasons for none reaching deployment despite programme being operational since the year 2021;

(c) whether the claim of India possessing nearly 20 per cent of global semiconductor design talent has translated into commercially deployed chips and if so, the details of such chips, companies and revenue generated and if not, the reasons for the gap;

(d) whether the 175 chips fabricated by students under the C2S programme have any commercial application and if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of steps planned to bridge the gap between academic fabrication and industry deployment; and

(e) whether the 15 companies that received venture capital support under the DLI Scheme have disclosed milestones achieved and revenue generated and if

so, the disaggregated details thereof and if not, the accountability mechanisms in place for such publicly facilitated investments?

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): Guided by the vision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to make India a global hub for semiconductor chip design, the Government has undertaken focused policy interventions and sustained investments in semiconductor education, research, and design infrastructure, thereby strengthening the country's semiconductor design ecosystem and talent base.

Towards this end, the Government has accorded high priority to workforce capacity building and indigenous chip design through two complementary initiatives, the Chips to Startup (C2S) Programme and the Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme.

While the C2S Programme focuses on developing industry-ready talent and strengthening academic research capabilities, the DLI Scheme supports startups and MSMEs in chip design area. Together, these initiatives have helped create a strong semiconductor design talent and vibrant chip design base in the country.

As per industry estimates, India accounts for about 20% of the world's semiconductor design engineers, with more than 1.25 lakh semiconductor design engineers working in the country. India also hosts about 7% of the world's

semiconductor Global Capability Centres (GCCs), reflecting its growing importance in the global semiconductor design ecosystem.

Under the C2S Programme, capacity-building projects have been supported at academic institutions in collaboration with startups, to foster research on industry-oriented problem statements and provide students with hands-on exposure to the end-to-end semiconductor chip design lifecycle. This has resulted in the training of over 68,000 students, and the successful tape-out of 254 chip designs by students including 175 designs at the 180 nm technology node at SCL, Mohali, and 79 designs at overseas foundries.

Complementing these capacity-building efforts, **the DLI Scheme has resulted following outcomes**:

- 24 projects from startups/ MSMEs have been approved during the period from mid-2023 to 2025 for financial support to develop semiconductor chips.
- The approved projects address critical sectors such as video surveillance, drone detection, energy metering, microprocessors, satellite communications, Light Emitting Diode (LED) drivers, broadband, and Internet of Things (IoT) System-on-Chips (SoCs).
- The beneficiary companies have collectively attracted venture capital (VC) investment amounting to more than four times the financial assistance disbursed under the DLI Scheme, reflecting strong confidence of industry

and investors in the technological capabilities and commercial potential of these companies.

- So far, 25 chip designs have been successfully taped out across multiple foundries, including at advanced technology nodes such as 12 nm at TSMC. Some of these designs have subsequently progressed to customer evaluation and qualification stages.

Semiconductor chip design, unlike software product development, involves a highly complex, capital-intensive and multi-stage engineering process that follows a globally established product development lifecycle. Before a semiconductor product reaches commercial deployment, it typically progresses, inter alia, through the following stages over a period that may extend up to five years or more, depending upon the complexity of the chip:

- Architecture definition, RTL design and verification
- Physical design, timing closure, tape-out and first-silicon fabrication
- Post-silicon validation, characterization and subsequent fabrication iterations
- Certification, qualification, benchmarking and user acceptance.

The successful tape-out of 25 chip designs across multiple foundries, including at advanced technology nodes, together with the mobilization of venture capital investment exceeding four times the Government's financial assistance

disbursed, demonstrates steady progress of DLI beneficiary companies towards commercialization.

Such progress is consistent with globally accepted semiconductor product development cycles and industry benchmarks for companies undertaking indigenous chip development for the first time. These achievements stand as a testimony to the effectiveness of the DLI Scheme and the strong technological and commercial potential of the supported companies.

WAGE GAP BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE

2963. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

(a) the current average daily wage gap between male and female workers in casual labour and regular wage employment as recorded in the latest Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) gender-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to improve the statistical measurement of women's unpaid and subsidiary economic activities in official labour force statistics and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct the Time Use Survey (TUS) at regular intervals and utilise its findings for strengthening national statistical accounts 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): National Statistics Office (NSO) under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducts Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) to estimate various labour market indicators in the country. Based on the latest Annual Report of PLFS 2025, the estimates of average wage earnings for regular wage/salaried employment (during the preceding calendar month on CWS basis) and casual labour other than public works (per day on CWS basis) disaggregated by gender (male, female, person) at all-India level are given in the table below:

Table: Estimates of average wages (in Rs.) disaggregated by gender (male, female, person) at the all-India level from PLFS 2025

status in employment	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
regular wage/ salaried employment	24,217	18,353	22,699
casual labour	489	324	453

(b): PLFS collects information on the usual principal activity of a person as well as on any subsidiary economic activity undertaken during the reference period. As per PLFS, persons who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are captured and their activity status is termed as unpaid helpers or contributing family workers. Further, MoSPI also

conducts Time Use Survey (TUS) to measure participation of men and women in paid and unpaid activities.

(c): MoSPI has conducted two rounds of TUS during January-December 2019 and January-December 2024 respectively. TUS is an important source of information on the time spent by household members on unpaid caregiving, volunteer work, and unpaid domestic service-producing activities. It also provides information on time spent on learning, socialising, leisure activities, self-care activities, etc., by the household members.

PROMOTION OF SEMICONDUCTOR ECOSYSTEM

2964. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government to promote the semiconductor ecosystem nationally and especially in Andhra Pradesh including support for semiconductor fabrication, assembly, testing, packaging, design and allied manufacturing activities;

(b) the details of proposals received, approved and under implementation in Andhra Pradesh under the India Semiconductor Mission and other related initiatives along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilised, project-wise;

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government to develop a skilled workforce for the semiconductor sector in Andhra Pradesh including the number of institutions supported, training programmes conducted, industry partnerships and the number of persons trained since the year 2021; and

(d) the present level of indigenous semiconductor production and value addition achieved in the country including progress in reducing import dependence across the semiconductor value chain?

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): Recognising the importance of Semiconductors, the Government launched Semicon India Programme in January 2022 for setting up of semiconductor fabs, display fabs semiconductor packaging and also for promotion of Indian designed chips. The details of the incentives/support offered under the programme are available at www.ism.gov.in.

Under Semicon India Programme, Government has approved 12 manufacturing projects with total investment commitments of about Rs. 1.64 lakh crore. This includes the proposal of Advanced System in Package (ASIP) Technologies Private Limited for setting up Assembly Testing Marking and Packaging (ATMP) facility in district Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. 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 and the unit is expected to generate more than 500 employment opportunities, depending on the factory automation. Out of the 12 approved projects under Semicon India Programme, commercial production has commenced in three (3) plants.

Semiconductor design:

Semiconductor design plays a prominent role in defining the "architecture" of a chip to achieve a specific function or application. Since chip design is an extremely R&D, engineering, and IP intensive process, Government is providing financial as well as infrastructure support (including free access to Design tools) to Startups and MSMEs through Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme within the Semicon India Programme. Twenty-four (24) semiconductor design projects have been approved for financial support and 105 startups/MSMEs for Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tool support under DLI Scheme.

Chips to Start-up (C2S) Programme:

To provide industry ready skilled workforce, Government launched C2S Programme. Under this programme, Government is providing free access to latest design tools (EDA) through ChipIN Centre (set up at C-DAC, Bengaluru) to 320 universities and start-ups. So far, ~68,000 persons have been trained and 175 designs taped out from SCL Mohali. The list of organizations supported under C2S programme in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as follows:

1. Indian Institute of Technology Tirupati

2. Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing Kurnool
3. National Institute of Technology Andhra Pradesh
4. Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women, Bhimavaram
5. Vignan's Foundation for Science Technology and Research, Guntur
6. Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT-AP) University, Amaravati, AP
7. SRM University, AP
8. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU), Kakinada
9. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU), Anantapur
10. V.R. Siddhartha Engineering College, Vijayawada
11. Anil Neerukonda Institute of Technology & Sciences (ANITS), Visakhapatnam
12. Vishnu Institute of Technology, AP
13. Sagi Rama Krishnam Raju (SRKR) Engineering College, Andhra Pradesh
14. GMR Institute of Technology (GMRIT), Andhra Pradesh
15. G. Pullaiah College of Engineering and Technology, Kurnool
16. Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Guntur
17. Vignan's Institute of Information Technology, Visakhapatnam
18. Mohan Babu University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
19. Narayana Engineering College, Gudur, Andhra Pradesh

20. Sri Vasavi Engineering College, Tadepalligudem, Andhra Pradesh
21. Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering, Visakhapatnam
22. Santhiram Engineering College, Nandyal, Kurnool
23. National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology Tirupati

Semicon 2.0:

Government regularly engages with beneficiary companies, industry associations and other stakeholders to assess implementation challenges. The key issues identified include access to seed capital and venture funding, advance chip design tools, specialized trainings, access to semiconductor foundries, packaging and post-silicon validation facilities.

To address these challenges and build on the successful implementation of the first phase, the Union Cabinet has approved Semicon 2.0 on 15.07.2026 with a fiscal outlay of ₹1,27,500 crore.

Semicon 2.0 adopts a holistic approach to strengthen the entire semiconductor value chain and shall further accelerate the development of a robust and resilient semiconductor ecosystem in the country. The programme focuses on six strategic pillars: Design; Machines and Materials; Setting up more Fabs; Strengthening the ATMP/OSAT Industry; Research & Development (R&D); and Talent Development for design and manufacturing.

जनसंचार अवसंरचना को मजबूत करना

2965. श्रीमती रुचि वीराः

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले में संचार अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने और सरकारी सूचना, जन जागरूकता अभियानों और सार्वजनिक प्रसारण सेवाओं की पहुंच बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त जिले में दूरदर्शन, आकाशवाणी, सामुदायिक रेडियो, डिजिटल मीडिया जागरूकता और जन सूचना सेवाओं की पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या पहल की गई है;

(ग) उक्त जिले में मीडिया साक्षरता को बढ़ावा देने, गलत सूचना को रोकने और डिजिटल मीडिया के उत्तरदायी उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय सहायता, जागरूकता कार्यक्रम और क्षमता निर्माण सहायता प्रदान की गई है;

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने जिले में सरकारी कल्याण योजनाओं और जन जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार और अन्य संबंधित एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित किया है; और

(ङ) उक्त जिले में सार्वजनिक प्रसारण, डिजिटल संचार और मीडिया जागरूकता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा और क्या उपाय किए जाने का विचार है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरूगन):

(क) से (ङ): सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय, अपनी मीडिया यूनिटों के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले सहित देश भर में सरकारी योजनाओं, नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों संबंधी सूचना के प्रसार के लिए जनसंचार और जन-जागरूकता गतिविधियाँ संचालित करता है। मंत्रालय प्रामाणिक सूचना के

प्रसार, जन-जागरूकता को बढ़ाने और लोक हित के मुद्दों पर नागरिक सहभागिता के संवर्धन के लिए लोक प्रसारण, प्रिंट, डिजिटल और सोशल मीडिया सहित संचार के अनेक प्लेटफॉर्मों का उपयोग करता है।

दूरदर्शन 'डीडी फ्री डिश' के माध्यम से फ्री-टू-एयर 'डायरेक्ट-टू-होम' (डीटीएच) सेवाएँ प्रदान करता है, जिससे मुरादाबाद ज़िले सहित पूरे देश में बिना किसी मासिक सदस्यता शुल्क के दूरदर्शन चैनल, आकाशवाणी रेडियो चैनल, शैक्षिक चैनल और अन्य लोक प्रसारण सामग्री प्राप्त की जा सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, केबल टेलीविज़न नेटवर्क (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1995 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, सभी अनिवार्य लोक प्रसारण चैनल, प्राईवेट डीटीएच ऑपरेटरों, मल्टी-सिस्टम ऑपरेटरों (एमएसओ) और स्थानीय केबल ऑपरेटरों (एलसीओ) द्वारा प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। दूरदर्शन की सामग्री, वेव्स ओटीटी प्लेटफ़ॉर्म सहित दूरदर्शन के डिजिटल प्लेटफ़ॉर्मों के माध्यम से भी उपलब्ध है। मुरादाबाद ज़िले में लोक प्रसारण सेवाएँ मीडियम वेव पर आकाशवाणी रामपुर के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाती हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के आकाशवाणी केंद्र, सरकार की कल्याणकारी योजनाओं और जन-जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों संबंधी सूचना को, वार्ताओं, साक्षात्कारों, चर्चाओं, जिंगल्स, प्रायोजित कार्यक्रमों, जन सेवा घोषणाओं और अन्य कार्यक्रम प्रारूपों का उपयोग कर प्रसारित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार और उसकी एजेंसियों के साथ नियमित समन्वय बनाए रखते हैं। आपातकालीन स्थितियों और जनहित के अन्य मामलों से संबंधित जन-जागरूकता संदेश भी इन चैनलों के माध्यम से प्रसारित किए जाते हैं।

सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों को केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम नामत: "भारत में सामुदायिक रेडियो अभियान को सहायता" के तहत सहायता दी जाती है, जिसमें उपकरणों की खरीद और प्रतिस्थापन, क्षमता निर्माण और सामुदायिक रेडियो ऑपरेटरों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। मंत्रालय ज्ञान के साझाकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने और सामुदायिक रेडियो इकोसिस्टम को मजबूत

करने के लिए कार्यशालाओं, सेमिनारों और क्षेत्रीय/राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों का आयोजन करता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक 40 सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई है, जिसमें मुरादाबाद का एक सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशन भी शामिल है, जिसे वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान ₹10 लाख की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई।

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय की फैक्ट चैक यूनिट, भारत सरकार, उसके मंत्रालयों, विभागों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और अन्य केंद्रीय सरकारी संगठनों से संबंधित भ्रामक सूचनाओं का खंडन करती है जिसके लिए यह सरकारी नीतियों, योजनाओं, विनियमों और घोषणाओं से संबंधित दावों की जाँच करती है और अपनी वेबसाइट, सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म, व्हाट्सएप और अन्य डिजिटल चैनलों के माध्यम से सत्यापित जानकारी प्रसारित करती है। यह यूनिट मीडिया साक्षरता को बढ़ावा देने, भ्रामक सूचनाओं का खंडन करने और नागरिकों को प्रामाणिक सरकारी स्रोतों पर भरोसा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु प्रोमोशनल वीडियो, इन्फोग्राफिक्स, स्टेटिक क्रिएटिव्स और अन्य डिजिटल सामग्री भी विकसित और प्रसारित करती है।

SILVERLINE PROJECT

2966. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Silver Line project by Kerala Rail Development Corporation Limited (KRDCL) after finding that it required revision to conform to the technical standards prescribed by Indian Railways and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred by KRDCL on the preparation of the Silver Line DPR and related preliminary activities including surveys, consultancy, administrative expenses and boundary demarcation;

(c) whether such expenditure is proposed to be utilised for any revised project and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any meetings or consultations have been held between the Ministry of Railways, KRDCL and the State Government of Kerala after advising revision of the SilverLine DPR and if so, the dates, participants and outcomes thereof ?

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

(a) to (d): Silver Line Semi High Speed Rail from Thiruvananthapuram to Kasaragod in Kerala had been identified by Kerala Rail Development Corporation Limited (KRDCL), a Joint Venture company of state Government of Kerala (51%) and Ministry of Railways (49%) for development. After survey, KRDCL had submitted Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Project to the Ministry of Railways for approval. The proposed alignment was running parallel to and in close proximity to Indian Railway (IR) lines. There were many deficiencies in the DPR. Therefore, KRDCL was advised by Southern Railway to address those deficiencies and prepare revised DPR.

Recently, Government of Keralam has decided not to proceed with Silver Line (Semi High speed rail corridor) between Thiruvananthapuram – Kasaragod.

Keralam:-

Railway Budget:

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹ 372 crore/year
2026-27	₹3,795 crore (more than 10 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 09 projects (03 new line and 06 doubling) of 302 km length, costing ₹11,650 crore falling fully/partly in Keralam are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned upto March, 2026 (in Km)	Total Expenditure upto March, 2026 (₹ in Cr.)
New line	03	148	0	317
Doubling /multitracking	06	154	40	3,550
Total	**09**	**302**	**40**	**3,867**

Recently Completed Projects:

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

S. No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Dindigul - Palghat & Pollachi - Coimbatore gauge conversion (217 km)	1,360
2	Quilon- 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

Ongoing Projects:

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

S.No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Angamali-Sabarimala new line (111 km)	3,801
2	Ernakulam-Kumbalam doubling (8 km)	808
3	Kumbalam - Thuravur doubling (16 km)	1,172
4	Trivandrum- Kanyakumari doubling (87 km)	4,494
5	Alappuzha-Ambalapuzha doubling (13 km)	324
6	Turavur - Mararikulam doubling (21 km)	451
7	Mararikulam-Alappuzha doubling (11 km)	221

In last three years i.e. 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 and current financial year 2026-27, 09 surveys (02 new line and 07 doubling) covering a total length of 1,138 km falling fully/partly in the State of Keralam has been sanctioned.

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Keralam are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Keralam is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Keralam	**618 ha**
Land Acquired	78 ha (13%)
Balance Land to be acquired	540 ha (87%)

Railway had deposited ₹1,976 crore for land acquisition to Government of Keralam. Support of the Government of Keralam 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)	304	25	279
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 Keralam.

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

Railway Infrastructure projects enable socio-economic development of the region including:

- Better integration of the region with other parts of the country
- Faster movement of goods and services
- Improving logistics efficiency
- Enhance line capacity
- Increase in direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people of the region
- Reduces operational bottlenecks
- Development of tourism industry and increase in industrial activities in the region.

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.

BHARAT GAURAV TRAINS

2967. 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 how Bharat Gaurav trains have benefited 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 31.03.2026, 226 trips of Bharat Gaurav Trains have been operated covering various tourist destinations in Tamil Nadu, facilitating 1,33,165 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

BIOENERGY CLUSTER IN JHARKHAND

2968. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether any Solar Park, Wind Power Project or Bio-Energy Cluster scheme is being implemented by the Government particularly to promote installation of renewable energy plants/ projects in Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether any special initiative has been taken with regard to solar energy based agriculture pumps, roof top solar plants or components of Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) in Godda Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of direct or indirect employment opportunities generated for local youth and technical workers through solar energy, biomass and other renewable energy projects; and

(d) whether any such employment generation programme has been conducted/proposed to be conducted in Godda Lok Sabha Constituency 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 scheme for “Development of solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects”, the Government has sanctioned four solar parks – 3 solar parks located in Jharkhand and 1 solar park located partially in Jharkhand and partially in West Bengal – of aggregate capacity of 872 MW.

The wind power projects are being installed in the country by private companies/ public sector enterprises based on techno-economic assessment. At present, there is no scheme being implemented by the Government for providing financial subsidy/ incentive for installation of onshore wind power projects.

No scheme to support Bioenergy Clusters in Jharkhand is being implemented by the Government. However, one Waste to Energy project of 1.04 MWeq capacity under the Waste to Energy Programme and five non-bagasse cogeneration projects of aggregate capacity of 19.1 MW under the Biomass Programme have been commissioned in the State of Jharkhand.

(b): Government has been implementing PM-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) for solarization in agriculture and PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSGMBY) for installation of roof top solar systems (RTS) in residential sector, across the country including the Godda Lok Sabha Constituency in Jharkhand.

Under PM-KUSUM, as per the information received from Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA), 7,109 solar pumps have

been installed under Component-B of the scheme in Godda Lok Sabha Constituency.

Under PMSGMBY, 34 RTS in Godda district, 444 RTS in Deoghar district and 21 RTS in Dumka district have been installed as on 31.07.2026.

(c): As per the information received from JREDA, approx. 729 direct or indirect employment opportunities have been created in the Godda Lok Sabha Constituency through renewable energy projects.

(d): A total of 7324 no. of candidates have been trained in the state of Jharkhand including 373 no. of candidates trained in the Godda Lok Sabha Constituency, under various skill development programmes being implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN MEDINIPUR DISTRICT

2969. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

(a) the details of all railway projects sanctioned under execution and completed in Paschim Medinipur district during the last five years, project-wise;

(b) the details of the sanctioned cost, revised cost, expenditure incurred, percentage of physical progress and expected date of completion of each project;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilised for these projects during each of the last five financial years; and

(d) the details of the reasons for delay, if any, in the completion of the projects and the corrective measures 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): Railway projects are surveyed /sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise /District wise as the Railway projects may span across State/district boundaries.

To improve connectivity in Paschim Medinipur district following works/surveys have been taken up:

S. No.	Project	Status
1	Panskura Kharagpur 3rd line (45 Km)	Project has been commissioned.
2	Kharagpur-Narayangarh 3rd line (24 Km)	Project has been commissioned.
3	Kharagpur-Adityapur 3rd line (132 Km)	The project is sanctioned at a cost of ₹3,450 Cr. Expenditure of ₹3,192 Cr has been incurred in this project and ₹140 Cr has been allocated in FY 2026-27. 127 Km out of this project from Nimpura (Kharagpur) to Salgajhari has been commissioned. All 171 minor bridges and important

S. No.	Project	Status
		bridge have been completed. 18 out of 19 major bridges have been completed.
4	Hijli to Nimpura Through yard 3rd line (6 Km)	The project is sanctioned recently at a cost of ₹234 Cr.
5	Santragachi- Kharagpur 4th line(111 Km)	The project is sanctioned at a cost of ₹2,905 Cr. Project has been declared as Special Railway Project and CALA has been nominated.
6	3rd line between Nimpura Reception Yard to Kharagpur Jn. (6 Km)	The project is sanctioned recently at a cost of ₹158 Cr.
7	Kalaikunda - Nimpura West Outer-Gokulpur connectivity avoiding Nimpura Reception Yard (12 Km)	The project is sanctioned recently at a cost of ₹224 Cr.
8	Nimpura West outer cabin-Midnapur 3rd line (15 Km)	The project is sanctioned recently at a cost of ₹440 Cr.
9	Narayangarh-Bhadrak 3rd line (153 Km)	The project is sanctioned at a cost of ₹3,425 Cr. Expenditure of ₹2,473 Cr has been incurred in this project and ₹525 Cr has been allocated in FY 2026-27. 74 Km section of this project from Narayangarh-Dantan (29 Km) section and Khantapara-Bhadrak (45 Km) section have been commissioned. 30 out of 32 major bridges have been completed. The important bridge has been completed. 61 out of 63 minor bridges have been completed.

S. No.	Project	Status
		All 12 station buildings have been completed. 01 out of 02 RUB has been completed.

<u>West Bengal:</u>

Railway Budget:

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allotment of projects is made commensurate to the progress achieved in any project. 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
2026-27	Rs. 14,205 Cr. (More than 3 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 63 projects (14 New Lines, 04 Gauge Conversions and 45 Doubling), covering a total length of 5,148 Km, costing ₹83,433 crore, falling fully/partly in West Bengal are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned till March, 2026 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2026 (Rs. in Cr.)

New Lines	14	1,056	337	13,872
Gauge Conversion	4	1,201	854	3,676
Doubling/Multi-tracking	45	2,891	530	10,401
Total	**63**	**5,148**	**1,721**	**27,949**

Recently Completed Projects:

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 (130 Km)	908
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 3rd line (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 (38 km)	843
19	Bandel-Boinchi - 3rd line (31 km)	546
20	Boinchi-Shaktigarh 3rd line (26 km)	424

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
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

Ongoing Projects:

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- 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)	3,450
8	Narayangarh-Bhadrak 3rd line (153 Km)	3,425
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
14	Sainthia-Pakur 4th Line (81 Km)	1,569
15	Santragachi- Kharagpur 4th Line (111 Km)	2,905
16	Barbenda-Damrughutu Doubling, Damrughutu-Bokaro Steel City 3rd & 4th Line (52 Km)	815
17	Ranaghat-Bangaon doubling (33 Km)	396

SN.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
18	Hijli to Nimpura Through yard 3rd line (6 Km)	234
19	Doubling of new Jalpaiguri- Siliguri (7 Km)	215
20	Thakurganj-Siliguri Doubling (56 Km)	916
21	Bypass line at Rampur hat (12 Km)	190

Completion of Railway projects/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.

ADVANCING MONSOON SCIENCE, CLIMATE RESEARCH AND WEATHER FORECASTING

2970. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) the present status of scientific studies examining long-term changes in monsoon cloud characteristics including their height, intensity, spatial distribution and rainfall-producing capacity and the implications of these changes for climate variability across the country;

(b) the details of framework developed for strengthening climate modelling, satellite observations, atmospheric research and numerical weather prediction to improve understanding of changing monsoon patterns and associated extreme weather events;

(c) the details of assistance provided for expanding observational networks, Doppler Weather Radars and high-resolution climate research programmes;

(d) the coordination with the India Meteorological Department (IMD), academic institutions and international research organisations for advancing monsoon science and climate resilience; and

(e) the details of future plans for improving seasonal forecasts, disaster preparedness and climate adaptation in sectors dependent on the South-West monsoon?

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): Recent studies have shown an increase in the frequency of deep convective clouds and in more intense, short-duration extreme rainfall. A recent study using satellite data showed a significant increase in the cloud top height of deep convective clouds as well as increases in the frequency of occurrence of deep convective clouds over the Indian subcontinent and adjacent oceanic regions (https://doi.org/10.1029/2024GL111394). A significant rising trend in the frequency and the magnitude of extreme rain events, and a significant decreasing trend in the frequency of moderate events over central India have also been studied (https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1132027). The long-term changes in low cloud across the country have also been assessed by IMD (https://doi.org/10.54302/mausam.v68i2.627). The impact of human-induced global climate change on the regional climate and monsoons of the Indian subcontinent, adjoining Indian Ocean and the Himalayas has been studied in detail by the MoES scientists (https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-15-4327-2).

(b): The Mission Mausam was envisaged with the sole purpose of creating an integrated framework for strengthening climate modelling, satellite observations, atmospheric research and numerical weather prediction to improve understanding

of changing monsoon patterns and associated extreme weather events, including:

(i) Adoption of advanced Multi-Model Ensemble (MME) and coupled dynamical climate models for operational long-range forecasting at monthly and seasonal scale for every month and season.

(ii) Continuous upgradation of Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models through improved model physics, higher spatial resolution, advanced data assimilation techniques and enhanced computational capabilities.

(iii) Strengthening of the national meteorological observation network through the installation of additional Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs), lightning network, Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs), upper-air observing systems, wind prof ilers and other observing platforms.

(iv) Expansion of satellite-based observations through indigenous meteorological satellites and assimilation of satellite, radar and in-situ observations for improving forecast accuracy. National Centre For Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) routinely receives near-real-time satellite observations from major global satellite data providers, including NASA/NOAA, ESA/EUMETCast, CMA, KMA, and JMA, in addition to

data from the national agencies ISRO and IMD. The Centre has established the necessary infrastructure to receive and assimilate newly operational international satellite observations designated as WMO Core Data, ensuring their timely utilization in operational numerical weather prediction (NWP) data assimilation systems.

(v) Development of indigenous, technology-driven, and citizen-centric weather forecasting systems that strengthen disaster preparedness and improve public safety across India. IMD's in-house developed Decision Support System (DSS) is a major step in the direction of promoting self-reliance under the "Atmanirbhar Bharat" initiative.

(vi) Dissemination of weather forecasts and warnings through multiple communication platforms, including mobile applications, APIs, web portals, SMS, television, radio and social media, in coordination with Central and State Government agencies.

(vii) In collaboration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, IMD has developed the Panchayat Mausam Seva Portal, providing Panchayat-level weather forecasts through e-GramSwaraj (https://egramswaraj.gov.in), Meri Panchayat App, e-Manchitra and Mausamgram (https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in). The mobile numbers of Panchayat Members, Ward Members and Panchayat Secretaries have been integrated with the Panchayat Mausam Seva Portal,

enabling timely dissemination of weather forecasts and agrometeorological advisories through WhatsApp for further dissemination at the Gram Panchayat level. IMD also leverages the Krishi Sakhis and Pashu Sakhis network of the Ministry of Rural Development for last-mile dissemination of weather forecasts and agrometeorological advisories.

NCMRWF has developed two state-of -the-art climate reanalysis datasets: a global reanalysis covering 1992–2018 at 25 km horizontal resolution (NGFS) and a regional reanalysis covering 1979–2020 at 12 km horizontal resolution (IMDAA). These long-term, high-resolution datasets provide a valuable foundation for climate diagnostics, variability studies, and the development of AI/ML based climate applications at both national and international levels. The bias-corrected reanalysis products play a crucial role in the robust assessment of climate variability and extremes, including heatwaves, cold waves, cyclones, and heavy rainfall events. Building on these achievements.

(c): The Mission Mausam Program of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) is assisting implementation of Higher-resolution atmospheric observations, Next-generation radars, High-Performance Computers (HPC), developing improved earth system models and data-driven methods (use of AI/ML), developing a state-of -the-art Decision Support System (DSS) and dissemination system for last-mile connectivity.

(d): Under Mission Mausam, extra-mural projects are awarded to academic and research institutes across India and abroad for advancing monsoon research and prediction. IMD coordinates with national and international institutions to strengthen monsoon science, improve weather and climate prediction, and enhance climate resilience. The major collaborative initiatives include:

(i) Collaboration with academic and research institutions, including the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), universities and other national research organizations, for research on monsoon dynamics, climate variability, numerical weather prediction and extreme weather events.

(ii) Active participation in programmes of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and collaboration with international meteorological and climate research organizations for exchange of scientific knowledge, observational data, modelling techniques and best practices.

(iii) Cooperation with national agencies engaged in Earth system science for strengthening weather and climate services through improved observations, modelling, forecasting and impact-based early warning systems.

(iv) Joint research, capacity building, training programmes, workshops and scientific exchanges with national and international institutions to

advance understanding of monsoon processes and improve forecasting capabilities.

(v) Continuous engagement with Central and State Government agencies, research institutions and disaster management authorities to translate scientific advances into improved climate resilience and weather-related risk reduction.

(e): Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) is using the latest version of the Monsoon Mission forecast system now. The plan is to improve the seasonal prediction model with in-house developed oceanic fluxes, inclusion of a new land surface model, river routing, etc as modified components of the seasonal prediction system. This is supposed to improve the skill of the model not only in predicting the all-India rainfall, but also its usefulness for applications such as extreme weather predictions during the monsoon period.

ई-रिक्शा बैटरियों को लॉक किया जाना

2971. श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेलः

क्या **इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में बैटरी प्रबंधन अनुप्रयोग (ऐप) (बीएटीटी-बीएमएस) के माध्यम से ई-रिक्शा की बैटरियों को लॉक किए जाने संबंधी गंभीर मामले सामने आए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त चीनी ऐप को किस हद तक राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा माना गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त घटना को ध्यान में रखते हुए चीन से आयातित वस्तुओं की जांच को और अधिक सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु कोई अतिरिक्त उपाय करने पर विचार कर रही है तथा यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) : सरकार ने कुछ बैटरी मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम (बीएमएस) मोबाइल ऐप्स के गलत उपयोग की खबरों पर संज्ञान लिया है, जिनकी वजह से ई-रिक्शा की बैटरियों को बिना इजाज़त दूर से कंट्रोल किया जा सकता था। 3 जुलाई 2026 को, सरकार ने आईटी अधिनियम, 2000 के प्रासंगिक प्रावधानों के तहत ऐप स्टोर पर ऐसे एप्लिकेशन को हटाने के आदेश जारी किए।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने डिजिटल इकोसिस्टम में साइबर सुरक्षा और डिजिटल लचीलेपन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रव्यापी एकीकृत और समन्वित तंत्र को संस्थागत रूप दिया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ शामिल हैं:

i. विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच साइबर सुरक्षा से संबंधित समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिषद सचिवालय (एनएससीएस) के तहत राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा समन्वयक (एनसीएससी) की स्थापना की गई है।

ii. भारतीय कम्प्यूटर आपात प्रतिक्रिया दल (सर्ट-इन) को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70ख के प्रावधानों के तहत साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है।

iii. सर्ट-इन द्वारा कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय साइबर समन्वय केंद्र (एनसीसीसी) साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों का पता लगाने के लिए साइबर स्पेस की जांच करता है। यह कार्रवाई करने के लिए संबंधित संगठनों, राज्य सरकारों और हितधारक एजेंसियों के साथ जानकारी साझा करता है।

iv. सरकार ने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70क के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत देश में महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना संरक्षण केन्द्र (एनसीआईआईपीसी) की स्थापना की है।

v. उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय के उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग द्वारा प्रशासित उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 को वैश्वीकरण, प्रौद्योगिकियों, ई-कॉमर्स बाजारों आदि के युग में उपभोक्ता संरक्षण को नियंत्रित करने वाले तंत्र को आधुनिक बनाने के लिए अधिनियमित किया गया था।

vi. सूचना सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में मानव संसाधनों को सुदृढ़ करने और सामान्य जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए एमईआईटीवाई द्वारा 'सूचना सुरक्षा शिक्षा और जागरूकता (आईएसईए)' परियोजना लागू की गई है। साइबर स्वच्छता और साइबर सुरक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर जागरूकता सामग्री www.staysafeonline.in, www.infosecawareness.in और www.csk.gov.in जैसे पोर्टलों के माध्यम से प्रसारित की जाती है ।

vii. सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के अनुसार, केंद्रीय मोटर वाहन नियम (सीएमवीआर), 1989 के नियम 126 में कहा गया है कि इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों सहित मोटर वाहन का प्रत्येक निर्माता या आयातक नियम 126 के तहत अधिसूचित परीक्षण एजेंसी को प्रोटोटाइप प्रस्तुत करेगा। परीक्षण एजेंसी मोटर वाहन अधिनियम, 1988 और सीएमवीआर, 1989 के प्रावधानों के अनुपालन को प्रमाणित करने वाला एक प्रकार अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

ACCOUNTABILITY AND OUTCOME ASSESSMENT OF NSCST-2.0

2972. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the extent of implementation of National Standards for Civil Service Training Institutions-2.0 (NSCSTI-2.0) across all eligible Central Civil Services Training Institutions and the number of institutions yet to be covered and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any independent third-party or performance evaluation has been conducted to assess the impact of NSCSTI-2.0 on training quality, faculty competence, governance standards and learning outcomes and if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(c) the details of grading criteria and the institutions that have failed to achieve the prescribed benchmark; and

(d) the details of deficiencies identified during assessment, the accountability mechanism for non-compliance and the time-bound action plan for ensuring uniform implementation across all eligible 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) to (d): The National Standards for Civil Service Training Institutions (NSCSTI) has been revised and launched as NSCSTI 2.0 on 18.07.2025. The revision of NSCSTI was undertaken to ensure greater alignment with the objectives of Mission Karmayogi and the strategic role of Civil Service Training Institutions (CSTIs) in institutionalizing continuous learning and delivering competency- based training.

A review of the implementation of NSCSTI was undertaken through a structured consultative process, wherein a national level workshop, with accredited CSTIs, was convened to obtain detailed feedback on the existing framework. The findings from the review formed the basis for restructuring the framework and rationalization of the assessment metrics from 59 to 43 under NSCSTI 2.0. The assessment metrics focus on themes like course design, faculty development, resource and training targets, digitization and training delivery, training evaluation and quality assurance, governance and operation functions of the training institution.

Under NSCSTI and NSCSTI 2.0, out of the 350 registered institutions, as on date, 210 institutions have been accredited. Training Institutes are awarded 1-Star to 5-Star ratings as per their performance in the assessment. Out of the Institutes accredited so far, 25 have received 4-star or above rating. The remaining institutions have ratings 3- star or below.

There have been 37 re-accreditations, based on which the ratings of 14 institutions have increased by 1-star, 12 institutions have increased by 2-star, seven institutions have increased by 3- star, while one institution has seen a 4-star increase.

Institutions are graded across 8 assessment pillars - Training Needs Assessment, Faculty Development, Resource & Training Targets, Trainee Support, Digitalisation, Collaboration, Training Evaluation, and Operations & Governance - using standardised metrics on a five-stage maturity model.

The deficiencies identified during the assessment are addressed through Quality Improvement Plans (QIPs) based on gap analysis. The support includes mentoring, faculty development programmes, digitisation of training content, strengthening of governance, and establishment of continuous benchmarking and collaborative ecosystem.

PREPAREDNESS FOR EI NINO CONDITIONS

2973. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the likely impact of the developing El Nino conditions during 2026 on the Monsoon, agricultural production, reservoir storage and drinking water availability and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has revised its monsoon forecast in view of the strengthening El Nino conditions and if so, the details thereof and its likely impact, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified districts that are at high risk of adverse climate risks like high rainfall deficit, drought or prolonged heatwaves during 2026 due to El Nino and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether guidelines have been issued to the States regarding tackling El nino 2026 impact and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b): India Meteorological Department (IMD) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences assesses the likely impact of El Niño on the Indian Summer Monsoon Rainfall. In general, during the El Nino event, the Indian summer monsoon is weaker than normal, and the intensity of the El Nino also decides the amount of impact on the monsoon. Since 1950, there have been 16 El Niño years, out of which 7 years had impacted Indian monsoon rainfall when rainfall was below

normal. However, there is a stronger inverse relationship between El Niño and rainfall during the later half of the monsoon season (particularly with September rainfall).

The IMD regularly issues seasonal and monthly forecasts for rainfall and temperature. IMD issued a below-normal rainfall forecast for the 2026 Southwest Monsoon season. In its First Stage Long Range Forecast, issued on 13 April 2026, IMD predicted the seasonal rainfall to be 92% of the Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of ±5%. Subsequently, in the Second Stage Long Range Forecast, IMD revised the seasonal rainfall forecast to 90% of the LPA with a model error of ±4%. IMD also indicated the likely development of El Niño conditions during the Southwest Monsoon season in its seasonal forecasts, thereby providing advance guidance for preparedness and planning by the concerned stakeholders.

In addition, IMD provides regular updates on monsoon rainfall at daily intervals and El Nino conditions at monthly intervals. IMD also provides rainfall at district and block levels to all stakeholders and participates in meetings conducted by PMO, MHA, MoAFW regularly and provides relevant inputs. Under crop weather watch of MoAFW every week, IMD provides past rainfall and forecast of rainfall for the next two weeks.

Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), MoES, based on the experimental forecast of 2026 in the seasonal to short and medium range, is

working with Agriculture and dam management departments to provide the impact of rainfall and developing ENSO in agriculture and water management

(c) and (d): Ministry of Earth Sciences has not issued any district-wise risk and impact assessment study or guidelines to the States regarding tackling the impacts of El Niño during 2026.

However, the India Meteorological Department (IMD), under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, regularly issues weather and climate forecasts, seasonal outlooks, and early warnings related to rainfall, heatwaves, and other extreme weather events, which are disseminated to all concerned Central Ministries, State Governments, and other stakeholders to support preparedness and appropriate response measures.

समर्पित राष्ट्रीय मिशन

2974. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार युवाओं में नवाचार, अनुसंधान तथा तकनीकी विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई समर्पित राष्ट्रीय मिशन संचालित कर रही है तथा यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

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

(ग) क्या इन पहलों का लाभ देश के दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों तक प्रभावी रूप से पहुंच रहा है तथा यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा युवा शोधकर्ताओं को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु किसी विशेष अनुदान अथवा अध्येतावृत्ति योजना शुरु की गई है तथा यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) **:** जी, हाँ। सरकार युवाओं में नवाचार और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अटल नवाचार मिशन (एआईएम) का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। मिशन के तहत 10,000 अटल टिंकरिंग लैब्स (एटीएल), 93 अटल इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर (एआईसी), 25 अटल कम्युनिटी इनोवेशन सेंटर (एसीआईसी) स्थापित किए गए हैं। स्थापित किए गए एटीएल में से 60 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं। इसके अलावा, एसीआईसी मुख्य रूप से जमीनी स्तर पर नवाचार और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए टियर II, टियर III, ग्रामीण और आकांक्षी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(घ) : जी, हाँ। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान नेशनल रिसर्च फाउंडेशन (एएनआरएफ) ने राष्ट्रीय पोस्ट-डॉक्टोरल फेलोशिप (एनपीडीएफ) कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है जिसका उद्देश्य प्रेरित युवा अनुसंधानकर्ताओं की पहचान करना और उन्हें विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग के अग्रणी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है। एएनआरएफ ने शोधकर्ताओं को उनके अनुसंधान कैरियर को शुरू करने में सहायता करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री प्रारंभिक कैरियर अनुसंधान अनुदान भी शुरू किया है। इसके अलावा, एएनआरएफ के रामानुजन फेलोशिप कार्यक्रम को भारत के बाहर से प्रतिभाशाली भारतीय/भारतीय मूल के वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों को आकर्षित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

WI-FI ACCESS NETWORK INTERFACE (PM-WANI) SCHEME IN MADHYA PRADESH AND BIHAR

2975. DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

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

(a) the total number of public Wi-Fi hotspots installed and operationalized under the Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI) scheme during 2025-2026 in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) the details of the total Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) registered and actively providing broadband services through local retail shops in the States;

(c) the average daily data consumption and the total number of rural users accessing digital services through the PM-WANI framework in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar during the last one year;

(d) whether the Government has received reports of low commercial viability for Public Data Offices in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar due to high backhaul bandwidth costs; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide subsidized bandwidth to aggregators to scale up public Wi-Fi penetration in the rural blocks of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar?

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 number of public wi-fi hotspots installed and operationalized under the Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI) scheme during 2025-2026 in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are 44 and 78 respectively taking the cumulative count of hotspots in these two states to 7598 and 4086 respectively as on 30.6.2026.

(b) and (c): The number of Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) registered in the state of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are 8 and 3 respectively. Under the PM-WANI framework, PDOAs registered in one state can provide wi-fi hotspot services in other states. The total number of unique PDOAs registered under the PM-WANI scheme is 206 and as on 30.6.2026, the total number of PDOAs providing wi-fi hotspot services in the state of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are 34 and 40 respectively.

State wise data related to average daily data consumption and the total number of rural users accessing digital services through the PM-WANI is not maintained.

(d): One PDOA from Madhya Pradesh has reported financially difficulties due to increased cost of bandwidth.

(e): With a view to increase the number of PM-WANI hotspots across the country, including in rural and remote areas, the Government has carried out the following policy interventions in the PM-WANI framework:

i.The use of regular FTTH, aggregation of multiple access points to a single backhaul and Quick Response (QR) based authentication for secondary devices have been allowed with a view to cut costs and boost the viability of Public Data Offices (PDOs).

ii. Offloading of mobile data and sending of promotional or branding content to users have been allowed, with a view to enhance viability.

iii.Home and business wi-fi have been allowed to join PM-WANI, mutual roaming between PDOs has been permitted and the naming of Service Set Identifiers (SSIDs) has been standardised to enable easier discovery.

Further, to reduce cost and enhance viability, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has issued a tariff order on retail broadband connectivity for PDOs, mandating that Internet Service Providers of fer all retail FTTH broadband plans with maximum speed up to 200 megabits per second to PDOs at tariffs not more than twice the corresponding consumer broadband tariff.

इसरो का टकराव टालने के उपाय (सीएएम)

2976. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीनाः

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

(क) अंतरिक्ष मलबे के साथ उच्च जोखिम वाले टकराव की श्रेणी के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत सक्रिय भारतीय उपग्रहों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) द्वारा वर्ष 2025 और 2026 के दौरान वर्ष-वार टकराव टालने के उपाय (सीएएम) का अद्यतन ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन-स्पेस (आईएन-स्पेस) ने अंतरराष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष दायित्व समझौतों के अनुरूप अंतरिक्ष मलबे से संबंधित टकरावों की स्थिति में निजी भारतीय उपग्रह ऑपरेटरों के लिए दायित्व और बीमा ढांचे को अंतिम रूप दे दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) नेटवर्क फॉर स्पेस ऑब्जेक्ट ट्रैकिंग एंड एनालिसिस (नेत्रा) के तहत विकसित स्वदेशी मलबा ट्रैक करने की क्षमताओं सहित अंतरिक्ष मलबे के शमन के लिए वैश्विक दिशानिर्देशों में वर्तमान योगदान/प्रतिबद्धता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या गगनयान मिशन से संबंधित किसी जैव-चिकित्सकीय/जीवन-रक्षक अनुसंधान को देश के दूरदराज/अल्प-सेवित अस्पतालों में, विशेष रूप से राजस्थान में टेलीमेडिसिन एप्लीकेशन के लिए अनुकूलित किया जा रहा 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) : निम्न भू कक्षा (लिओ) में (2000किमी से कम ऊंचाई) अंतरिक्ष पिंडों की सघन संख्या होने के कारण इस क्षेत्र में प्रचालित उपग्रहों पर टकराव का खतरा अधिक होता है। लिओ में उपलब्ध कुल 22 सक्रिय भारतीय उपग्रहों में से 20 पर अधिक खतरा है।

भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) ने वर्ष 2025 में टकराव टालने हेतु 20 उपाय (सीएएम) और वर्ष 2026 में अब तक ऐसे 9 उपाय किए हैं।

(ख) : जी हाँ। "भारतीय अंतरिक्ष पिंडों से तीसरे पक्ष को हुई क्षति के लिए देश के दायित्व को संबोधित करते हुए इन-स्पेस द्वारा बनाए गए नीतिगत ढांचे और दिशानिर्देश" में दायित्व एवं बीमा संबंधी पहलू इस समय विचाराधीन है।

(ग) : भारत, अंतर-एजेंसी मलबा समन्वय समिति (आईएडीसी), दीर्घकालीन संस्थिरता पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र कार्य समूह (यूएन-एलटीएस), अंतरिक्ष स्थिति जागरूकता विशेषज्ञ समूह (एसएसए), अंतरिक्ष यात्रियों की अंतरराष्ट्रीय एकेडमी (आईएए), अंतरिक्ष यातायात प्रबंधन कार्य समूह (एसटीएम डब्ल्यूजी) और अंतरराष्ट्रीय खगोलीय परिसंघ (आईएएफ), अंतरिक्ष मलबा कार्य समूह जैसे अंतरिक्ष मलबा प्रबंधन पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग के ढांचों में सक्रिय भागीदार है और ये कार्य समूह अंतरिक्ष मलबा शमन हेतु तकनीकी और नीतिगत मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श में शामिल हैं।

इसरो ने आईएडीसी की अंतरिक्ष मलबा शमन के संशोधित दिशा-निर्देशों में अहम योगदान दिया है और तकनीकी अध्ययन के आधार पर इनपुट प्रदान किए हैं। अंतरिक्ष मलबा शमन की अपनी प्रतिबद्धता के रूप में 'मलबा मुक्त अंतरिक्ष मिशन' (डीएफएसएम) पहल के लिए वर्ष 2024 में भारत ने अपने संकल्प की घोषणा की है। इसरो का लक्ष्य आने वाले समय में सभी भारतीय संस्थाओं, सरकारी अथवा निजी द्वारा अंतरिक्ष में शून्य मलबा हासिल करना है।

अभी श्रीहरिकोटा में उपलब्ध मल्टी-ऑब्जेक्ट ट्रैकिंग रडार (एमओटीआर) निम्न भू कक्षा (लिओ) में बड़े पिंडों को ट्रैक करने में सक्षम है और इसका उपयोग पिंडों को ट्रैक करने के लिए किया

गया है। 'नेटवर्क फॉर स्पेस ऑब्जेक्ट ट्रैकिंग एंड एनालिसिस' (नेत्रा) परियोजना के अंतर्गत हानले (लद्दाख) में ऑप्टिकल टेलीस्कोप का निर्माण पूरा होने वाला है और यह जीईओ ऊंचाई पर 30सेमी या उससे बड़े पिंडों को ट्रैक करने में सक्षम होगा।

(घ) : मानव अंतरिक्ष उड़ान कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं के लिए पहली बार विकसित की जा रही प्रमुख प्रौद्योगिकियों में जैव-चिकित्सकीय और जीवन रक्षक प्रणालियाँ शामिल हैं। ये प्रौद्योगिकियाँ विकास और भू परीक्षण के विविध चरणों में हैं। इसके अलावा, विविध गगनयान मिशनों के माध्यम से इन प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रमाणीकरण किया जाएगा। मानव अंतरिक्ष उड़ान मिशन हेतु नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के सफल प्रदर्शन के पश्चात चिन्हित प्रौद्योगिकियों का सामाजिक अनुप्रयोगों के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आर एंड डी) संस्थानों की उपयोगिता एवं प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाना

2977. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावाः

क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आर एंड डी) संस्थान तथा वैज्ञानिक समुदाय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर पा रहे हैं;

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

(ग) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कल्याण एवं विकास हेतु अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आर एंड डी) संस्थानों तथा वैज्ञानिक समुदाय की उपयोगिता एवं प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) : सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आर एंड डी) संस्थानों तथा वैज्ञानिक समुदाय नवीन प्रौद्योगिकियों और विज्ञान-आधारित क्रियाकलापों के विकास के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय चुनौतियों का समाधान में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने में वास्तव में सफल रहे हैं। ये प्रयास विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए किए जा रहे हैं। सरकार ने वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान और तकनीकी नवाचारों को ग्रामीण समुदायों के लिए किफायती, सुलभ तथा स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप समाधानों में परिवर्तित करने के लिए विभिन्न पहल की हैं। इन प्रयासों ने ग्रामीण आबादी की आजीविका में सुधार तथा समावेशी और सतत सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को गति प्रदान करने में योगदान दिया है।

(ग) : सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कल्याण एवं विकास के लिए अनुसंधान एवं विकास संस्थानों तथा वैज्ञानिक समुदाय की उपयोगिता एवं प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय किए हैं/और निरंतर कर रही है। इनमें राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के अनुरूप मिशन-उन्मुख अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देना; अनुप्रयोगात्मक अनुसंधान, नवाचार तथा प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण को सुदृढ़ करना; उद्योग–शैक्षणिक जगत के बीच सहयोग को प्रोत्साहित करना; प्रौद्योगिकी व्यवसाय इन्क्यूबेटरों और नवाचार कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से स्टार्ट-अप्स को सहायता प्रदान करना तथा ग्रामीण एवं दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में जनसंपर्क एवं वैज्ञानिक जागरूकता संबंधी गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देना शामिल है। विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) द्वारा तैयार की गई वैज्ञानिक सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (एसएसआर) नीति समाज की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप अनुसंधान एवं विकास को बढ़ावा देती है, जो अनुसंधान एवं विकास संस्थानों में कार्यरत वैज्ञानिक समुदाय और ग्रामीण समुदायों के बीच की दूरी को कम करने में

महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान एवं विकास संस्थानों को ग्रामीण विकास के लक्ष्यों के साथ जोड़ने के लिए कई लक्षित पहलें शुरू की गई हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वैज्ञानिक प्रगति का प्रत्यक्ष लाभ ग्रामीण आजीविका में सुधार के रूप में दिखाई दे। मंत्रालय द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कदम निम्नलिखित हैं:

- अपनी प्रयोगशालाओं के व्यापक नेटवर्क का लाभ उठाते हुए, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए अपने विभिन्न संस्थानों में उपलब्ध ज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग कर रही है। विभिन्न परियोजनायें जो देश भर के गांवों में प्रासंगिक सीएसआईआर प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग करती है, के माध्यम से ग्रामीण चुनौतियों का समाधान किया जा रहा है। इन प्रयासों का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आय के अवसरों को बढ़ाना तथा लोगों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार करना है। सीएसआईआर कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के विकास को गति प्रदान करने तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोज़गार एवं आजीविका के अवसरों का सृजन करने के लिए कृषि, प्रसंस्करण एवं उत्पाद विकास के क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षित क्रियाकलापों के माध्यम से परिवर्तनकारी बदलाव लाने के लिए विभिन्न मिशन मोड परियोजनाओं, जैसे एरोमा मिशन, पुष्पकृषि मिशन, स्मार्ट विलेज मिशन, समुद्री शैवाल मिशन, मिलेट मिशन एवं परिशुद्ध कृषि मिशन को कार्यान्वित कर रही है।
- जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीबीटी) ने बायोटेक-किसान योजना तथा ग्रामीण जैव-संसाधन परिसरों जैसी लक्षित पहलों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण कल्याण के लिए आरएंडडी की उपयोगिता को बढ़ावा देता है। ये कार्यक्रम खेतों में सफलता-पूर्वक परीक्षण की गई प्रौद्योगिकियों को बड़े स्तर पर अपनाने, फसल एवं मृदा उत्पादकता में सुधार करने तथा स्थानीय जैव-उद्यमों का विकास करने के लिए प्रयोगशालाओं को सीधे किसानों से जोड़ते हैं।

- विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) ने ग्रामीण विकास के लिए अपने अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आरएंडडी) संस्थानों की उपयोगिता एवं प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने हेतु कई कदम उठाए हैं। डीएसटी के स्वायत्त संस्थानों, जैसे एससीटीआईएमएसटी तिरुवनंतपुरम, जेएनसीएएसआर बेंगलुरु, एआरआई पुणे, आईएएसएसटी गुवाहाटी एवं नेक्टर शिलांग ने अनुसंधान एवं विकास को ग्रामीण कल्याण की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप उन्मुख करने के लिए बहुआयामी रणनीतियों को कार्यान्वित किया है। प्रयोगशाला से खेत तक की दूरी को कम करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय नवाचार प्रतिष्ठान (एनआईएफ) जैसे संगठन जमीनी स्तर पर विकसित नवाचारों की सक्रिय रूप से पहचान कर उन्हें व्यापक स्तर पर अपनाने योग्य बनाते हैं तथा स्थानीय विचारों को प्रौद्योगिकी-समर्थित व्यवहार्य उत्पादों में रूपांतरित करते हैं। समानता, सशक्तिकरण एवं विकास के लिए विज्ञान (सीड), डीएसटी प्रभाग सामाजिक-आर्थिक उन्नयन एवं ग्रामीण विकास के लिए स्थानीय आवश्यकताओ के अनुरूप स्थान-विशिष्ट एवं क्रियान्वयन-उन्मुख अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। विज्ञान धारा योजना के अंतर्गत संस्थागत क्षमता निर्माण को प्रत्यक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी परिनियोजन के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है। टियर-2 एवं टियर-3 क्षेत्रों में स्थापित समावेशी प्रौद्योगिकी व्यवसाय इनक्यूबेटर्स (आईटीबीआई) ग्रामीण स्टार्टअप्स एवं स्थानीय उद्यमियों को आवश्यक सहयोग, मार्गदर्शन एवं तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान (एएनआरएफ) ने प्रयोगशाला स्तर पर विकसित अनुसंधान परिणामों को व्यवहार्य एवं बाजार-उन्मुख उपकरणों में रूपांतरित करने की प्रक्रिया को और अधिक गति प्रदान की है। ये क्रियाकलाप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं को प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा करते हैं तथा यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि वैज्ञानिक समुदाय देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के

कल्याण एवं विकास के लिए ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से पाटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाए।

CRITICAL MINERALS RESERVES

2978. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

(a) the details of the concrete domestic exploration outcomes, geographic mappings and estimated reserves discovered for critical and strategic minerals like Lithium, Cobalt, Nickel and Graphite across the country;

(b) the details of international joint ventures, asset acquisitions and commercial bilateral agreements secured through Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL) to protect India's supply security;

(c) the details of policy incentives offered to private exploration agencies to accelerate the mining of deep-seated critical minerals and the total private investment attracted so far; and

(d) the roadmap to minimise reliance on aggressive foreign imports particularly from geopolitical monopolists for minerals vital to India's Electric Vehicle (EV) and green tech transitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a): The detail of resources augmented for Lithium, Cobalt, Nickel and Graphite across the country, through exploration projects undertaken by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and funded by National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT), are placed at **Statement.**

(b): Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL) has signed an Exploration and Development Agreement with CAMYEN, a state-owned enterprise of Catamarca province of Argentina, for exploration and mining of 05 Lithium Brine Blocks in Argentina covering an area of 15703 Hectares. Further, KABIL has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Critical Mineral Office, Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, Government of Australia for co-operation in the field of mining & processing of critical and strategic minerals.

(c): NMEDT has launched the following initiatives to strengthen the private sector participation in mineral exploration in the country including critical and strategic minerals:-

(i) 100% funding for mineral exploration projects of Notified Private Exploration Agencies.

(ii) The holders of Exploration Licence (EL), granted through auction, can claim up to 50% of the direct cost on exploration within a ceiling of ₹20 Crore.

(iii) The holders of Composite Licenses (CL), granted through auction, can claim up to 50% of direct cost on exploration within a ceiling of ₹8 crore.

(iv) Partial reimbursement of up to 50% within a ceiling of ₹300 crore, to CL holders for eligible exploration expenditure on approved of fshore exploration activities within CL blocks.

(v) Exploration incentive of 25% of the approved projects cost of the G4 items for critical, strategic and deep-seated minerals to the exploration agencies if the block is successfully auctioned or upgraded to G3 stage.

(d): In order to minimise reliance on foreign imports of minerals vital to India's electric vehicle and green tech transitions and to strengthen the supply chain of critical and strategic minerals, the following steps have been taken by the government:-

(i) National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) has been launched in 2025 with an aim to secure a long-term sustainable supply of critical minerals and strengthen country’s critical mineral value chains encompassing all stages from mineral exploration and mining to beneficiation, processing and recycling through recovery from end-of -life products.

(ii) Critical and strategic mineral exploration projects across the country have been increasingly taken up by GSI from 195 in field season 2024-25 to 300 in field season 2026-27. Funding by NMEDT for critical and strategic mineral exploration projects also increased from 62 projects in 2024-25 to 84 projects in 2025-26.

(iii) The government has so far successfully auctioned 56 blocks of critical minerals and 06 Exploration License (EL) blocks for critical minerals in the country.

(iv) The government has launched an Incentive Scheme of ₹1,500 crore in October, 2025 to develop recycling capacity for the separation and production of critical minerals from secondary sources.

(v) Guidelines have been issued in November, 2025 for funding Pilot Projects for recovery of critical minerals from overburden/ tailings/ fly ash/ Red mud etc.

(vi) Under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 amended in 2025, the scope of NMEDT has been expanded to support critical mineral exploration and mining overseas. The "Overseas Mineral Exploration Promotion Guidelines" have been circulated in July 2026 to promote Indian public and private sector entities to undertake mineral exploration in overseas jurisdictions.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF RESOURCES AUGMENTED FOR LITHIUM, COBALT, NICKEL AND GRAPHITE THROUGH EXPLORATION PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY GSI AND FUNDED BY NMEDT

Sl. No.	State (Area) where major resource of critical and strategic minerals augmented	Commodity	Resource (in million tonne)
1	**Jammu & Kashmir** (Salal-Haimna, Kotla) **Rajasthan** (Rewat Hill)	Lithium	10.88
2	**Rajasthan** (Ladera) **Andhra Pradesh** (Gumpamkonda, Gadabavalasa, Mandiravalasa) **Karnataka** (Tarlaghatta)	Cobalt	1.8
3	**Odisha** (Adash, Dudhiasol East) **Karnataka** (Banasandra, Rangapura) **Nagaland** (Mollen) **Kerala** (Palakkad)	Nickel	5.18
4	**Andhra Pradesh** (Chinnagalikonda-Potavaram, Utla) **Madhya Pradesh** (Tikara-Chiklar & Gowthana, Golighat, Bahera-Goriara) **Arunachal Pradesh** (Radhpu, Phop, Pakro, Kugitao-Miya, Daba Gamlin) **Chhattisgarh** (Oranga-Revatipur, Dindo, Belkurta, Basera, Nawadih) **Jharkhand** (Budhiyabagi, Adhmaniya, Karma, Uchri, Siuri) **Odisha** (Rampali, Adash, Dandapani, Uchhabapalli-Thakurpalli, Tumandi, Larambha, Kanaital, Pudapadar, Bharatbhal,Salepali, Hardatal, Tamiya, Rengali, Babja, Biarpalli, Lamer Panga, Thapen, Bazargarh, Kanapulisi, Naringapanga) **Rajasthan** (Harmara West, Dukwara) **Tamil Nadu** (Arasanur, Arasanur-East)	Graphite	127.16

	West Bengal (Ranibadh)		

WOMEN'S AT SENIOR POSTS IN CORPORATE COMPANIES

2979. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data about the number of women holding senior management positions in comparison with men in corporate companies during the last three years and if so, the details thereof , year-wise; and

(b) whether the Government has data about the number of women holding the post of Directors in comparison with men in corporate companies during the last three years and if so, the details thereof , year-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The Government through Ministry of Corporate Affairs maintains the data of women holding senior management positions as given in Table 1 below

and women holding the post of Directors as given in Table 2 below in comparison with men in corporate companies:

Table 1: Persons holding Senior Managerial Position *Data as on June 30th 2026*		
Senior Management Positions		
Financial Year	Male	Female
FY 2022-23	186946	34879
FY 2023-24	192205	38273
FY 2024-25	194729	39071
FY 2025-26	208772	43331
Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) *Note: Senior Management Positions includes, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary, Managing Director, Manager, Whole-time Director.*		

Table 2: Persons Engaged at Managerial Positions in Companies *Data as on June 30th 2026*		
Persons holding post of Directors		
Board of Directors		
Financial Year	Male	Female
FY 2022-23	1975487	762712
FY 2023-24	2225281	894201
FY 2024-25	2284393	924719
FY 2025-26	2509619	1036694
Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) *Note: Director status - All Director statuses are included (approved, deactivated, resigned, etc.).*		

GOODS SHED IN MURSHIDABAD

2980. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop goods shed in Murshidabad for jute, silk and agricultural products and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce freight charges for farmers and small traders?

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

(a) and (b): At present 4 goods sheds namely Murshidabad, Cossimbazar, Sargachhi and Dhulian Ganga are operational in Murshidabad district and are open for handling various commodities including jute, silk and agricultural products.

Further, in order to improve the infrastructural facilities, following works have been sanctioned for these goods shed-

(i) Murshidabad Goods Shed- Development of connecting road from Lalgola end of new goods wharf to LC gate no. 14 of Murshidabad.

(ii) Sargachhi Goods Shed- Renovation, improvement of illumination, provision for labour toilet, provision of CCTV camera and provision of all weather fully covered goods shed.

(iii) Cossimbazar Goods Shed- Provision of CCTV and all weather fully covered goods shed.

Freight rate for transportation of "food grain, flours & pulses", and "fertilizer" has also been rationalized and introduced from 01.08.2026 on per Tonne-Km basis for making the freight structure simple and competitive for transportation in railway wagons and containers.

Special benefit is also being provided at Murshidabad Goods Shed by presently not levying terminal charge on all commodities.

In order to encourage setting up of cargo terminals through private investment to facilitate movement of cargo by rail, 'Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminal (GCT)' policy has been launched. So far, 142 Gati Shakti Cargo Terminals (GCTs) have been commissioned. In addition, In-Principle Approvals (IPAs) have been granted for the development of GCTs at 310 more locations. The 142 commissioned GCTs have an estimated freight handling capacity of 224 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). The policy has mobilized private investment of approximately ₹10,000 crore through these GCTs. Freight handled at these GCTs during 2025-26 is 146 MT.

In West Bengal, 7 Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminals, including 01 at Sargachhi (in Murshidabad district) have been commissioned, and in addition 23 In-principal approvals have been awarded.

PROMOTION OF SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CLUSTERS IN MAHARASHTRA

2981. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed incentives of about Rs. 7,000 crore to strengthen and expand the semiconductor and electronics manufacturing ecosystem in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the incentives proposed for semiconductor fabrication, assembly, testing, packaging, OSAT/ATMP and electronics component manufacturing;

(c) whether any semiconductor or electronics manufacturing projects in Maharashtra have been approved or are under consideration of the Government for Central support and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to promote semiconductor manufacturing clusters and attract investments in Maharashtra particularly in Mumbai and Navi Mumbai; and

(e) the details of investments approved, Central incentives sanctioned, employment likely to be generated and progress of semiconductor and electronics manufacturing projects in Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year?

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): Inspired by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, Government adopted structured and targeted policy initiatives to develop India's electronic manufacturing ecosystem. These initiatives supported the manufacturing of finished products, followed by sub-assemblies, components, and eventually the machinery and tools. Apart from fiscal support, these initiatives also include non-fiscal support such as FDI reforms, tax reforms, labour reforms and measures for Ease of Doing Business (EoDB).

Major schemes to promote electronics manufacturing:

Following are the major initiatives of the Government to promote electronics manufacturing in India:

- PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing
- PLI Scheme for IT Hardware
- Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)
- Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)
- Mobile phone manufacturing scheme (MPMS)

The details of the incentives/support offered under the respective schemes/initiatives are available at www.meity.gov.in

Semicon India Programme:

Recognising the importance of Semiconductors, the Government launched Semicon India Programme in January 2022 for setting up of semiconductor fabs, display fabs semiconductor packaging and also for promotion of Indian designed chips. The details of the incentives/support offered under the programme are available at www.ism.gov.in.

Under Semicon India Programme, Government has approved 12 manufacturing projects with total investment commitments of about ₹1.64 lakh crore.

Semiconductor design:

Semiconductor design plays a prominent role in defining the "architecture" of a chip to achieve a specific function or application. Since chip design is an extremely R&D, engineering, and IP intensive process, Government is providing financial as well as infrastructure support (including free access to Design tools) to Startups and MSMEs through Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme within the Semicon India Programme. Twenty-four (24) semiconductor design projects have been approved for financial support and 105 startups/MSMEs for Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tool support under DLI Scheme. The following

companies are getting support from Government of India in the state of Maharashtra, as mentioned below:

#	Name	Location	Support
1	Multi Nano Sense Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Nagpur	Grant and EDA tool
2	Imumbai Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai Suburban	EDA tool
3	Pentarisc Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Pune	EDA tool
4	Millimeterchips Pvt. Ltd.	Nagpur	EDA tool
5	Vasbeam Pvt. Ltd.	Pune	EDA tool

Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC):

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji has encouraged the establishment of manufacturing clusters across various sectors, including electronics, textiles, defence, and chemicals. His vision has been translated into action in the electronics sector through the Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) Scheme.

Under the Scheme, the Government has established an EMC at Ranjangaon in Maharashtra which is spread over an area of 297.11 acres.

Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS):

Government launched ECMS to further deepen the supply chain ecosystem and develop robust electronics component ecosystem in the country. It aims to attract investments across 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.

So far, 14 projects have been approved in Maharashtra under ECMS Scheme which are located at Pune, Satara, Ahmednagar, Nashik, Thane, Palghar, and Aurangabad.

Semicon 2.0:

Further to build on the successful implementation of the first phase, the Union Cabinet has approved Semicon 2.0 on 15.07.2026 with a fiscal outlay of ₹1,27,500 crore.

Semicon 2.0 adopts a holistic approach to strengthen the entire semiconductor value chain and shall further accelerate the development of a robust and resilient semiconductor ecosystem in the country. The programme focuses on six strategic pillars: Design; Machines and Materials; Setting up more Fabs; Strengthening the ATMP/OSAT Industry; Research & Development (R&D); and Talent Development for design and manufacturing.

विशेष रेल गाड़ियों के लिए किराया संरचना

2982. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विशेष सेवा से नियमित सेवा में परिवर्तित की गई रेल गाड़ियों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) विशेष रेल गाड़ियों के किराए के निर्धारण के लिए अपनाए गए मानदंडों सहित उन पर लागू किराया संरचना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या हनुमानगढ़-जयपुर रेल गाडी का किराया उसी मार्ग पर चलने वाली अन्य नियमित रेल गाड़ियों के किराए से अधिक है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) नियमित सेवा में परिवर्तित की गई रेल गाड़ियों पर विशेष रेल गाड़ियों का किराया वसूलने के संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) से (घ) : भारतीय रेल समाज के सभी वर्गों को किफायती सेवाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और वर्ष 2024-25 में यात्री टिकटों पर 60,239 करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी दी गई। यह राशि रेलों में यात्रा करने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को दी गई औसतन 43% रियायत के बराबर है। दूसरे शब्दों में, यदि सेवा प्रदान करने की लागत 100 रुपए है, तो टिकट की कीमत केवल 57 रुपए होती है। यह सब्सिडी सभी यात्रियों को दी जा रही है। इसके अलावा दिव्यांगजनों की 4 कोटियों, रोगियों की 11 कोटियों और छात्रों की 8 कोटियों जैसी कई कोटियों के लिए इस सब्सिडी से अतिरिक्त रियायतें दी जा रही हैं।

भारतीय रेल यात्रियों की बढ़ती यात्रा आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत है। इस उद्देश्य से नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू की जाती है, मौजूदा रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं को विस्तार दिया जाता है तथा उनके फेरों में वृद्धि की जाती है। इसके अलावा, मौजूदा रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं में सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या भी बढ़ाई जाती है। ये सभी कार्य निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जो परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता, प्रतिस्पर्धी मांगों आदि के अध्यधीन है।

इसके अलावा, व्यस्त अवधि, त्योहारों, विशेष आयोजनों आदि के दौरान यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त भीड़ को देखते हुए, भारतीय रेल विशेष रेलगाड़ियाँ भी चलाती है और यातायात के स्वरूप,

वाणिज्यिक औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके नियमितीकरण का कार्य किया जाता है। तदनुसार, वर्ष 2024-25, 2025-26 तथा 2026-27 (जून, 2026 तक) के दौरान भारतीय रेल द्वारा 04705/04706 हनुमानगढ़–जयपुर स्पेशल सहित 245 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं का नियमितीकरण किया गया है।

04705/04706 हनुमानगढ़–जयपुर स्पेशल को दिनांक 01.06.2026 से नियमित रेलगाड़ी सेवा के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है और इसे 14709/14710 हनुमानगढ़–जयपुर एक्सप्रेस के रूप में चलाया जा रहा है। तदनुसार, इसका किराया मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी के किराए के समान है। पूर्ण रूप से द्वितीय श्रेणी अनारक्षित स्पेशल रेलगाड़ियों का किराया द्वितीय श्रेणी अनारक्षित नियमित समय-सारणीबद्ध रेलगाड़ी के किराए के समान होता है। बहरहाल, आरक्षित सीटों वाली स्पेशल रेलगाड़ियों का किराया नियमित समय-सारणीबद्ध रेलगाड़ियों की तुलना में कुछ अधिक होता है।

विकेन्द्रीकृत सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन

2983. श्री अनूप प्रधान वाल्मीकि:

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

(क) देश में, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में, प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) के अंतर्गत अब तक लाभान्वित परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है और हाथरस जिले में लाभार्थियों एवं स्थापित रूफटॉप सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत निम्न आय वर्ग के परिवारों को लाभ प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाने हेतु लाभार्थियों द्वारा किए गए निवेश पर आसान बैंक ऋण सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा विकेंद्रीकृत सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों तथा स्थानीय निकायों को कोई विशेष प्रोत्साहन अथवा सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है;

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

(ङ.) उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में रूफटॉप सौर क्षमता का विस्तार करने तथा ग्रिड एकीकरण को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क): पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई) के अंतर्गत, फरवरी 2024 में इसकी शुरुआत से, दिनांक 31.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश भर में कुल 41,19,791 रूफटॉप सौर प्रणालियां स्थापित की गई हैं, जिससे 49,62,050 घर लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में दिनांक 31.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, कुल 7,15,952 आरटीएस प्रणालियां स्थापित की गई हैं, जिससे 7,23,616 घर लाभान्वित हुए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के हाथरस जिले में योजना के अंतर्गत, कुल 4508 आरटीएस प्रणालियां स्थापित की गई हैं, जिससे 4510 घर लाभान्वित हुए हैं

(ख): कम आय वाले परिवारों को पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई का लाभ उठाने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए, निम्नलिखित प्रावधान किए गए हैं:

(i) आरटीएस क्षमता के पहले दो केडब्ल्यूपी के लिए बेंचमार्क लागत के 60% तक उच्च केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता।

(ii) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से रेपो रेट प्लस 50 बीपीएस अर्थात् वर्तमान के लिए 5.75 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की रियायती ब्याज दर पर 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए संपार्श्विक मुक्त (कोलेट्रल-

फ्री) ऋण की उपलब्धता। जनसमर्थ पोर्टल के एकीकरण के साथ योजना के राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल पर ऋण के लिए आवेदन किया जा सकता है।

(iii) इसमें रेस्को/उपयोगिता-आधारित एकीकरण (ULA) मॉडल शामिल हैं।

(ग) और (घ): पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई में आरटीएस के माध्यम से विकेन्द्रीकृत सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों, डिस्कॉम और स्थानीय निकायों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रावधान हैं:

(i) पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में एक वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान वृद्धिशील आरटीएस क्षमता वृद्धि के आधार पर डिस्कॉम को प्रोत्साहन

(ii) मॉडल सौर गांवों के विकास के लिए प्रति गांव 1 करोड़ रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता, प्रत्येक जिले में एक, और

(iii) ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर पंचायती राज संस्थानों (पीआरआई) सहित स्थानीय निकायों को प्रति आरटीएस स्थापना के लिए 1000 रुपये का प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है ताकि वे अपने संबंधित अधिकार क्षेत्र के भीतर आवासीय रूफटॉप सौर ऊर्जा की तैनाती को आगे बढ़ाने में सक्षम हों और योजना के तहत प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या को अधिकतम करने के लिए स्थानीय एकजुटता के प्रयास कर सकें।

(ड.): स्थापना दर में वृद्धि करने और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश भर में इस योजना को अपनाने को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल के माध्यम से पंजीकरण से लेकर आवासीय उपभोक्ता के बैंक खाते में सब्सिडी के सीधे वितरण तक की ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया।
- राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से रेपो रेट प्लस 50 बीपीएस अर्थात् वर्तमान के लिए 5.75 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की रियायती ब्याज दर पर 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए संपार्श्विक मुक्त (कोलेट्रल-फ्री) ऋण की उपलब्धता।

- तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता आवश्यकता को माफ करके और 10 किलोवाट तक ऑटो लोड वृद्धि की शुरुआत करके, विनियामक अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया गया।
- राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल में नेट मीटरिंग करार को, अलग से अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता को समाप्त कर, आवेदन का एक हिस्सा बनाया गया।
- संबंधित राज्य विद्युत विनियामक आयोगों द्वारा जारी विनियमों के अनुसार आवासीय बिजली कनेक्शनों के लिए नेट-मीटरिंग का प्रावधान।
- वेंडर के पंजीकरण की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया गया है ताकि पर्याप्त और योग्य वेंडर उपलब्ध हो सकें।
- कुशल मैनपावर तैयार करने के लिए क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।
- प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन के प्रकाशन, टी.वी. विज्ञापन अभियानों, एफएम स्टेशनों सहित क्षेत्रीय चैनलों पर रेडियो अभियानों आदि के माध्यम से देश में जागरुकता और आउटरीच कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से योजना के बारे में जागरुकता पैदा करना।
- राज्यों/डिस्कॉमों सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर योजना की नियमित मॉनीटरिंग की जा रही है।
- क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करना।
- शिकायतों के समयबद्ध तरीके से समाधान के लिए शिकायत समाधान तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है। टेलीफोन नंबर 15555 वाला कॉल सेंटर 12 भाषाओं में कार्यरत है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एमएनआरई और आरईसी लिमिटेड, पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (एनपीआईए) के रूप में, योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए सभी डिस्कॉम के साथ निकट समन्वय में काम करते हैं।

RAILWAY CONNECTIVITY IN TRIBAL/ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS OF MAHARASHTRA

2984. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of railway connectivity in the tribal and aspirational districts of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the names of tribal and remote districts identified as lacking adequate railway connectivity and the criteria adopted for such assessment;

(c) whether any new railway lines, doubling, electrification, gauge conversion or station development projects have been sanctioned or are under consideration for these districts and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the present status of railway proposals received from Maharashtra for improving connectivity in tribal and backward regions;

(e) the status of ongoing railway projects in tribal areas of Maharashtra, including physical and financial progress, district-wise; and

(f) the details of the timeline fixed for completion of these projects and the measures taken to address delays in land acquisition, funding and execution?

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

(a) to (f): Budget allocation in recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra including tribal and aspirational districts, is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹1,171 crore/year
2026-27	₹23,926 crore (More than 20 times)

Track Construction:

The details of constructing new track falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra including tribal and aspirational districts during 2009-14 and 2014-26 are as under:

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	292 Km	58.4 Km/year
2014-26	2,585 Km	215.4 Km/year (Nearly 4 times)

Projects sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 52 projects (13 New Lines, 02 Gauge Conversion and 37 Doubling), of a total length of 5,956 km, costing ₹1,42,635 crore, falling fully/partly in Maharashtra including tribal and aspirational districts, are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of sanctioned Projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned Upto Mar'26 (in Km)	Exp. upto Mar'26 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	13	1,399	266	13,065
Gauge Conversion	02	609	334	5,013
Doubling/ Multitracking	37	3,948	998	16,704
Total	**52**	**5,956**	**1,598**	**34,782**

Recently completed projects:

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in Maharashtra including tribal and aspirational districts, are as under:

S.No.	Project	Cost (₹ in crore)
1	Pune - Miraj - Londa Doubling (467 Km)	6,463
2	Hotgi - Kudgi - Gadag Doubling (284 Km)	2,459
3	Manmad - Jalgaon 3rd Line (160 Km)	1,677
4	Jabalpur - Gondia Gauge Conversion (300 Km)	2,005
5	Chhindwara - Nagpur Gauge Conversion (150 Km)	1,512
6	Panvel - Pen Doubling (35 Km)	263
7	Pen - Roha Doubling (40 Km)	330
8	Udhna - Jalgaon Doubling (307 Km)	2,448
9	Mudkhed - Parbhani Doubling (81 Km)	673
10	Bhusawal - Jalgaon 3rd Line (24 Km)	325
11	Jalgaon - Bhusawal 4th Line (24 Km)	261
12	Daund - Gulbarga Doubling (225 Km)	3,182
13	Daund - Manmad Doubling (236 Km)	3,426

Ongoing Projects:

To further improve the Railway Infrastructure in the state of Maharashtra including tribal and aspirational districts, following works have been taken up:-

S.No.	Name of the project	Cost (₹ In crore)
1	Ahilyanagar - Parli Vaijnath New Line (261 Km)	5,800
2	Baramati - Lonand New Line (64 Km)	1,844
3	Wardha - Nanded New Line (284 Km)	5,248
4	Indore - Manmad New Line (360 Km)	18,529
5	Wadsa - Gadchiroli New Line (52 Km)	1,886
6	Jalna - Jalgaon New Line (174 Km)	5,804
7	Wardha - Nagpur 3rd Line (76 Km)	917
8	Wardha - Ballarshah 3rd Line (132 Km)	1,755
9	Itarsi - Nagpur 3rd Line (280 Km)	2,607
10	Rajnandgaon - Nagpur 3rd Line (228 Km)	3,545
11	Wardha - Nagpur 4th Line (79 Km)	1,215
12	Jalgaon - Manmad 4th Line (160 Km)	2,574
13	Bhusawal - Khandwa 3rd & 4th Line (131 Km)	3,285
14	Solapur – Tuljapur - Osmanabad New Line (84 Km)	3,296
15	Panvel - Chowk Double Line (17 Km)	491
16	Wardha - Balharshah 4th Line (135 Km)	2,226
17	Itarsi - Nagpur 4th Line (297 Km)	5,010
18	Wardha - Bhusawal 3rd & 4th Line (314 Km)	9,197
19	Gondia - Dongargarh 4th Line (84 Km)	2,223
20	Gondia - Balharshah Doubling (240 Km)	4,819
21	Kalyan - Kasara 3rd Line (68 Km)	1,433
22	Naigaon - Juichendra Double Chord Line (5 Km)	176
23	Nilje - Kopar Double Chord Line (5 Km)	338
24	Badlapur - Karjat 3rd & 4th Line (32 Km)	1,324
25	Asangaon - Kasara 4th Line (35 Km)	794
26	Kasara - Manmad 3rd & 4th Line (131 Km)	10,154

27	Gondia - Jabalpur Doubling (231 Km)	5,236
28	Chalisgaon Rail Over Rail Flyover (11 Km)	264
29	Chord line between Chikhli and Somtane (4 Km)	172
30	Puntamba - Sainagar Shirdi Doubling (17 Km)	227

Further, during the last three years i.e. 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 and the current financial year 2026-27, 60 surveys (21 New Line and 39 Doubling) of total length 6,872 Km falling fully/ partly in the State of Maharashtra including tribal and aspirational districts, have been sanctioned. Some of the important surveys are as follows:-

S.No.	Name of the Survey	Status
1.	Jalna - Khamgaon New Line (162 Km)	Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared.
2.	Nashik - Dahanu Road New Line (100 Km)	DPR has been prepared.
3.	Pune - Ahilyanagar New Line (134 Km)	DPR has been prepared.
4.	Pune - Wadi 3rd & 4th Line (393 Km)	DPR has been prepared.
5.	Nashik - Dahanu Road New Line (100 Km)	Final Location Survey (FLS) has been sanctioned for the preparation of DPR.
6.	Karzat - Lonawala - Pune 3rd & 4th Line (91 Km)	FLS has been sanctioned for the preparation of DPR.

After preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. As sanctioning of projects is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines depend upon appraisals and approvals by various stakeholders.

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.

Various steps taken by the Government for effective and speedy implementation of rail projects include:

- Substantial increase in allocation of funds.
- Delegation of powers at field level.
- Close monitoring of progress of project at various levels.
- Regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects.

Benefits of Railway projects in the respective regions include:

- Faster movement of the essential goods and agriculture products
- Increase in employment opportunities for the people of this region
- Socio-economic development of the area, development of tourism industry
- Increase in industrial activities in the region.

Capacity Augmentation works for Mumbai Suburban area

Presently, about 120 Mail/Express trains and 3200 sub urban trains are handled daily in Mumbai area.

To increase train handling capacity at various stations in Mumbai area, following works have been completed/taken up/planned at various stations:

S.No.	Location	Details
1	Bandra Terminus	3 Pit Lines have been completed
2	Mumbai Central	Platform extension for 24 LHB coaches
3	Jogeshwari	5 additional Platforms, 2 pit lines
4	Dadar	1 additional platform
5	Panvel - Kalamboli	5 platforms, 4 pit lines and 2 sick lines
6	Kalyan	6 platforms and 4 pit lines
7	LTT	4 platforms and 2 pit lines
8	Parel	6 platforms, 5 pit lines, 6 stabling lines
9	Vasai - Virar Area	Vasai road: 6 Platforms, 3 pit lines and 5 stabling lines Naigaon - 30 stabling Lines Virar - 2 stabling Lines
10	Dahanu Area	Dahanu: 5 stabling Lines New Vangaon: 30 stabling Lines

In addition to above, Platform extension work at 34 stations to accommodate 15 car EMUs have been taken up.

New projects for increasing capacity:

To improve the connectivity and capacity of rail network in Mumbai suburban areas, Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP)-I costing ₹4,502 Cr., MUTP-II costing ₹8,087 Cr., MUTP-III costing ₹10,947 Cr. & MUTP-IIIA costing ₹33,690 Cr have been sanctioned. The progress of works is as below:

SN	Name of the project	Cost (₹ in crore)	Status of work
1	Virar - Dahanu Road 3rd & 4th line (64 km)	3,578	• Entire 39 Ha. Land acquired. • Entire 3 lac cum. earthwork completed.

			• 13 out of 16 major bridges completed. • 53 out of 68 minor bridges completed. • All 4 RUBs completed. • 60 out of 181 Station/Service buildings completed. • 31 km out of 128 km track laying completed.
2	Borivali - Virar 5th & 6th line (26 km)	2,184	• 16 Ha. out of 17 Ha. landacquired. • Forest clearance obtained from MoEFCC. • Permission for Mangroves felling obtained from Hon'ble High Court. • 3.3 lac cum. earthwork out of 6.7 lac cum. completed. • 5 out of 23 FOB Extn. completed. • 2 out of 12 minor Bridges completed. • Work in progress in 3 major bridges. Work in progress in Station buildings and other items.
3	Naigaon -Juichandra double chord line (6 km)	176	• Land acquisition has been taken up.
4	Extension of Harbour line from Goregaon - Borivali (7 km)	826	• Land acquisition has been taken up.
5	Mumbai Central - Borivali 6th line (30 km)	919	• **Phase-I** (Borivali - Khar Road, 17 km): Commissioned. • **Phase-II** (Khar Road - Mumbai Central): Land acquisition has been taken up.
6	4th line Asangaon-Kasara (34.97 km)	794	• Design & drawings have been taken up.
7	Kalyan - Asangaon 4th line (32 km)	1,759	• 8 out of 92 minor bridges completed. • Land Acquisition of 17 Ha out of 28 Ha completed.

			• Work in progress in 7 major bridges.
8	Kalyan - Kasara 3rd Line (68 km)	1,433	• Land acquisition of 48 Ha. out of 54 Ha. completed. • 4 out of 9 major bridges completed. • All 5 Station buildings completed. • 23 km out of 68 km track laying completed.
9	Kalyan - Badlapur 3rd & 4th line (14 km)	1,510	• 1 out of 2 major bridges completed. • 2 out of 4 ROBs completed. • 30 out of 40 minor bridges completed.
10	3rd and 4th line Badlapur - Karjat (32.46 km)	1,324	• Design & drawings have been taken up.
11	Panvel - Karjat Suburban Corridor(29.6 km)	2,782	• All 3 tunnels (3 km) completed. • 5 ROBs, 16 RUBs completed. • 9 major bridges, 35 minor bridges completed. • 67 km out of 70 km track laying completed.
12	Airoli - Kalwa (elevated) Suburban Corridor link (3.3 km)	476	• **Phase-I** (Halt station at Digha): Commissioned. • **Phase-II** (Airoli - Kalwa elevated track, 3.3 km): Land acquisition and R&R has been taken up.
13	Nilje - Kopar double chord line (5 km)	338	• Land acquisition has been taken up. • 6 out of 15 minor bridges completed. • 0.85 lac cum. earthwork out of 1 lac cum. completed
14	CSMT - Kurla 5th & 6th line (17.5 km)	891	**Phase-I** (Kurla - Parel, 10.1 km): • 1 out of 12 minor bridges completed. • 2 out of 4 station buildings completed. • Rebuilding of Sion ROB is in progress. **Phase-II** (Parel - CSMT, 7.4 km): • Land acquisition has been taken up.

New generation trains:

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.

Bullet Train project:

Presently, the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 km) is under execution. 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 the 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:

Item	Progress
Piers	452 kms.
Girder	356 kms.
Track Bed	209 kms.
OHE Masts	190 kms.

THE PROGRESS OF STATIONS IS GIVEN BELOW:-

S. No.	Station	Status
1	Sabarmati	Foundation works completed, Platform slab & roof structural works and finishing works are in progress
2	Ahmedabad	Structural works completed and finishing works have been taken up.
3	Anand/Nadiad	
4	Vadodara	Foundation work completed, structural works and finishing works have been taken up.
5	Bharuch	Structural works completed and finishing works have been taken up.
6	Surat	
7	Bilimora	
8	Vapi	
9	Boisar	Foundation works have been taken up and in an advanced stage. Structural works have been taken up.
10	Virar	
11	Thane	
12	BKC (Mumbai)	This is an underground station. Foundation works almost completed and Base Slab has been taken up.

THE PROGRESS ON THE RIVER BRIDGES IS AS UNDER:-

S. No.	River Name	Status
1	Sabarmati River (480m)	Sub-Structure work completed, Superstructure work has been taken up.
2	Meshwa River (120m)	Bridge construction completed.
3	Vatrak River (280m)	
4	Mohar (Shedhi) River (160m)	
5	Mahi River (720m)	11 out of 12 wells completed; 5 spans launched
6	Vishwamitri River (80m)	Bridge construction completed.
7	Dhadhar River (120m)	
8	Narmada River (1366m)	21 out of 25 wells completed; 4 spans launched
9	Kim River (120m)	Bridge construction completed.
10	Tapi River (720m)	Foundation work has been taken up, 10 out of 12 wells completed
11	Mindhola River (240m)	Bridge construction completed.

12	Purna River (360m)	
13	Ambika River (200m)	
14	Venganiya River (200m)	
15	Kaveri River (120m)	
16	Kharera River (120m)	
17	Auranga River (320m)	
18	Par River (320m)	
19	Kolak River (160m)	
20	Daman Ganga River (360m)	
21	Darotha River (80m)	
22	Jagani River (360m)	Foundation works have been completed
23	Vaitarna River (2320m)	12 Pile Cap and 11 Pier (out of 58) completed.
24	Ulhas River Branch (120m)	Temporary Access Bridge (TAB) completed to start the foundation work.
25	Desai Khadi River Bridge (400m)	Geo-technical Investigation (GTI) has been completed and Design work has been taken up.

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.

On the Surat - Vapi section (97 km) entire civil works including river bridge construction, have been completed and 87% of the track bed has been laid.

However, Bullet train project is a very complex and technology intensive project. Exact timelines for the completion of the entire project can be reasonably ascertained after the completion of all associated works of Civil Structures, Track, Electrical, Signaling & Telecommunication and supply of Trainsets.

Further, to strengthen national transport infrastructure, provide a fillip to regional connectivity, economic growth, tourism, investment and employment generation, and encourage modal shift from road and air transport to rail, the Government has announced the development of the following seven new High-Speed Rail (HSR) corridors in the Union Budget 2026-27:-

(i) Mumbai - Pune

(ii) Pune - Hyderabad

(iii) Hyderabad–Bengaluru

(iv) Hyderabad - Chennai

(v) Chennai - Bengaluru

(vi) Delhi - Varanasi

(vii) Varanasi - Siliguri

Being highly capital intensive, the decision to sanction any HSR Corridor/Project depends on many factors such as outcome of DPR, techno-economic feasibility studies and availability of resources such as financing options etc.

Dedicated freight corridor:

Ministry of Railways has taken 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).

The work on EDFC & WDFC has been completed and commissioned.On an average more than 443 trains are operated per day on DFCs. The fully commissioned sections of the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors (EDFC & WDFC) have demonstrated robust operational performance. Freight volumes have steadily increased, with higher average speeds, faster turnarounds, and enhanced reliability. The corridors are witnessing consistent growth in container, coal, and bulk cargo movement, contributing significantly to capacity augmentation in freight transportation.

DFC has contributed to creating additional paths on the conventional network by diverting freight traffic to EDFC and WDFC. As a result, Railways have been able to run additional goods and coaching services over its network. The DFCs have enabled faster transit times, higher throughput, and double-stack container operations (especially on the Western DFC). These improvements have contributed to lowering overall logistics costs, improving supply chain efficiency, and enhancing competitiveness of Indian industries.

A new Dedicated Freight Corridor connecting Dankuni in East to Surat in West, has been announced in the Union Budget 2026. The work of preparation/ updation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this corridor has been taken up.

Railway Electrification

Electrification of railway network on Indian Railways has been taken up in mission mode. So far, about 99.6% of Broad Gauge (BG) network has been

electrified. The electrification in remaining network has been taken up. Electrification carried out during 2014-26 and before 2014 is as under:-

Period	Route Kilometer
Before 2014 (about 60 years)	21,801
2014-26	48,072

In Maharashtra, entire existing BG network has been electrified. Further, all new line/ Multitracking projects are being sanctioned and constructed with electrification.

Station Redevelopment

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 of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic

- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1,340 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 132 stations, including 4 stations of Aspirational districts, are located in Maharashtra.

The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme from Aspirational districts of Maharashtra are as following:

State	Aspirational District	Name of Station
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Wadsa
	Nandurbar	Nandurbar

	Osmanabad	Dharashiv
	Washim	Washim

The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Maharashtra are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Names 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 Sambhaji nagar, 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, KanjurMarg, 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, SainagarShirdi, Sandhurst Road, Sangli, Satara, Savda, Selu, Sewagram, Shahad, Shegaon, Shivaji

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
		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

Completed stations in Maharashtra:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Maharashtra have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in Maharashtra are as under:

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
Maharashtra	20	Amgaon, Baramati, Byculla, Chanda Fort, Chinchpokli, Devlali, Dhule, Himayatnagar, Kedgaon, Lasalgaon, Lonand Junction, Malkapur, Matunga, Murtizapur Junction, Nandura, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Parel, Savda, Shahad, Vadala Road

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

Stations of Aspirational districts in Maharashtra:

- **Wadsa station:** The works of improvement of station building, waiting hall, booking counter, toilet, improvement of platform surface, improvement of circulating area, approach road, landscaping, 12 m wide foot over bridge, entry/ exit gates, art work, installation of Train Indication Board and Coach

Indication Board, signages and high mast light have been completed. The work of lifts has been taken up.

- **Nandurbar station:** The works of new station building, improvement of existing station building, improvement of platform surface, new platform shelter, new toilet block, improvement of existing toilet, new entry/exit gate, improvement of circulating area and parking have been taken up.
- **Dharashiv station:** The works of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area, parking, improvement of platform surface and platform shelter have been completed. The works of 6 m wide foot over bridge and toilet block have been taken up.
- **Washim station**: The works of improvement of station building at main entry, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, waiting hall, toilet, improvement of circulating area at main entry, 12 m wide foot over bridge and lift have been taken up.

Other stations of Maharashtra:

- **Nagpur Junction station:** The works of relocation of passenger reservation system building and booking offices, and improvement of parking on the main entry side have been completed. The works of construction of new admin building, departure building and basement parking on main entry side, construction of departure building and unified basement on second entry

side, new air concourse, improvement to platform surfacing on platform 8, and new platform shelters have been taken up.

- **Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar station:** The works of new post of office building and parcel office, new Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police building at North side have been completed. The works of new arrival and departure building at South side, new waiting hall, toilet, air concourse, 6 m wide foot over bridge, through roof , new underground tanks at North and South sides, new sewage treatment plant at North and South side and new electrical sub-station building have been taken up.
- **Solapur station:** The works of new ramp for existing foot over bridge, new toilet block, new booking office at second entry, improvement of station building, toilet, improvement of circulating area, parking at main and second entry, and boundary wall have been completed. The work of 6 m wide foot over bridge has been taken up.
- **Tumsar Road station:** The works of improvement of station building, waiting hall, toilet, entrance porch, improvement of circulating area, approach road, landscaping, improvement of platform surface, installation of Train Indication Board and Coach Indication Board, signages and CCTV have been completed. The work of lifts has been taken up.
- **Gondia station:** The works of improvement of station building, waiting hall, booking counter, toilet, improvement of circulating area, approach road,

installation of Train Indication Board and Coach Indication Board, signages and CCTV have been completed. The works of 12 m wide foot over bridge and lifts have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. 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 a complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as tree cutting, heritage, fire clearance, airport clearance etc. These stations are in operation since long, so brownfield work challenges are being faced, such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipelines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of the tracks and near to high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the progress of work and 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 station-wise or state-wise. Maharashtra is covered under the jurisdiction of four railway zones, namely, Central Railway, Southern Central Railway, South East Central Railway and Western Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹3,543 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹1,671 crore has been incurred so far.

GUWAHATI–TEZPUR/TEZPUR–SILGHAT RAILWAY LINE IN ASSAM

2985. SHRI RANJIT DUTTA:

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

(a) the details of the present status and expected timeline for completion of the proposed Guwahati–Tezpur and Tezpur–Silghat railway line projects in Assam;

(b) the details of the steps taken to upgrade rail infrastructure, modernize stations and improve passenger amenities in Tezpur district; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to enhance rail connectivity, passenger services, and undertake additional initiatives to strengthen the railway network and promote economic development in Tezpur and adjoining areas 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): Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Agthori (Guwahati) - Dekargaon (Tezpur) New Line Project (130 Km) and Dekargaon (Tezpur) - Silghat New Line Project (28 Km) have 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 depend upon appraisals and approvals by various stakeholders.

Train Services

At present, Dekargaon, which is the serving station for Tezpur, is being served by 06 pairs of trains, as listed below:

S.No.	Train Number and Name
1	15813/15814 Dekargaon - Murkongselek Express
2	15815/15816 Guwahati - Dekargaon Intercity Express
3	55821/55822 Rangiya - Dekargaon Passenger
4	55823/55824 Rangapara North - Dekargaon Passenger
5	55819/55820 Dekargaon - Bhalukpong Passenger
6	55861/55862 Rangiya - Dekargaon Passenger

Besides, introduction of new train services, on any route/section, is an on-going process, 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
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section

Station Redevelopment

Ministry of Railways has identified Rangapara North Junction station of Sonitpur district (Headquarter at Tezpur), located in Assam for redevelopment under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

At Rangapara North Junction station, the works of improvement of platform shelter and extension of platform no. 5 have been completed. The works of 12 m wide foot over bridge, new station building at main entry, new station building at second entry, improvement of circulating area at main entry, improvement of platform surface, entrance porch, installation of Coach Indication Board and Train Indication Board have been taken up.

Amrit Bharat Station scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations of Indian Railways. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity of 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/subway to commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lifts/escalators/ramps
- Improvement of platform surface/ provision of platform shelter
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like ‘One Station One Product’
- Parking development
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of air concourse, executive lounges, Multimodal integration, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1340 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 50 stations are located in Assam. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Assam are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
Assam	50	Amguri, Arunachal, Chaparmukh, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Diphu, Duliajan, Fakiragram Jn., Gauripur, Gohpur, Golaghat, Gosai gaon hat, Guwahati, Haibargaon, Harmuti, Hojai, Jagi Road, Jorhat Town, Kamakhya Jn, Kokrajhar, Lanka, Ledo, Lumding Jn, Majbat, Makum Jn, Margherita, Mariani Jn, Murkongselek, Naharkatiya, Nalbari, Namrup, Narangi, New Bongaigaon Jn, New Haflong, New Karimganj Jn, New Tinsukia Jn, North Lakhimpur, Pathshala, Rangapara North Jn, Rangiya Jn, Sarupathar, Sibsagar Town, Silapathar, Silchar, Simaluguri, Tangla, Tinsukia, Udalguri, Viswanath Chariali

Completed Stations in Assam:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Assam have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in Assam are as under:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Assam	2	Haibargaon, Majbat

At Haibargaon station, the development works have been completed, which includes new station building block, entrance porch, improvement of

circulating area, new waiting room, parking, toilet block, improvement of platform surface and platform shelter.

At Majbat station, the development works have been completed which includes new station building, entrance porch, improvement of circulating area, platform shelter, platform surface, new waiting hall, parking, toilet and lifts.

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- **Dhubri station:** The works of new station building, porch, new high level platform no. 2 & 3, improvement of existing station building, circulating area, platform shelter, toilet, boundary wall, 12m wide foot over bridge and installation of Coach Indication Board have been completed. The work of lift has been taken up.
- **Narangi station:** The works of new station building blocks, porch, new waiting hall, improvement of existing station building, circulating area, entry/exit gate, boundary wall and platform surface at platform no.1 have been completed. The works of extension of platform no.1, one 12 m wide foot over bridge, lifts and amenities for Divyangjan have been taken up.
- **Simaluguri station:** The work of improvement of waiting hall has been completed. The works of entry/exit gate, improvement of circulating area, 12m wide foot over bridge, tactile tiles for Divyangjan and Pay & Use toilet have been taken up.

- **Viswanath Chariali station:** The works of new station building, porch, improvement of circulating area, approach road, toilet block, platform shelter, extension of platform no.1, installation of Coach Indication Board and Train Indication Board have been completed. The work of lift has been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways including provision of passenger amenities 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 / 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. Assam is covered under the jurisdiction of one railway zone, namely, Northeast Frontier Railway. For this zone, an allocation of ₹431 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹179 crore has been incurred so far.

उत्तर प्रदेश में फाइबर-टू-द-होम कनेक्शन

2986. सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में संचालित फाइबर-टू-द-होम कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए लक्षित ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इनमें से कितनी ग्राम पंचायतों को वास्तव में उक्त कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं और वर्तमान में विशेष रूप से कैराना संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित कितने गांव सेवा प्रदान करने हेतु तैयार हैं;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय तकनीकी दल के अभाव के कारण इंटरनेट सेवाएं कई माह तक बाधित रहती हैं तथा यदि हाँ, तो विशेष रूप से कैराना संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के दूरस्थ गांवों में, विशेष रूप से कैराना संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉटों की लक्षित दर की तुलना में वास्तविक सक्रियकरण दर का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विशेष रूप से कैराना संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित अंतिम छोर तक संपर्क लक्ष्यों को बार-बार पूरा करने में विफल रहने वाली परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों पर जुर्माना लगाने का विचार है तथा यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) ; भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में 59,290 ग्राम पंचायतों सहित रिंग टोपोलॉजी का उपयोग करते हुए देश भर में सभी 2.65 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपीएस) में नेटवर्क के उन्नयन/निर्माण के लिए 04.08.2023 को संशोधित भारतनेट परियोजना (एबीपी) को मंजूरी दी है। दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतनेट का उपयोग करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश के 10,941 ग्राम पंचायतों में कार्यरत

एफटीटीएच कनेक्शनों की मौजूदगी है, जिनमें कैराना संसदीय लोकसभा क्षेत्र की 42 ग्राम पंचायतें भी शामिल हैं।

संशोधित भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत, परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (पीआईएएस) के साथ हस्ताक्षरित समझौतों में 10 वर्षों के लिए भारतनेट नेटवर्क के सेवा स्तर आश्वासन (एसएलए) आधारित संचालन और रखरखाव के प्रावधान शामिल हैं। इन समझौतों में ग्राम पंचायत से गैर-ग्राम पंचायत गांवों तक अंतिम छोर कनेक्टिविटी के प्रावधान में देरी और एसएलए के उल्लंघन (कनेक्टिविटी में व्यवधान सहित) के लिए दंड के प्रावधान शामिल हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री वाई-फाई एक्सेस नेटवर्क इंटरफेस (पीएम-वाणी) ढांचे के अंतर्गत, सेवा प्रावधान पूरी तरह से बाजार-संचालित है, जो स्थानीय क्षेत्र में तकनीकी-वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर स्थानीय उद्यमशीलता पहल पर निर्भर करता है। सरकार की भूमिका नीति सक्षमता तक सीमित है। पीएम-वाणी फ्रेमवर्क के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉटों के प्रावधान के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, कैराना संसदीय लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीएम-वाणी योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 8,160 सार्वजनिक वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट काम कर रहे हैं।

GREEN HYDROGEN HUBS

2987. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified Green Hydrogen Hubs under the National Green Hydrogen Mission in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof , State-wise;

(c) the details of investments committed and projects approved under these hubs till date; and

(d) the expected annual green hydrogen production capacity from such hubs by the year 2030?

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

(a) to (d): 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.

The Government has identified the following green hydrogen hubs under NGHM:

i. Deendayal Port (Kandla, Gujarat), V. O. Chidambaranar Port (Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu) and Paradip Port (Odisha) have been recognised as green hydrogen hubs under the NGHM.

ii. The ministry has endorsed the proposal by NTPC for setting up of the Green Hydrogen Hub at Pudimadaka, Andhra Pradesh.

The details regarding development of these hubs, investments committed, projects approved and expected production capacity from each hub, are placed at **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details regarding development of green hydrogen hubs

1. V. O. Chidambaranar Port Authority (VOCPA)

i. Green Hydrogen projects at VOCPA and investments committed

- A 10 Nm^3 capacity pilot Green Hydrogen plant commissioned at VOCPA in April 2025 with VOCPA funding of Rs. 3.88 crores.
- Development of Bunkering and Refueling facilities for Green Methanol at VOC Port with a capacity of 2*750 $10m^3$ at a cost of Rs. 38.12 crores in which MNRE grant is Rs. 35 crores.

ii. The land allotment details and expected green hydrogen production capacity by 2030, is given below:

S. No.	Name of the firm	Allotted Area in Acre	Expected Capacity
1.	M/s Renew E-fuels Pvt. Ltd., Gurugram	10	0.1 Million Tonnes per annum
2.	M/s Green Infra Renewable Energy Farms Pvt. Ltd.	163.97	0.22 Million Tonnes per annum
3.	M/s Amplus Ganges Solar Pvt. Ltd.	145.47	0.5 Million Tonnes per annum

2. Paradip Port Authority (PPA)

i. A 4.0 MTPA capacity Green Hydrogen/Green Ammonia handling jetty with ancillary facilities, at an estimated cost of Rs. 797.17 crore, has been approved by the Government for implementation through the PPP mode.

ii. The port facilities comprise a 280m length berth and ancillary facilities, in the nature of common infrastructure, for use by manufacturers setting up Green Hydrogen/Green Ammonia plants in the port hinterland.

3. Deendayal Port Authority (DPA)

i. DPA has allotted 3,400 acres of land for the development of Green Hydrogen, its derivatives, and allied infrastructure through the E – tender – cum – E – auction process on a 30 - year lease basis.

ii. DPA has successfully installed a 1 MW Green Hydrogen Demonstration Plant, completed at a cost of Rs. 14.1 crore.

iii. The contract for a 5 MW Green Hydrogen Plant, scalable up to 10 MW, has been awarded at a cost of Rs. 62.80 crore, with the completion timeline as per the contract fixed at 31st December 2026.

iv. The installation of a 5 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) Bio-Methanol plant is currently under execution at a cost of Rs. 59.71 crore, with the completion timeline as per the project schedule fixed at 31st January 2027.

v. An MoU has been signed with M/s Assam Petro-Chemicals Ltd. on 29th January 2026 to set up an e-Methanol production facility at Kandla with a capacity of 150 TPD; the feasibility study is currently under progress.

vi. Methanol Bunkering capability has been established at Kandla at Port Readiness Level (PRL)-6, with progression to PRL-7 currently under progress.

4. NGEL Green Hydrogen Hub at Pudimadaka

i. The details of the Green Hydrogen Hub at Pudimadaka are as under:

a. Investment Committed: Rs. 85,000 crore (excluding RE Projects)

b. Projects:

- Green Ammonia – 4300 TPD
- Green Methanol – 1200 TPD
- Sustainable Aviation Fuel – 600 TPD
- Dedicated Jetty facilities along hub infrastructure (Civil, Electrical, Water)

ii. The annual green hydrogen production capacity planned under the Green Hydrogen Hub, Pudimadaka, for the year 2030 is 600 TPD (0.21 MMTPA).

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR AUDITING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

2988. DR. C. N. MANJUNATH:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to establish an institutional framework for auditing Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms deployed in governance processes and citizen-facing digital services;

(b) the details of the existing guidelines, protocols, standards or evaluation mechanisms, if any, for assessing the accuracy, bias, fairness, transparency,

reliability and accountability of AI systems used by Government Ministries, Departments and agencies;

(c) whether the Government is developing any certification, validation, testing or compliance mechanism for AI models procured, developed or deployed for public sector applications and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to collaborate with academic and research institutions, technology experts, standards development organisations and ethics committees to formulate guidelines, benchmarks and best practices for ensuring algorithmic transparency, accountability and the responsible use of AI in governance 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): India's AI policy is based on Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of democratizing technology. It is aimed at creating economic opportunities and employment for youth, while addressing risks associated with AI.

India's AI strategy builds on India's vibrant IT sector with annual revenue of 300 billion dollars and 60 Lakh strong workforce. India AI Mission has seven pillars including development of AI models, applications, datasets, talent development and affordable compute.

The Government has put in place institutional mechanisms for the governance and oversight of AI systems, including those deployed in governance processes and citizen-facing digital services.

IndiaAI Governance Guidelines:

The IndiaAI Governance Guidelines were released on 5th November 2025, providing a comprehensive national framework for the safe, responsible and inclusive development and deployment of Artificial Intelligence in the country, anchored around seven core principles ("Sutras"): Trust, People First, Innovation over Restraint, Fairness & Equity, Accountability, Understandable by Design, and Safety, Resilience & Sustainability.

The IndiaAI Governance Guidelines address accuracy, bias, fairness, transparency, reliability and accountability through their Fairness & Equity, Accountability and Understandable by Design Sutras, laying down a risk-based governance approach with safeguards against algorithmic bias.

Safe & Trusted AI Pillar:

Under this pillar, 13 projects addressing bias mitigation, machine unlearning, privacy-preserving AI, algorithm auditing, explainability, deepfake detection have been selected, in partnership with leading academic and research institutions. These include:

- Development of Responsible Artificial Intelligence for Bias Mitigation in Health Care Systems, implemented by NIT Raipur.

- Robust Privacy Preserving ML Models, implemented by IIT Delhi in collaboration with IIIT Delhi and IIT Dharwad.
- Enabling Explainable & Privacy Preserving AI for Security, implemented by the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (DIAT) Pune.
- Machine Unlearning in Generative Foundation Models, implemented by IIT Jodhpur.

Collaboration:

The Government has initiated collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders including academic and research institutions, technology experts, industry, startups and government bodies to develop guidelines, benchmarks and best practices for responsible AI:

- Safe & Trusted AI projects are implemented in direct partnership with academic and research institutions, including NIT Raipur, IIT Delhi, IIIT Delhi, IIT Dharwad, IIT Jodhpur and the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology.
- India was the founding Chair of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), which has produced an Advancement Report, “Towards Substantive Equality in Artificial Intelligence,” on gender and diversity in AI policy.
- India is among the 194 member States that adopted UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (November 2021).

- At the India-AI Impact Summit 2026, the New Delhi Frontier AI Impact Commitments were signed by 13 leading global and Indian frontier model developers, and the Trusted AI Commons was announced with 23 partner countries to create an open repository of AI safety resources and tools.
- A Benchmarking Committee has been constituted to recommend suitable benchmarks and evaluation protocols for India's foundational AI models.
- Sectoral collaborations and hackathons have been organised with institutions such as I4C, Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Ayush, Ministry of MSME, NFRA and National Cancer Grid to promote applied AI solutions and best practices;

Benchmarking and Certification:

Mechanisms supporting certification, validation and testing of AI models for public sector applications include the following:

- The Benchmarking Committee's evaluation protocols apply to foundation models supported under the IndiaAI Mission.
- The bias mitigation, explainability and algorithm auditing projects under the Safe & Trusted AI pillar contribute tools and methodologies for testing and validating AI systems prior to and during deployment.
- The IndiaAI Governance Guidelines provide the overarching risk-based framework within which compliance expectations for AI systems, including those procured or deployed for public sector applications, are situated.

- National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) provides accreditation to the Certification Bodies for Artificial Intelligence Management System (AIMS) as per ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 and ISO/IEC 42006:2025 for certifying the AI Developers / AI Producers / AI Users as per ISO/IEC 42001:2023.
- NABCB has developed accreditation framework for Artificial Intelligence Management System (AIMS) certification as per ISO/IEC 42001:2023 (Information technology - Artificial intelligence - Management system).

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम

2989. श्री भजन लाल जाटव:

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), 2013 के अंतर्गत राज्यों के लिए लाभार्थियों की संख्या का निर्धारण पुराने जनसंख्या आंकड़ों के आधार पर सीमित किया गया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी संख्या में पात्र परिवार वर्तमान में खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत मिलने वाले लाभों से वंचित हैं तथा यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राजस्थान में ऐसे पात्र परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनके आवेदन वर्तमान में लंबित हैं अथवा जिन्हें निर्धारित लाभार्थी सीमा पूर्ण हो जाने के कारण एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत राशन उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा रहा है तथा करौली एवं धौलपुर जिलों में ऐसे लंबित आवेदनों एवं वंचित पात्र परिवारों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार नवीनतम जनसंख्या आंकड़ों के आधार पर एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की

सीमा का पुनर्निर्धारण करने अथवा राज्यों को अतिरिक्त पात्र परिवारों को शामिल करने की अनुमति देने पर विचार कर रही है तथा यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में संभावित समय-सीमा सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सफलतापूर्वक लागू किया जा रहा है। यह अधिनियम 75% ग्रामीण जनसंख्या और 50% शहरी जनसंख्या को शामिल करता है, जो जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार 81.35 करोड़ व्यक्ति हैं। इस अधिनियम के तहत कवरेज काफी अधिक है ताकि समाज के सभी कमजोर और जरूरतमंद वर्गों को इसका लाभ मिल सके। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 81.35 करोड़ व्यक्तियों की अभीष्ट कवरेज की तुलना में केवल 79.08 करोड़ व्यक्तियों (दिनांक 08/07/2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार) की पहचान की है। अभी भी, एनएफएसए के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 2.27 करोड़ अतिरिक्त लाभार्थियों की पहचान किए जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) : इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत राजस्थान की 69.09% ग्रामीण आबादी और 53% शहरी जनसंख्या शामिल है, जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार 446.62 लाख व्यक्ति है। वर्तमान में, 446.62 लाख व्यक्तियों की अभीष्ट कवरेज की तुलना में, राजस्थान राज्य ने राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के तहत निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरण हेतु 438.43 लाख लाभार्थियों की पहचान की है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत 8.19 लाख अतिरिक्त लाभार्थियों की पहचान की संभावना है।

(ग) : केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित कवरेज में लाभार्थियों की पहचान और उनके राशन कार्ड जारी करने की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की है।

केंद्र सरकार ने समय-समय पर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परामर्शिका जारी की है ताकि समाज के कमजोर वर्गों सहित सभी पात्र और गरीब व्यक्तियों/परिवारों की पहचान करके उन्हें राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के अंतर्गत शामिल किया जा सके। राज्य अपने लाभार्थी डाटाबेस को अद्यतन करते हैं ताकि अपात्र राशन कार्ड हटाए जा सकें और सही लाभार्थियों को उचित तरीके तरीके से लक्षित किया जा सके। इस प्रकार, इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अपात्र लाभार्थियों को हटाना और पात्र लाभार्थियों को जोड़ना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता अवसंरचना एवं डाटा केंद्रों का पर्यावरणीय सतत विस्तार

2990. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवरः

क्या **इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) अवसंरचना और डाटा केंद्रों के विस्तार के लिए बिजली, जल और कंप्यूटिंग संसाधनों की बढ़ती मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनका पर्यावरणीय सतत विस्तार सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार की योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, उन्नत शीतलन प्रौद्योगिकियों, जल पुनर्चक्रण प्रणालियों तथा संसाधन दक्ष डाटा केंद्र अवसंरचना के उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहनों, तकनीकी सहायता एवं अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) एआई आधारित डाटा केंद्रों में बिजली की खपत, जल उपयोग, कार्बन उत्सर्जन तथा पर्यावरणीय निष्पादन की निगरानी हेतु उपलब्ध मानकों, दिशानिर्देशों एवं प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) स्थानीय जल संसाधनों के संरक्षण तथा ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाने सहित संसाधन दक्ष कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता अवसंरचना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संबंधित मंत्रालयों के समन्वय से सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय अपनाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के तीव्र विस्तार तथा पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखने में उक्त पहलों से प्राप्त होने वाले संभावित परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): भारत का एआई मिशन प्रौद्योगिकी के लोकतंत्रीकरण के लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित है। इंडियाएआई मिशन के तहत, सरकार एक संप्रभु एआई स्टैक का निर्माण कर रही है जिसमें कम्प्यूट क्षमता, मूलभूत मॉडल और स्वदेशी एप्लिकेशन शामिल हैं।

डेटा सेंटर समग्र डिजिटल इंडिया इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर इकोसिस्टम का एक महत्वपूर्ण और अभिन्न अंग हैं। भारत में डेटा सेंटर उद्योग स्थिर गति से बढ़ रहा है और 2020 में 375 मेगावाट से बढ़कर लगभग 1575 मेगावाट की वर्तमान क्षमता हो गया है। एआई और उच्च-प्रदर्शन कंप्यूटिंग की तेजी से वृद्धि देश में डेटा सेंटर क्षमता की बढ़ती मांग को बढ़ा रही है।

ऊर्जा दक्षता और जल संरक्षण

- भारत सरकार ग्रीन एनर्जी ओपन एक्सेस रूल्स, ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर स्कीम, ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (जीटीएएम), नेशनल ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन, नेशनल प्रोग्राम ऑन हाई एफिशिएंसी सोलर पीवी मॉड्यूल्स, ऑफशोर विंड वीजीएफ स्कीम और सोलर पार्क स्कीम जैसे उपायों के माध्यम से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

- एआई और डेटा सेंटर जैसे उभरते सेक्टर के लिए विश्वसनीय और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा को सुदृढ़ करने, और साथ ही भविष्य में स्मॉल मॉड्यूलर और माइक्रो न्यूक्लियर रिएक्टर लगाने के उद्देश्य से '
- भारत में बदलाव के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा के सतत दोहन और विकास (शांति) अधिनियम' लागू किया गया है।
- भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) ने तकनीकी समिति एलआईटीडी 31 (क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग, आईटी और डेटा सेंटर) के माध्यम से डेटा केंद्रों से संबंधित बिजली उपयोग प्रभावशीलता, कार्बन उपयोग प्रभावशीलता (सीयूई), शीतलन दक्षता अनुपात (सीईआर), जल उपयोग प्रभावशीलता (डब्ल्यूयूई) पर भारतीय मानकों की एक श्रृंखला प्रकाशित की है।
- ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (बीईई) ने ऊर्जा संरक्षण भवन संहिता (ईसीबीसी 2017) और ऊर्जा संरक्षण और सतत भवन संहिता (ईसीएसबीसी 2024) को अधिसूचित किया है, जिसमें डेटा केंद्रों से संबंधित प्रावधान सहित इमारतों के लिए ऊर्जा दक्षता और जल संरक्षण मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं।
- डेटा केन्द्रों में पानी की आवश्यकता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि वहाँ किस तरह की शीतलन प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग किया गया है। औद्योगिक उद्देश्यों सहित भूजल निष्कर्षण का विनियमन और नियंत्रण, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देशों द्वारा शासित होता है।

एआई इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास के साथ, कूलिंग प्रौद्योगिकी भी डायरेक्ट-टू-चिप लिक्विड कूलिंग, एडियाबेटिक कूलिंग और इमर्शन कूलिंग, क्लोज्ड-लूप लिक्विड कूलिंग सिस्टम जैसी उन्नत कूलिंग प्रौद्योगिकी की ओर बढ़ रही हैं।

उद्योग बिजली और पानी की खपत को और कम करने के लिए उच्च-प्रदर्शन कंप्यूटिंग और एआई वर्कलोड का कुशलतापूर्वक सहयोग करने के लिए उच्च घनत्व वाले रैक भी लगा रहा है।

ये पहल सामूहिक रूप से बिजली की खपत और ऊर्जा दक्षता, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उपयोग, ऊर्जा पुन: उपयोग, शीतलन दक्षता, कार्बन उत्सर्जन और पानी के उपयोग के लिए एक रूपरेखा प्रदान करती हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

… (व्यवधान)

11.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

———

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा विभिन्न विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं । Kindly listen to me. I think so many Members, including you, have given notices for Adjournment Motion. Hon. Speaker has not accepted any notice for Adjournment Motion.

...(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: All of you are aware of the parliamentary practice and procedure.

...(Interruptions)

14.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Abdul Rashid Sheikh, Shri Hibi Eden, Dr. Mallu Ravi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

माननीय सभापति : पहले सभा पटल पर पत्र रखे जाएंगे।

...(Interruptions)

14.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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 Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 25 of the Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act, 2023:-

(i) The Anusandhan National Research Foundation, Group 'A' Posts (Non-ministerial, Scientific and Technical) Recruitment Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7503/18/26]

(ii) The Anusandhan National Research Foundation, Group 'A' and Group 'B' Administrative Posts Recruitment Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 311(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7504/18/26]

(2) A copy of the Notification No.S.O.2081(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 24th April, 2026, rescinding Notification Nos. 002/2014/F.No. SR/S9/Z-08/2011 and 003/2014/F.No. SR/S9/Z-08/2011 both dated 25th April, 2014, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such rescission, issued under Section 23 of the Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7505/18/26]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 243(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7506/18/26]

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 256(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th April, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7507/18/26]

(iii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 257(E) in Gazette of

India dated 8th April, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7508/18/26]

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 384(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7509/18/26]

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 383(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7510/18/26]

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 469(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th June, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7511/18/26]

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 470(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th June, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7512/18/26]

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment

Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 250(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7513/18/26]

(ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 249(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7514/18/26]

(x) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 244(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7515/18/25]

…(Interruptions)

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 on behalf of my colleague, Shri Arjun Ram

Meghwal ji, to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Lok Sabhas:-

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. 43 Eighth Session, 2011

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7516/18/26]

2. Statement No. 34 Thirteenth Session, 2013

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7517/18/26]

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

3. Statement No. 33 Second Session, 2014

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7518/18/26]

4. Statement No. 34 Fourth Session, 2015

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7519/18/26]

5. Statement No. 28 Eleventh Session, 2017

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7520/18/26]

6. Statement No. 23 Sixteenth Session, 2018

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7521/18/26]

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

7. Statement No. 29 First Session, 2019

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7522/18/26]

8. Statement No. 22 Second Session, 2019

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7523/18/26]

9. Statement No. 22 Third Session, 2020

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7524/18/26]

10. Statement No. 18 Fourth Session, 2020

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7525/18/26]

11. Statement No. 19 Eighth Session, 2022

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7526/18/26]

12. Statement No. 16 Ninth Session, 2022

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7527/18/26]

13. Statement No. 14 Tenth Session, 2022

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7528/18/26]

14. Statement No. 15 Eleventh Session, 2023

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7529/18/26]

15. Statement No. 13 Twelfth Session, 2023

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7530/18/26]

16. Statement No. 10 Fifteenth Session, 2024

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7531/18/26]

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

17. Statement No. 10 Second Session, 2024

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7532/18/26]

18. Statement No. 9 Third Session, 2024

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7533/18/26]

19. Statement No. 7 Fourth Session, 2025

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7534/18/26]

20. Statement No. 4 Fifth Session, 2025

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7535/18/26]

21. Statement No. 3 Sixth Session, 2025

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7536/18/26]

22. Statement No. 1 Seventh Session, 2026

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7537/18/26]

…(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA): Respected, Sir, with you kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited and Ministry of Railways, for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7538/18/26]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited and Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7539/18/26]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the RailTel Corporation of India Limited and Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7540/18/26]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ircon International Limited and Ministry of Railways, for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7541/18/26]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited and Ministry of Railways, for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7542/18/26]

(vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corporation Limited and Ministry of Railways, for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7543/18/26]

(vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Braithwaite & Co. Limited and Ministry of Railways, for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7544/18/26]

(viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR) and Ministry of Railways, for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7545/18/26]

(ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the RITES Limited and Ministry of Railways, for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7546/18/26]

(x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited and Ministry of Railways, for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7547/18/26]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.3807(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 20th August, 2025, appointing the 20th August, 2025 as the day on which the provisions of the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2025, shall come into force issued under sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the said Act.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7548/18/26]

(4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.3255(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 19th June, 2026, appointing the date

of publication of this notification as the date on which the provisions of the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026, in so far as it relates to serial numbers 47 and 52 and the entries relating thereto in the Schedule to the said Act, relating to the Calcutta Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Temporary Provisions Act, 1985 and the Railways Act, 1989 respectively, shall come into force issued under sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7549/18/26]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Railway Information Systems, 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 Centre for Railway Information Systems, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7550/18/26]

…(Interruptions)

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 a copy of the Post Office (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2026 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.3891(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th July, 2026 under sub-section (2) of Section 15 of the Post Office Act, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7551/18/26]

…(Interruptions)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 105 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता विवाद प्रतितोष आयोग (समूह 'ग' पद) भर्ती (संशोधन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 27 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 161 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7552/18/26]

(3) जन विश्वास (उपबंधों का संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2103(अ), जो दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा 1 मई, 2026 की तिथि को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत किया गया है, जिसको जन विश्वास (उपबंधों का संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 के उपबंध, जहां तक उनका संबंध उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची की क्रम संख्या 66 तथा तत्संबंधी प्रविष्टियों से है, जो विधिक मापविज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 से संबंधित है, प्रवृत्त होंगे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7553/18/26]

...(व्यवधान)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : सभापति महोदय, अपने साथी राज्य मंत्री श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 28 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत कोयला ब्लॉक आवंटन (संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 22 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.508(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7554/18/26]

(2) खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 28 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी

संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.3882(अ), जो दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2021 के दिशानिर्देशों में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन में पूर्वेक्षण कार्य संचालन के लिए मैसर्स एन जी गढ़िया को "श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण" के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7555/18/26]

(दो) का.आ.3972(अ), जो दिनांक 20 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2021 के दिशानिर्देशों में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन में पूर्वेक्षण कार्य संचालन के लिए मैसर्स इकोमेन माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को "श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण" के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7556/18/26]

(तीन) का.आ.3978(अ), जो दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2021 के दिशानिर्देशों में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन में पूर्वेक्षण कार्य संचालन के लिए मैसर्स टेक्नो एंटरप्राइज को "श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण" के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7557/18/26]

(चार) का.आ.3979(अ), जो दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2021 के दिशानिर्देशों में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन में पूर्वेक्षण कार्य संचालन के लिए मैसर्स जियो कंसल्टेंट्स प्राइवेट

लिमिटेड को “श्रेणी ‘क’ अन्वेषण अभिकरण” के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7558/18/26]

(पांच) का.आ.3980(अ), जो दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2021 के दिशानिर्देशों में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन में पूर्वेक्षण कार्य संचालन के लिए मैसर्स एवीएसजी सॉल्यूशंस (ओपीसी) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को “श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण” के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7559/18/26]

(छह) का.आ.4080(अ), जो दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2021 के दिशानिर्देशों में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन में पूर्वेक्षण कार्य संचालन के लिए मैसर्स एसके खेतान इंफ्राप्रोजेक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को “श्रेणी ‘क’ अन्वेषण अभिकरण” के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7560/18/26]

...(व्यवधान)

उ**पभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया) :**सभापति महोदय, मैं उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय से संबंधित आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (6) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 4165(अ), जो दिनांक 28 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा यह निदेश दिया गया है कि चीनी का कोई भी डीलर ऐसे स्टॉक की प्राप्ति की तिथि से तीस दिन से अनधिक अवधि के लिए किसी स्टॉक का भंडारण तथा 1 अगस्त, 2026 से किसी भी समय और देश में किसी भी स्थान पर 4000 क्विंटल से अधिक चीनी का भंडारण नहीं करेगा, और यह अधिसूचना, उसमें उल्लिखित,

कतिपय शर्तों के अध्यधीन 30 नवम्बर, 2026 तक प्रवृत्त रहेगी, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखती हूं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7561/18/26]

———

…(व्यवधान)

14.04 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

> "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 04th August, 2026 agreed without any amendment to the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2026 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st July, 2026."

———

...(Interruptions)

14.05 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

18th Report

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कार्य मंत्रणा समिति के 18वें प्रतिवेदन को सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत करता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

———

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नं. 11 - श्री रमाशंकर राजभर जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धर्मेन्द्र जी, रमाशंकर राजभर जी को पेपर ले करना है।

समाजवादी पार्टी के सदस्य, उन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह कौन-सी संसदीय परम्परा है? रमाशंकर राजभर जी पेपर ले कर रहे हैं।

डिम्पल जी, आप खड़ी हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धर्मेन्द्र जी, इससे क्या मैसेज जाएगा?

... (व्यवधान)

14.06 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

35th and 36th Reports

SHRI RAMASHANKAR VIDYARTHI RAJBHAR (SALEMPUR): Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj:-

(1) Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Effectiveness of the Implementation of Constitution 73rd Amendment Act with Special Reference to Coordination in Three-Tier System of Panchayat' pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

(2) Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Survey of Villages Abadi and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) Scheme' pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

———

14.06½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL

28th Report

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): Sir, I rise to present the Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel (2025-26) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2026-27) relating to the Ministry of Steel.

———

...(Interruptions)

14.07 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i)(a) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 407th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No. 90)' pertaining to the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table of the House a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 407th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No. 90)' pertaining to the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology.

---

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7498/18/26.

(b) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 408th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No. 91)' pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table of the House a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 408th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No. 91)' pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology

---

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7499/18/26.

14.08 hrs

(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 17th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on 'Implementation and Utilization of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) Fund, Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)- A Review' pertaining to Ministry of Mines*

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : सभापति महोदय, श्री सतीश चन्द्र दुबे जी की ओर से, मैं खान मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) निधि, प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना (पीएमकेकेकेवाई) का कार्यान्वयन और उपयोग- एक समीक्षा' के बारे में कोयला, खान और इस्पात संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 17वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

14.09 hrs

(iii)(a) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 14th Report of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027)' pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगे (2026-

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7500/18/26 and 7501/18/26 respectively.

2027)' के बारे में उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 14वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखती हूं । … (व्यवधान)

(b) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 38th Report of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on 'Functioning of Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA)' pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'भाण्डागारण विकास और विनियामक प्राधिकरण (डब्ल्यूडीआरए) का कार्यकरण' के बारे में उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 38वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखती हूं।… (व्यवधान)

———

...(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : जावेद साहब, हैबी ईडन साहब, टैगोर साहब, बैन्नी बेहनन साहब, एक बात मैं कह दूं, जब हाउस एडजर्न्ड रहता है, तो आप कहते हैं कि आप सीट पर बैठ जाइए, हाउस चलवाइए, हमें 'ज़ीरो आवर' में अपने विषय को उठाना है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : के.सी. वेणुगोपाल जी, मैं गंभीरता के साथ एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूं। I am

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7502/18/26.

really serious. I want to request everybody कि जब हाउस एडजर्न्ड रहता है, तो आप लोग कहते हैं कि हमें 'ज़ीरो आवर' में अपने विषय रखने को नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए मैं 'ज़ीरो आवर' चलाना चाहता हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: मैं 'ज़ीरो आवर' चलाना चाहता हूं। यह आप सभी लोगों ने कहा है - कभी वर्षा जी ने कहा है, कभी शिंदे जी ने कहा है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपके नाम 'ज़ीरो आवर' की लॉटरी में आए हैं, जिनमें आपकी कंस्टीट्युन्सी से जुड़े विषय हैं या पॉलिसी से संबंधित हैं या स्टेट से जुड़े महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हैं। मैं आपको उन पर बोलने के लिए एलाउ करूंगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आज के 'ज़ीरो आवर' की लॉटरी में जितने लोगों के नाम आए हैं, मैं उनको बोलने दे रहा हूं। आप कृपया सुन लें। आज जिनके-जिनके नाम लॉटरी में आए हैं और अगर आप 'ज़ीरो आवर' में उसे उठाना चाहते हैं तो इससे एक बहुत अच्छा संदेश जाएगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मणिक्कम टैगोर जी, सुनिए।

I request all of you to take your seats. Let us run 'Zero Hour'. 'Zero Hour' is very important.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : दो दिनों से आप न तो क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दे रहे हैं और न ही ज़ीरो ऑवर चलने दे रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आखिर सदन की मर्यादा है, पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी है। आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं। आप ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: What for have you been elected? You are accountable to the people of the State.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : हम जीरो ऑवर चलाना चाहते हैं। जनता आपसे पूछेगी। आप ही बताइए कि अगर हम आपको ज़ीरो ऑवर में मौका देना चाहते हैं तो फिर आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

14.11 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज नियम 377 के अधीन जिनके मामले आए हैं, हम उनको सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए अनुमति देते हैं। आप व्यक्तिगत रूप से तत्काल मामले का अनुमोदित पाठ सभा पटल पर रखने का कष्ट करें।

(i) Need for a Unified EV charging App and expansion of EV charging facilities at petrol pumps across India

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया (**उत्तर-पश्चिम दिल्ली**): मैं जन-महत्व का एक ज़रूरी मामला रखना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि हम प्रदूषण कम करने और प्रदूषण-मुक्त और उत्सर्जन-मुक्त भारत का लक्ष्य हासिल करने के लिए इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, हमारे EV यूज़र्स को ज़मीनी स्तर पर एक बहुत ही बुनियादी

* Treated as laid on the Table.

समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अभी, लोगों को अलग-अलग EV चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिए अलग-अलग ऐप डाउनलोड करने पड़ते हैं। कुछ स्टेशन एक ऐप का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो कुछ दूसरे का। बहुत से लोगों को, खासकर बुज़ुर्गों और पहली बार EV इस्तेमाल करने वालों को, यह भी नहीं पता होता कि इन कई ऐप्स को कैसे इस्तेमाल किया जाए। इससे बहुत परेशानी हो रही है और इसलिए लोग EV अपनाने से हिचकिचाते भी हैं। इसलिए, मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि पूरे भारत में सभी EV चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिए एक ही, यूनिफाइड नेशनल ऐप विकसित की जाए और उसे अनिवार्य बनाया जाए। पेट्रोल पंप भारत के हर कोने में मौजूद हैं। अगर हम वहाँ EV चार्जिंग की सुविधा जोड़ दें, तो इससे लोगों का भरोसा बढ़ेगा और EV अपनाने की रफ़्तार तेज़ होगी।

(ii) Need for a modern Super Specialty hospital on the lines of AIIMS at Kandhiya in Bhadohi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद (**भदोही**): भदोही और वाराणसी के मध्य स्थित कंधिया क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक विकास की योजना के तहत बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि अधिग्रहित की गई थी, किंतु प्रस्तावित योजना अपेक्षित रूप से आगे नहीं बढ़ पाई है। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में इस भूमि का उपयोग जनहित में किया जाना अधिक उपयोगी होगा।

इसलिए सुझाव है कि यहां एम्स की तर्ज पर एक आधुनिक सुपर स्पेशियलिटी अस्पताल स्थापित किया जाए। इससे भदोही, वाराणसी तथा आसपास के कई जनपदों के लाखों लोगों को उच्च स्तरीय चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी और क्षेत्र की स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था को महत्वपूर्ण मजबूती मिलेगी।

(iii) Need for comprehensive measures to prevent human-elephant conflict in Jamshedpur Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (**जमशेदपुर**): जमशेदपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र, झारखण्ड के अन्तर्गत पिछले लगभग

एक दशक में हाथियों के हमलों में 47 लोगों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है तथा अनेक ग्रामीण घायल हुए हैं। वर्ष 2026 में भी कई लोगों की जान जा चुकी है। हाथियों के व्यवहार में परिवर्तन के कारण वे दिन के समय भी गांवों में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं, जिससे जन-धन की हानि के साथ किसानों की फसलें, मकान एवं अन्य संपत्तियां लगातार नष्ट हो रही हैं। परिणामस्वरूप स्थानीय ग्रामीण भय एवं असुरक्षा के वातावरण में जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। वर्तमान में अपनाए जा रहे पारंपरिक उपाय पर्याप्त प्रभावी सिद्ध नहीं हो रहे हैं तथा हाथी-रोधी अवरोध (Elephant-Proof Barrier) एवं हाथी गलियारों (Elephant Corridors) का कार्य भी अपेक्षित गति से पूर्ण नहीं हो पाया है। अतः मैं माननीय पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री से आग्रह करता हूँ कि प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का विशेषज्ञों की केंद्रीय टीम से सर्वेक्षण कराया जाए, हाथियों की आवाजाही के वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन के आधार पर स्थायी हाथी गलियारों, आधुनिक तकनीकों के माध्यम से पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली विकसित की जाए, प्रभावित परिवारों को त्वरित एवं पर्याप्त मुआवजा उपलब्ध कराया जाए तथा राज्य सरकार के साथ समन्वय स्थापित कर मानव-हाथी संघर्ष के स्थायी समाधान हेतु विशेष कार्ययोजना एवं आवश्यक केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाए।

(iv) Need to provide train stoppages at railway stations in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Parliamentary Constituency, Haryana

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह (**भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़**): मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र भिवानी–महेंद्रगढ़ के विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों एवं यात्रियों से संबंधित अनेक महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे संबधित मांगें लंबे समय से लंबित हैं। इन मांगों के पूर्ण होने से क्षेत्र के लाखों यात्रियों, विद्यार्थियों, कर्मचारियों, व्यापारियों तथा धार्मिक स्थलों के श्रद्धालुओं को सीधा लाभ मिलेगा। अतः क्षेत्र की जनता की ओर से निम्नलिखित मांगें सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत हैं। संबंधित स्टेशनों पर ट्रेनों का ठहराव अत्यंत आवश्यक है, जिससे आमजन को आवागमन में सुविधा मिल सके। मांगें इस प्रकार हैं— अटेली स्टेशन पर ट्रेन संख्या 22451/22452 बांद्रा–चंडीगढ़

सुपरफास्ट, सतनाली स्टेशन पर 22471/22472 बीकानेर–दिल्ली इंटरसिटी, कनीना स्टेशन पर 22421/22422 दिल्ली–जोधपुर सालासर सुपरफास्ट तथा चरखी दादरी स्टेशन पर 19415/19416 साबरमती–श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव प्रदान किया जाए। भिवानी में ट्रेन संख्या 54423 को पुनः एक्सप्रेस श्रेणी में संचालित किया जाए तथा 14795/14796 एकता एक्सप्रेस का एक मिनट का ठहराव भिवानी जंक्शन पर सुनिश्चित किया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त सोहासड़ा स्टेशन पर ट्रेन संख्या 14727/14728 श्रीगंगानगर–तिलक ब्रिज एक्सप्रेस का पूर्ववत ठहराव पुनः बहाल किया जाए। इन मांगों पर शीघ्र सकारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाए।

(v) Need for establishment of Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

श्री आशीष दुबे (**जबलपुर**): मध्य प्रदेश की सांस्कृतिक राजधानी तथा प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य से परिपूर्ण जबलपुर का ऐतिहासिक रूप से फिल्म व टेलीविजन इंडस्ट्री के क्षेत्र में विशेष योगदान रहा है। यहाँ फिल्म प्रदर्शनी हेतु वर्ष 1918 में एम्पायर टॉकीज की स्थापना हुई थी। संस्कारधानी की इस भूमि से आने वाले अभिनेता स्व. प्रेम नाथ, स्व. राजेन्द्र नाथ, स्व. नरेंद्र नाथ (नाथ ब्रदर्स), स्व. श्री आदेश श्रीवास्तव, श्री शरद सक्सेना, श्री अर्जुन रामपाल, श्री आशुतोष राणा, श्री रघुवीर यादव, श्री शालिन भानोट जैसे विख्यात कलाकारों ने फिल्म तथा टेलीविजन जगत में अपनी अमिट छाप बनाई है। इन्ही धरोहरों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरा माननीय सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि, भारतीय फिल्म एवं टेलीविजन संस्थान पुणे (FTII) जिसकी अन्य शाखा जैसे अरुणाचल प्रदेश में स्थित है। उसी प्रकार जबलपुर में भी भारतीय फिल्म एवं टेलीविजन संस्थान (FTII) की शाखा की स्थापना हो तथा स्व. प्रेमनाथ के फिल्म जगत के योगदान को ध्यान में रखते हुए संस्थान का नाम प्रेमनाथ फिल्म एवं टेलीविजन संस्थान होना चाहिए। अतः क्षेत्र के युवाओं को फिल्म तथा टेलीविजन के क्षेत्र में अवसर देने के लिए जबलपुर में भारतीय फिल्म एवं टेलीविजन संस्थान (FTII) की स्थापना की मांग करता हूँ।

(vi) Need for an enquiry into the incident of Lathicharge on Sanitation workers in Barnala, Punjab

श्री अनूप प्रधान वाल्मीकि (**हाथरस**): मैं अत्यंत पीड़ा और चिंता के साथ पंजाब के बरनाला में सफाई कर्मचारियों पर हुई लाठीचार्ज की घटना का विषय सरकार के समक्ष लाना चाहता हूं। स्वच्छता कर्मचारी केवल कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे देश की स्वतंत्रता व्यवस्था के प्रचारक हैं। जब पूरा देश "स्वच्छ भारत" का संकल्प लेकर आगे बढ़ रहा है, तब स्वच्छता कर्मचारियों को दौड़ा-दौड़ कर पीटा गया क्योंकि सफाई कर्मचारियों के गंभीर आवेदन भी आए हैं। मैं भारत सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि इस घटना की पंजाब सरकार से विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्राप्त की जाए तथा दोषियों के खिलाफ कठोर कार्रवाई हो। घायल कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा, डॉक्टर और न्याय मिले।

(vii) Regarding development of an Integrated Tiger and Biodiversity Tourism Circuit in the Vindhya Region of Madhya Pradesh

श्री गणेश सिंह (**सतना**): मैं सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के विंध्य क्षेत्र में समेकित टाइगर एवं जैव विविधता पर्यटन सर्किट के विकास की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। विंध्य क्षेत्र प्राकृतिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत समृद्ध है। यहाँ व्हाइट टाइगर सफारी, मुकुंदपुर, बांधवगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व, पन्ना टाइगर रिजर्व तथा चित्रकूट जैसे विश्व प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन एवं आस्था केंद्र स्थित हैं। यदि इन सभी स्थलों को एक समेकित पर्यटन सर्किट के रूप में विकसित किया जाए, तो यह न केवल देश-विदेश से आने वाले पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करेगा, बल्कि क्षेत्र की अर्थव्यवस्था को भी नई गति देगा। इस पर्यटन सर्किट के अंतर्गत पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास, सड़क एवं अंतिम छोर (लास्ट माइल) तक बेहतर संपर्क, ईको-टूरिज्म सुविधाएँ, स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए कौशल विकास, होम-स्टे, स्थानीय हस्तशिल्प एवं वन उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देकर बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार के अवसर सृजित किए जा सकते हैं। इससे स्थानीय समुदायों, विशेषकर जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लोगों की आय में भी वृद्धि होगी

। साथ ही, चित्रकूट भगवान श्रीराम की तपोभूमि होने के कारण अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण धार्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक धरोहर है । इसलिए इस पर्यटन सर्किट के विकास के दौरान भगवान श्रीराम से जुड़ी सांस्कृतिक, आध्यात्मिक एवं ऐतिहासिक विरासत का संरक्षण तथा जैव विविधता और वन्यजीवों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करते हुए सतत एवं पर्यावरण-अनुकूल पर्यटन को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि विंध्य क्षेत्र में व्हाइट टाइगर सफारी, मुकुंदपुर, बांधवगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व, पन्ना टाइगर रिजर्व एवं चित्रकूट को जोड़ते हुए एक समेकित टाइगर एवं जैव विविधता पर्यटन सर्किट विकसित करने के लिए विस्तृत कार्ययोजना तैयार की जाए तथा आवश्यक वित्तीय एवं प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए, जिससे पर्यटन, रोजगार, स्थानीय विकास, सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण और वन्यजीव संवर्धन को एक साथ बढ़ावा मिल सके।

(viii) Regarding early financial approval and commencement of the proposed Agra-Khergarh-Jagner-Tantpur-Bayana New Railway line project

श्री राजकुमार चाहर (**फतेहपुर सीकरी**): मैं सरकार का ध्यान आगरा–खेरागढ़–जगनेर–तांतपुर होते हुए बयाना तक प्रस्तावित नई रेल लाइन परियोजना की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । इस परियोजना का सर्वेक्षण वर्ष 2024 में पूर्ण हो चुका है, किंतु आज तक इसे वित्तीय स्वीकृति प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है। मैं इस महत्वपूर्ण जनहित के विषय को पूर्व में भी लोकसभा में उठा चुका हूँ तथा रेल मंत्रालय से इस परियोजना को शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान करने का आग्रह करता रहा हूँ। यह परियोजना उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा जनपद के फतेहपुर सीकरी लोकसभा क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान के धौलपुर, भरतपुर, बयाना, हिण्डौन, करौली तथा आसपास के क्षेत्रों की लाखों जनता के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके निर्माण से क्षेत्र में रेल संपर्क सुदृढ़ होगा, कृषि, व्यापार, पर्यटन, लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योग तथा स्थानीय आर्थिक गतिविधियों को नई गति मिलेगी । विद्यार्थियों, किसानों, व्यापारियों, श्रमिकों एवं आम नागरिकों को सुरक्षित, सुलभ और किफायती परिवहन सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी तथा क्षेत्र के आर्थिक, शैक्षिक एवं

सामाजिक विकास को नया आयाम मिलेगा । अतः माननीय रेल मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि इस बहुप्रतीक्षित रेल परियोजना को शीघ्र वित्तीय स्वीकृति प्रदान कर इसके निर्माण कार्य को अविलंब प्रारंभ कराने का कष्ट करें।

(ix) Need to undertake comprehensive measures for Tel and Ong River linking and lift irrigation projects in Western Odisha

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): I raise a matter of urgent public importance regarding the need for comprehensive river linking and lift irrigation projects in the Tel and Ong river basins of western Odisha, particularly in Balangir and Subarnapur districts. Despite being traversed by perennial and seasonal rivers, large parts of the region continue to face recurring droughts, erratic rainfall and inadequate irrigation facilities, leaving farmers heavily dependent on monsoon rains and affecting agricultural productivity. Although substantial quantities of water flow through the Tel and Ong river systems during the monsoon, much of it remains unutilised and eventually drains away. Scientific river linking, lift irrigation projects and integrated basin management can significantly improve irrigation coverage, recharge groundwater, ensure efficient water utilisation and enhance climate resilience in this drought-prone region. I, therefore, urge the Government to undertake a comprehensive feasibility study of the Tel and Ong river basins, provide necessary Central assistance for suitable river linking and lift irrigation projects, and work in coordination with the Government of Odisha for their time-bound implementation

to strengthen water security, improve farmers' livelihoods and promote sustainable agricultural development in western Odisha.

(x) Need to introduce Vande Bharat Express between Lucknow and New Delhi *via* Shahjahanpur with a scheduled halt at Shahjahanpur

श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (**शाहजहाँपुर**): मैं सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि लखनऊ से नई दिल्ली के बीच यात्रियों की संख्या अत्यधिक है। व्यापार, शिक्षा, चिकित्सा एवं अन्य आवश्यक कार्यों के लिए प्रतिदिन बड़ी संख्या में लोग इस मार्ग पर यात्रा करते हैं। वर्तमान में संचालित ट्रेनों के बावजूद एक तेज़, आधुनिक एवं सुविधाजनक ट्रेन की आवश्यकता स्पष्ट रूप से महसूस की जा रही है।

यदि लखनऊ से नई दिल्ली के बीच शाहजहाँपुर होते हुए वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस चलाई जाए, तो यात्रियों को तीव्र, सुरक्षित एवं आरामदायक यात्रा उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। साथ ही, इस ट्रेन का ठहराव शाहजहाँपुर में अवश्य सुनिश्चित किया जाए, जो शहीदों की ऐतिहासिक नगरी होने के कारण विशेष महत्व रखती है।

अतः मैं सरकार से विनम्र अनुरोध करता हूँ कि लखनऊ-नई दिल्ली वंदे भारत ट्रेन को शीघ्र आरंभ किया जाए तथा शाहजहाँपुर में इसका नियमित ठहराव सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

(xi) Need to strengthen national action plan for effective control of air pollution and improvement of air quality

श्री अरुण गोविल (**मेरठ**): देश के अनेक शहरों, विशेषकर राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (NCR), में वायु प्रदूषण लगातार गंभीर चुनौती बनता जा रहा है। इसका सीधा प्रभाव लोगों के स्वास्थ्य, पर्यावरण और जीवन की गुणवत्ता पर पड़ रहा है। बच्चों, बुजुर्गों तथा श्वसन एवं हृदय रोग से पीड़ित लोगों के लिए यह स्थिति अधिक चिंताजनक है। सर्दियों के दौरान प्रदूषण का स्तर कई बार अत्यधिक बढ़ जाता है, जिससे सामान्य जनजीवन भी प्रभावित होता है। वाहनों का धुआं, औद्योगिक उत्सर्जन, निर्माण कार्यों

से उड़ने वाली धूल तथा खुले में कचरा जलाना इसके प्रमुख कारण हैं। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वायु प्रदूषण की रोकथाम के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं। इसके बावजूद समस्या के स्थायी समाधान के लिए राज्यों एवं स्थानीय निकायों के साथ बेहतर समन्वय की आवश्यकता है। अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि एक प्रभावी एवं दीर्घकालिक राष्ट्रीय कार्ययोजना को और मजबूत किया जाए। स्वच्छ ईंधन, सार्वजनिक परिवहन, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों, औद्योगिक उत्सर्जन की निगरानी, धूल नियंत्रण तथा हरित क्षेत्र के विस्तार को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। साथ ही आधुनिक तकनीक के माध्यम से वायु गुणवत्ता की निगरानी और जन-जागरूकता अभियान को और सशक्त बनाया जाए, जिससे वायु प्रदूषण में प्रभावी कमी लाई जा सके तथा नागरिकों को स्वच्छ और स्वस्थ वातावरण उपलब्ध हो सके।

(xii) Need to expand AIIMS like health facilities in South Delhi and operationalize the Centre of AIIMS at Maidan Garhi

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी (**दक्षिण दिल्ली**): प्रधानमंत्री माननीय श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के मार्गदर्शन और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री माननीय श्री जे.पी. नडडा जी के नेतृत्व में देशभर में नए एम्स खोले जा रहे हैं। 2014 में 7 एम्स थे जो अब बढ़कर 23 हो गए हैं। मगर, दिल्ली एम्स का जगह की कमी के कारण विस्तार नहीं हो पा रहा। लोगों को एम्स में इलाज के लिए सालों तक इंतजार करना पड़ता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि दक्षिण दिल्ली में बदरपुर एनटीपीसी के पावर हाउस की खाली पड़ी लगभग 400 एकड़ जमीन पर एम्स का नया अस्पताल या शाखा खोली जाए। इससे दिल्ली के साथ एनसीआर के लोगों को भी इलाज की सुविधाएं मिल पाएंगी। इसके अलावा एम्स ने सेंट्रल आर्म्ड पुलिस फोर्सेज ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज के साथ 2024 में एमओयू साइन किया था ताकि एम्स के एक सेंटर के रूप में मैदानगढ़ी में 970 बेड का अस्पताल खोला जा सके। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस बनने वाले अस्पताल का काम जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाए और सेंट्रल आर्म्ड पुलिस फोर्स के साथ—साथ क्षेत्र की आम जनता को भी इलाज की सुविधा दी जाए।

(xiii) Need to set up Mega Leather Park in Station Ghanpur, Jangaon District, Telangana

DR. KADIYAM KAVYA (WARANGAL): I wish to draw the urgent attention of the Government towards a long-pending proposal submitted by the Government of Telangana for setting up a Mega Leather Park at Station Ghanpur in Jangaon District. The project is to be developed over 120 acres of Government-identified land through the Telangana State Leather Industries Promotion Corporation (TSLIPCO), a state PSU. Telangana has significant raw material availability and institutional support from Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), and Government Institute of Leather Technology (GILT), and a large population of SC beneficiaries who would directly benefit through employment and entrepreneurship. However, despite all readiness at the State level, the proposal has not yet received approval from the Government of India. I request the Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry and Textiles to kindly expedite the approval process so that this employment-generating initiative may begin without further delay.

(xiv) Need to formulate uniform national safety standards for privately operated buses across the country

DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN (DAVANAGERE): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for Uniform National Safety Standards for private sleeper buses operating across the country. Tragic incidents from the past

year—including the sleeper-bus fire in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, and the accident in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh—have highlighted serious gaps in fire-safety systems, availability and accessibility of emergency exits, interior materials used in bus construction, and the effectiveness of periodic fitness inspections. In many States, private sleeper buses continue to operate with inadequate fire-suppression equipment, poorly marked evacuation routes, and non-standardized berth designs, putting passengers at significant risk. The rapid growth of inter-State night travel has further increased the urgency for comprehensive and enforceable safety norms. I urge the Government to review and strengthen the regulatory provisions under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules to establish clear, uniform safety requirements for sleeper buses. This may include mandatory fire-detection and suppression systems, certified flame-retardant materials, standardized emergency exits, GPS-based monitoring, and strict fitness certification protocols. This matter requires immediate attention to ensure the safety of millions of passengers who rely on sleeper buses for long-distance travel across India.

(xv) Regarding public disclosure of the Yamuna Water Project Agreement and clarification on drinking water and irrigation provisions for the Shekhawati Regions

श्री राहुल कस्वां (**चुरू**): शेखावाटी क्षेत्र पिछले कई दशकों से गंभीर पेयजल संकट एवं भूजल के अत्यधिक दोहन का सामना कर रहा है। इस क्षेत्र के लाखों नागरिकों एवं किसानों को यमुना जल परियोजना से पेयजल के साथ-साथ सिंचाई जल उपलब्ध होने की लंबे समय से आशा रही है। हाल

ही में राजस्थान, हरियाणा एवं भारत सरकार के मध्य इस परियोजना के संबंध में एक समझौता (MoA) संपन्न होने की जानकारी सार्वजनिक हुई है, किन्तु इस समझौते की शर्तें, परियोजना का वास्तविक स्वरूप, लाभान्वित क्षेत्र तथा सिंचाई जल से संबंधित प्रावधान अब तक सार्वजनिक नहीं किए गए हैं। शेखावाटी क्षेत्र के किसानों एवं लाखों नागरिकों को लंबे समय से यह अपेक्षा रही है कि यमुना जल परियोजना से क्षेत्र की पेयजल समस्या के साथ-साथ सिंचाई की आवश्यकता का भी स्थायी समाधान होगा। यदि संशोधित समझौते में सिंचाई संबंधी प्रावधानों में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है, तो उसे भी स्पष्ट रूप से सार्वजनिक किया जाना आवश्यक है। अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उक्त MoA को तत्काल सार्वजनिक किया जाए, परियोजना के अंतर्गत पेयजल एवं सिंचाई जल दोनों के प्रावधानों, लाभान्वित क्षेत्रों, चरणबद्ध कार्ययोजना एवं समय-सीमा का स्पष्ट विवरण सार्वजनिक किया जाए, ताकि शेखावाटी क्षेत्र की जनता को तथ्यात्मक एवं पारदर्शी जानकारी उपलब्ध हो सके।

(xvi) Regarding ensuring transparency and financial prudence in high-value solid waste management tenders awarded by Urban Local Bodies

डॉ. कल्याण वैजीनाथराव काले (जालना): मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण जनहित के विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। देशभर के नगर निगमों तथा शहरी स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत ठोस अपशिष्ट संग्रहण एवं प्रबंधन के लिए अत्यधिक मूल्य की निविदाएँ जारी की जाती हैं। इन कार्यों पर सार्वजनिक धन की बड़ी राशि व्यय की जाती है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि ऐसी सभी निविदा प्रक्रियाएँ पूर्णतः पारदर्शी, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक, वित्तीय रूप से उत्तरदायी तथा जनहित के अनुरूप हों। मेरे संज्ञान में यह विषय आया है कि कुछ नगर निगमों में उच्च मूल्य की निविदाओं के संबंध में निविदा की शर्तों में परिवर्तन, निविदा अवधि में विस्तार, सीमित प्रतिस्पर्धा, तकनीकी पात्रता संबंधी प्रावधानों, अनुमानित व्यय में असामान्य वृद्धि तथा वित्तीय प्रभावों के समुचित परीक्षण के संबंध में विभिन्न स्तरों पर गंभीर प्रश्न उठाए गए हैं। कुछ मामलों में वर्तमान

व्यवस्था की तुलना में प्रस्तावित व्यय में अत्यधिक वृद्धि होने की संभावना भी व्यक्त की गई है, जिससे संबंधित स्थानीय निकायों पर भविष्य में अनावश्यक वित्तीय भार पड़ सकता है।

(xvii) Need to do away with the proposed Ethanol Plant at Dasiya village in Basti Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री राम प्रसाद चौधरी (**बस्ती**): मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बस्ती, उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्राम दसिया में प्रस्तावित एथेनॉल फैक्ट्री की स्थापना से गंभीर जनहित एवं पर्यावरणीय समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो रही है। यह फैक्ट्री घनी आबादी वाले ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्थापित की जा रही है, जिससे वायु एवं ध्वनि प्रदूषण बढ़ने तथा पर्यावरणीय संतुलन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, फैक्ट्री में प्रतिदिन लगभग साढ़े चार लाख लीटर जल के उपयोग एवं पुनर्चक्रण का प्रस्ताव है। स्थानीय लोगों को आशंका है कि फैक्ट्री से निकलने वाले अपशिष्ट एवं रासायनिक अवशेष कृषि भूमि, भूजल, जल स्रोतों तथा जनस्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं। अतः सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि जनहित एवं पर्यावरण संरक्षण को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस परियोजना पर रोक लगाई जाए।

(xviii) Regarding alleged financial irregularities in donations to Shri Ram Temple, Ayodhya

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (**आज़मगढ़**): माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 2019 के फैसले के बाद अयोध्या में प्रभु श्रीराम जन्मभूमि मंदिर के निर्माण का कार्य आरंभ हुआ था। इस आदेश को केंद्र सरकार ने अपनी उपलब्धि के रूप में प्रचारित और प्रसारित किया था, तथा एक गैजेट्स नोट (Gazette Notification) के साथ ट्रस्ट का गठन किया था जिस की ज़िम्मेदारी मंदिर निर्माण और उसे जुड़े सभी कार्यों को देखना था। इसी ट्रस्ट के द्वारा ज़मीन ख़रीद/ मंदिर निर्माण/मैनेजमेंट/दान-दक्षिणा से जुड़े सभी कार्य होते आये हैं । हाल ही में मीडिया रिपोर्ट्स के अनुसार इस मंदिर में हजारों करोड़ रुपए के

चंदा चोरी/घोटाले का मामला उजागर हुआ है। एसी स्थिति में केंद्र सरकार बताए कि जिस ट्रस्ट की नियुक्ति केंद्र सरकार द्वार की गई हो और जिसमें केंद्र और राज्य दोनों के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हो, इस चंदा चोरी के लिए कौन ज़िम्मेदार है? क्या केंद्र सरकार को नहीं लगता इस कारण देश विदेश में करोड़ों सनातनियों की आस्था पर चोट, कुठाराघात हुआ है? यदि हाँ तो सरकार बताए की इस चंदा चोरी में कौन और कितने लोग दोषी हैं और उन्हें कब तक सजा मिल जाएगी?

(xix) Need to develop and promote Gangani, popularly known as Grand Canyon of Bengal in West Medinipur District, West Bengal as a major tourist destination

SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL (JHARGRAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Tourism to the urgent need for development of Gangani, popularly known as the "Grand Canyon of Bengal," situated near Garhbeta in Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal, within Jhargram Parliamentary Constituency. Gangani is a unique natural canyon, nearly 70 feet deep, formed by the erosion of the Shilabati River. The seasonal variations of the river create a captivating landscape allowing exploration of cave-like structures thereby making it a popular tourist and picnic destination. This place holds immense cultural and historical significance as well associate with the Mahabharata, where it is believed that Bhima vanquished the demon Bakasura at this very site. Despite its natural grandeur and cultural heritage, Gangani remains underdeveloped and lacks adequate tourist infrastructure. With proper attention, it has the potential to emerge as a major tourist attraction in West Bengal. I therefore urge the Hon'ble Minister of Tourism to kindly take necessary steps for promotion and development

of Gangani popularly known as the Grand Canyon of Bengal, so that this natural wonder may be preserved, popularized, and integrated into the broader tourism circuit of the State for the benefit of local communities and visitors alike.

(xx) Need to issue comprehensive advisories to State Police Departments for safeguarding the Constitutional Rights of minority Communities in the country

SHRI YUSUF PATHAN (BAHARAMPUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the vital importance of safeguarding the constitutional rights, safety, and dignity of minority communities across the nation. A peaceful and secure environment for every citizen, regardless of religion, caste, or region, is the cornerstone of our democratic fabric and economic progress. Recent legislative reforms like the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita have introduced strict provisions against group violence and hate crimes, building trust requires ground-level execution, administrative vigilance, and constructive community outreach. Ensuring that every citizen feels secure in their neighbourhood strengthens national unity and social cohesion. To foster peace, mutual trust, and a strong sense of inclusion, I urge the Government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Minority Affairs, to issue comprehensive advisories to State Police Departments to ensure prompt action, unbiased investigations, and community-policing initiatives in sensitive areas; strengthen local peace committees (Aman Committees) involving youth and community leaders to promote inter-faith harmony and prevent communal friction; enhance public awareness about legal protections and

victim assistance mechanisms so that minority communities feel empowered and assured OF STATE support; and a proactive commitment to equality, rule of law, and social harmony will reinforce public confidence and ensure inclusive development.

(xxi) Need to set up a Central Agricultural University in Kallakurichi District, Tamil Nadu

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D. (KALLAKURICHI): Kallakurichi is predominantly an agrarian district, with a large population dependent on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Despite its agricultural importance, the district does not have a Central Agricultural University or a premier institution for higher agricultural education and research. The establishment of such University would provide quality education, promote scientific farming, strengthen research and innovation, improve extension services, and enhance farmers' income and employment opportunities for rural youth. A Central Agricultural University in Kallakurichi would also cater to the needs of neighbouring districts and contribute significantly to sustainable agricultural development, climate-resilient farming, value addition, and food security. Therefore, I urge the Union Government, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the Ministry of Education to take immediate steps to establish a Central Agricultural University in Kallakurichi District, Tamil Nadu, in the larger interest of farmers, students, and rural development.

(xxii) Need to expedite construction of permanent building for Kendriya Vidyalaya at Vadaveernaikenpatti village in Theni district, Tamil Nadu

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA (THENI): The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) announced in 2024 for the establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Vadaveernaikenpatti village, Periyakulam Taluk in Theni district and it is the first Kendriya Vidyalaya in Theni Parliamentary Constituency to provide uniform education for children of transferable Central Government employees, though admissions extend to others with priority lists.The KV was initially operated from temporary premise i.e. from the municipal elementary school for three years until the premise got ready. Subsequently, the Tamil Nadu State Government allotted 8.00 acres of land to construct KV Building in Vadaveernaikenpatti village, Periyakulam Taluk in Theni district. Further, necessary requisites for establishment of this school have already been fulfilled by the State Government. But, so far, the construction of KV has not been started. In view of the above, I urge upon the Union Government to sanction the necessary fund to expedite construction of permanent building for the said KV along with necessary infrastructures/ facilities for staff and students and appointment of teaching and non-teaching staff at the earliest.

(xxiii) Need to expedite release of unemployment allowance to the workers of closed Sri Krishna Jute Mill at Eluru in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR (ELURU): I wish to draw the attention of the

Government towards the plight of nearly 4,000 workers of the permanently closed Sri Krishna Jute Mill, Eluru and Krishna Hessians, Kothur in Andhra Pradesh, who have been rendered jobless. Under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana of the ESI Act, 1948, eligible workers are entitled to unemployment allowance. Till now, only 200 workers of Kothur Mill have received the benefit, while the remaining cases are under process. However, the claims of workers of Sri Krishna Jute Mill, Eluru are still pending with the ESI headquarters. Though the mill stopped functioning on 03.03.2022, the workers were transferred to the Kothur unit, which also closed subsequently. A final settlement agreement was executed on 22.06.2023, after which the workers applied for benefits. Hence, I urge the Government to treat this as a special case, consider the settlement agreement date for eligibility, and direct the ESI authorities to expedite the release of unemployment allowance to the affected Eluru workers without further delay.

(xxiv) Need to resume and regularise the services of New Delhi-Supaul Train (No. 04071/04072)

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (**सुपौल**): महोदय, मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र सुपौल बिहार का सीमावर्ती नेपाल से सटा हुआ बाढ़ग्रस्त अतिपिछड़ा क्षेत्र है विद्यार्थी, मरीज एवं नौकरी -पेशा करने वाले हजारों लोगों का प्रतिदिन दिल्ली, बनारस, लखनऊ, प्रयागराज सहित अन्य बड़े शहरों में आवागमन होता है. गाड़ी संख्या 04071/04072 नई दिल्ली–सुपौल स्पेशल का पिछले तीन महीनों से सफल परिचालन किया जा रहा था। लगभग 100% ऑक्युपेंसी के साथ चलने वाली इस ट्रेन से मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित बिहार एवं उत्तर प्रदेश के यात्रियों को बड़ी सुविधा मिलती थी साथ ही रेलवे के राजस्व में वृद्धि भी होती थी,

यह कोसी क्षेत्र को वाराणसी से जोड़ने वाली एकमात्र रेल सेवा थी, 17 जुलाई के बाद इसकी परिचालन अवधि नहीं बढ़ाई गई। अतः आग्रह है कि गाड़ी संख्या 04071/04072 नई दिल्ली–सुपौल ट्रेन का पुनः परिचालन शुरू कर इसे नियमित ट्रेन के रूप में संचालित किया जाए।

(xxv) Need to expedite completion of the Anugrah Narayan Road - Aurangabad and Bihta - Aurangabad railway lines

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (**औरंगाबाद**): औरंगाबाद जिला आज भी अपने स्वयं के रेलवे स्टेशन से वंचित है तथा जिले के यात्रियों को अनुग्रह नारायण रोड रेलवे स्टेशन पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। लंबे समय से लंबित बिहटा–औरंगाबाद नई रेल लाइन परियोजना के प्रथम चरण के अंतर्गत अनुग्रह नारायण रोड से औरंगाबाद तक 13 किलोमीटर नई रेल लाइन को स्वीकृति प्रदान की जा चुकी है। इस परियोजना के पूर्ण होने से औरंगाबाद में पहली बार अपना रेलवे स्टेशन स्थापित होगा तथा पटना सहित राज्य के अन्य भागों से सीधी रेल संपर्क सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी। किन्तु परियोजना की प्रगति अपेक्षित गति से नहीं हो रही है, जिससे स्थानीय जनता निराश है। अतः मैं रेल मंत्रालय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि यह स्पष्ट किया जाए कि अनुग्रह नारायण रोड–औरंगाबाद (13 किमी) रेल लाइन तथा संपूर्ण बिहटा–औरंगाबाद नई रेल लाइन परियोजना को कब तक पूर्ण किया जाएगा। साथ ही, भूमि अधिग्रहण, निविदा एवं निर्माण कार्य में तेजी लाते हुए पर्याप्त बजटीय प्रावधान सुनिश्चित किए जाएँ तथा प्रस्तावित औरंगाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर आधुनिक यात्री सुविधाओं का विकास एवं अनुग्रह नारायण रोड स्टेशन का उन्नयन समयबद्ध रूप से किया जाए, ताकि मगध क्षेत्र के लाखों लोगों को शीघ्र बेहतर एवं सुगम रेल संपर्क उपलब्ध हो सके।

(xxvi) Need to ensure protection of academic ecosystem in Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar University in Rampur, Uttar Pradesh

DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI (PONNANI): A grave demolition threat is looming over the Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar University, a minority education institution in Rampur, U.P. This university is named after one of the greatest stalwarts and forefront leaders of the freedom movement. No destructive action should be allowed against such a center of knowledge and wisdom. The Rampur Development Authority has issued notices to demolish 38 out of 40 campus buildings, citing administrative irregularities regarding building plans. While regulatory compliance must be upheld, targeting and destroying a fully functional educational institution that serves thousands of students—including faculty blocks, central libraries, and student hostels—is highly condemnable. A university is an asset of the nation, nurturing the future of our youth. Demolishing educational infrastructure over procedural disputes directly jeopardizes the careers and academic progress of thousands of young minds. Alternative administrative resolutions, such as fines or corrective frameworks, should be pursued rather than bringing bulldozers to temples of learning. I urge the Union Government and the Ministry of Education to urgently intervene, safeguard the academic ecosystem of Jauhar University, and protect the rights and futures of its students.

(xxvii) Regarding scientific reassessment of the maximum safe reservoir levels of Bhakra and Pong dams

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (**नागौर**): मैं विद्युत मंत्री जी को अवगत करवाना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान में सुरक्षा

संबंधी प्रचलित मानकों के कारण भाखड़ा व पोंग बाँध को उनके पूर्ण जलभराव स्तर तक नहीं भरा जाता, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी मात्रा में बहुमूल्य जल बिना उपयोग के व्यर्थ जाता है। आधुनिक तकनीकों की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि भाखड़ा ब्यास प्रबंधन बोर्ड को दोनों बांधों के अधिकतम सुरक्षित जलभराव स्तर के संबंध में नवीन वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी अध्ययन कराने के निर्देश दिए जाएं। साथ ही रियल टाइम डिसीजन सपोर्ट सिस्टम, उन्नत मौसम पूर्वानुमान, जलग्रहण क्षेत्र की वास्तविक समय की निगरानी तथा आधुनिक जलाशय प्रबंधन प्रणाली को प्रभावी रूप से लागू किया जाए, ताकि सुरक्षा से कोई समझौता किए बिना उपलब्ध जल का अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इससे राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर, बीकानेर, चुरू, झुंझुनू, सीकर, नागौर, जोधपुर व बाड़मेर संसदीय क्षेत्र के नागरिको को सिंचाई एवं पेयजल के लिए अतिरिक्त जल उपलब्ध हो सकेगा। अतः दोनों बांधों के सुरक्षित अधिकतम जलभराव स्तर के पुनर्मूल्यांकन हेतु विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित कर वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन कराया जाए तथा बीबीएमबी को रियल टाइम डिसीजन सपोर्ट सिस्टम नामक तकनीक को लागू करने के निर्देश दिए जाएं ताकि यह बाँध एफआरएल तक भरे जा सके।

(xxviii) Need to recognize ASHA facilitators as Government Health Employees with extension of all facilities

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL (SANGLI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the long-pending demands of ASHA Facilitators working under the National Health Mission (NHM). ASHA Facilitators play a vital role in strengthening the public healthcare system by supervising and mentoring ASHA Workers, undertaking field visits, monitoring programme implementation and ensuring effective delivery of health services. Despite these responsibilities,

they are not paid any remuneration and receive only a limited travel allowance, which is inadequate considering the nature and volume of their work. They also lack service security, defined service conditions and social security benefits. I, therefore, urge the Hon'ble Minister of Health & Family Welfare to include ASHA Facilitators in the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) and grant them contractual status with a regular monthly salary, defined service rules and timely payment of dues. I further request the Government to extend Provident Fund, insurance, pension, gratuity, minimum wages, retirement benefits, adequate travel and digital support, provide ₹10 lakh ex-gratia assistance in case of death during service, increase the retirement age to 62 years, and grant them official recognition as Government Health Employees with appropriate statutory service benefits.

———

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं तो ज़ीरो ऑवर चलाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन आप ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं। आप नियम 377 में बोलना नहीं चाहते हैं। आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर में मंत्रीगण से सवाल नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

14.12 hrs

THE BANKERS' BOOKS EVIDENCE BILL, 2026

माननीय सभापति: आइटम नंबर 17, बैंककार बही साक्ष्य विधेयक, 2026

माननीय फाइनैंस मिनिस्टर ।

… (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, with your permission, I rise to move:

"That the Bill to provide for law relating to evidence with respect to bankers' books and to align it with contemporary digital banking practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति: प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

"कि बैंककार बहियों के संबंध में साक्ष्य से संबंधित विधि और इसे समसामयिक डिजिटल बैंककारी व्यवहारों से संरेखित करने तथा इससे सहबद्ध या आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए"

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक पर अपने-अपने अमेंडमेंट्स दिए हैं। Now, if the hon. Finance Minister has already moved the Bill for consideration, जिनके अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, मैं उनका नाम पुकार रहा हूं - श्री मनोज कुमार जी, श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, श्री के. सुरेश जी, श्री बैन्नी बेहनन जी, श्री डी.एम. कथीर आनंद जी, श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी। मैं इन सभी मेम्बर्स से चाहूंगा कि अगर आप अपने अमेंडमेंट्स को मूव करना चाहते हैं या अपने संशोधन को इस बिल पर प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं तो अपने स्थान पर चले जाएं।

I am requesting the members, who want to move amendments on this

particular Bill, to kindly take their seats, आप सभा में अपने स्थान पर खड़े होकर अपना संशोधन मूव करें। अगर आप अपना संशोधन मूव नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो मैं सभी खंडों को सभा के निर्णय के लिए रख रहा हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि बैंककार बहियों के संबंध में साक्ष्य से संबंधित विधि और इसे समसामयिक डिजिटल बैंककारी व्यवहारों से संरेखित करने तथा इससे सहबद्ध या आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय सभापति: अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेंगी।

प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 2 से 16 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 से 16 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक माननीय फाइनैंस मिनिस्टर जी ने विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत किया है। पूरा देश देख रहा है कि फाइनैंस मिनिस्टर द्वारा जो विधेयक विचार के लिए मूव किया गया है, जिस पर आपने संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है। एक तो आप संशोधन प्रस्तुत नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप शोर कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से सदन नहीं चलता है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि पहली और दूसरी अनुसूची विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

पहली और दूसरी अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गईं।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

माननीय सभापति: अब मंत्री जी यह प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

———

माननीय सभापति : बलरामपुर सांसद जी, माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी जहाँ से सांसद रहे हैं, आप उस क्षेत्र से चुनकर आ रहे हैं। …* ये माइक बनाकर, रुचि वीरा जी आप क्या कर रही हैं? आप इस ऑगस्ट हाउस की मेंबर हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : देश की जनता इस बात को नहीं समझ पा रही है कि आखिर क्या इश्यू है? इसी सदन में नीट की परीक्षाओं को लेकर सरकार द्वारा लाए गए एक कठोर कानून को पारित किया गया। इस कठोर कानून के आधार पर यह तय हुआ कि उसकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो। आप यहाँ शोर कर रहे हैं। जहां शोर करना चाहिए, वहां नहीं कर रहे हैं।

* Not recorded.

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : निशिकान्त जी ने कहा कि लोग 13 दिनों से शोर कर रहे हैं। आप वहाँ चुप हैं। इस सदन में जहाँ पर महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पारित हो रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : …* आखिर मैं रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मेरी बहन प्लीज, मैं रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : किशोरी लाल जी, आप सबको लेकर जाएँ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : स्पीकर साहब ने सुबह कहा कि हम सभी को विस्तार से मौका देंगे। सभी सदस्यों को क्वेश्चन आवर में मौका देंगे। बीएसी में सभी विषयों पर सरकार चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार है। आखिर आप क्या चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, क्या आप हर विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : सर, वेणुगोपाल जी मेरी बात अच्छी तरह से सुन रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान) केसी वेणुगोपाल जी अच्छे आदमी हैं। … (व्यवधान) मैं दिल से कहता हूँ कि वे अच्छे आदमी हैं, लेकिन अच्छा आदमी होने का कोई फायदा नहीं है कि वे अपने सांसदों को नहीं समझा सकते हैं। … (व्यवधान)

---

* Not recorded.

अगर केसी वेणुगोपाल जी अभी भी अपने सांसदों को बोल दें और समाजवादियों को समझा दें, तो हम लोग विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिए, जैसा कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में तय किया गया था, हम उस पर चर्चा के लिए रेडी हैं, लेकिन वे दबाव न डालें। ... (व्यवधान)

अब इन लोगों का मैसेज क्लियर हो गया है कि पार्लियामेंट को न चलाना, यह विपक्ष का टार्गेट है।... (व्यवधान) ये लोग पार्लियामेंट चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के जो इंपोर्टेंट बिल्स हैं, जो बिना चर्चा के पारित हुए हैं, यह विपक्ष की वजह से हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) हमने चर्चा के लिए पूरा समय दिया। ... (व्यवधान) बीएसी ने समय तय किया, फिर भी यह बाधित हुआ।... (व्यवधान)

मैं दूसरी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस पार्टी, कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी और समाजवादी पार्टी, ये तीनों पार्टियाँ भगवान राम की विरोधी हैं। ... (व्यवधान) तीनों ने हमेशा भगवान राम का विरोध किया है। भगवान राम का अपमान किया है।

जब राम मंदिर बन रहा था, तब भी काली पट्टी बांधकर इन्होंने राम मंदिर का विरोध किया था। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन यहां संसद परिसर में आकर इन्होंने जो नाटक किया है, उससे हम लोग दुखी हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी, समाजवादी पार्टी और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी देश से माफी मांगे और भगवान राम का भी इन्होंने जो अपमान किया है, उसके लिए भी इन्हें माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने बहुत ही भावनात्मक रूप से आग्रह किया है कि आप लोग अगर सदन को चलने दें, तो सदन में हर विषय पर चर्चा की जा सकती है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप कौन सा एग्जाम्पल सेट कर रहे हैं? क्या भविष्य के लिए यह एग्जाम्पल

बनेगा?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सब संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी की बात मानें। आप लोग वैल को खाली करें। आखिर संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है। …*

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप उनका कहना नहीं मान रहे हैं। आप श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी का कहना तो मानिए। आप सब वैल तो खाली कीजिए, तब ही तो हम सदन चलाएंगे।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रो. वर्षा जी, आप भी कृपया वैल को खाली कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हम बिलकुल समय देंगे, लेकिन आप संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी की बात तो मानिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही कल गुरुवार, दिनांक 06 अगस्त, 2026 को प्रात: 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है। धन्यवाद।

… (व्यवधान)

14.22 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 06, 2026/ Sravana 15,1948 (Saka).

———

* Not recorded.

ANNEXURE-I

(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	253
2	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	242
3	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	247
4	Shri Amra Ram	244
5	Shri Benny Behanan	256
6	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantrao	259
7	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	259
8	Shri Godam Nagesh	241
9	Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	248
10	Shri Harendra Singh Malik	249
11	Shri Janardan Mishra	254
12	Shri Phani Bhusan Choudhury	255
13	Shri Rahul Singh Lodhi	252
14	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	245
15	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	243
16	Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram Reddy	251
17	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	253
18	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka	256
19	Shri Satish Kumar Gautam	252
20	Shri Shafi Parambil	260

21	Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	257
22	Shri V K Sreekandan	258
23	Smt. Jyotsna Charandas Mahant	250
24	Smt. Kamaljeet Sehrawat	241
25	Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar	254
26	Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	246

(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Dean Kuriakose	2910
2	Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi	2772
3	Adv K. Francis George	2905
4	Adv Priya Saroj	2809
5	Adv. Adoor Prakash	2852
6	Adv. Chandra Shekhar	2963
7	Com. Selvaraj V	2806
8	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	2768
9	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	2773
10	Dr. Anand Kumar	2871
11	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	2819, 2772
12	Dr. Bhola Singh	2797, 2781
13	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	2849
14	Dr. C N Manjunath	2988
15	Dr. D Ravi Kumar	2862
16	Dr. D. Purandeswari	2829, 2766
17	Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P	2845
18	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	2926
19	Dr. Hemang Joshi	2769
20	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	2897
21	Dr. K Sudhakar	2933, 2896, 2769, 2781

22	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	2916
23	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	2874
24	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	2884
25	Dr. Lata Wankhede	2975, 2766
26	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	2920
27	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	2898
28	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	2794, 2781
29	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	2948
30	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	2968
31	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	2928
32	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Panigrahy	2951
33	Dr. Raj Kumar Chabbewal	2936
34	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	2879
35	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	2866
36	Dr. Rani Srikumar	2865
37	Dr. Sambit Patra	2763
38	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	2933, 2841, 2798, 2896
39	Dr. Sharmila Sarkar	2946
40	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	2966
41	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	2885
42	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	2784
43	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	2979
44	Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	2769, 2781
45	Km. Sudha R	2870

46	Md Abu Taher Khan	2980
47	Md. Rakibul Hussain	2791
48	Mr Pathan Yusuf	2830
49	Mrs Ruchi Vira	2965, 2912
50	Ms Iqra Choudhary	2986, 2912
51	Ms Kangna Ranaut	2914
52	Ms Sayani Ghosh	2868
53	Ms. Bansuri Swaraj	2896, 2872, 2769
54	Ms. Mahua Moitra	2972
55	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	2780, 2772
56	Ms. S Jothimani	2764
57	Prof . Sougata Ray	2803
58	Prof . Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	2981, 2773
59	Shri Chhotelal	2787
60	Shri Radhakrishna	2775
61	Shri Abdul Rashid Sheikh	2941
62	Shri Abhishek Banerjee	2950
63	Shri Aditya Yadav	2978
64	Shri Ajay Kumar Mandal	2843
65	Shri Ajendra Singh Lodhi	2873
66	Shri Alok Sharma	2883
67	Shri Amar Sharadrao Kale	2887, 2872, 2789
68	Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	2815
69	Shri Anil Firojiya	2814, 2789

70	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	2881
71	Shri Anoop Pradhan Valmiki	2983, 2781
72	Shri Anto Antony	2867
73	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	2769
74	Shri Anurag Sharma	2903
75	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	2921, 2781
76	Shri Appalanaidu Kalisetti	2848
77	Shri Arun Bharti	2766, 2975
78	Shri Arun Govil	2889, 2769
79	Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	2817
80	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	2785
81	Shri Ashish Dubey	2774, 2887
82	Shri Atul Garg	2880, 2766
83	Shri Avimanyu Sethi	2781
84	Shri Azad Kirti Jha	2808
85	Shri B K Parthasarathi	2964
86	Shri B Y Raghavendra	2917
87	Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha	2767, 2912
88	Shri Baijayant Panda	2862
89	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	2896, 2782
90	Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni	2835
91	Shri Balwant Baswant Wankhade	2826
92	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	2800

93	Shri Bapi Haldar	2844
94	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	2854
95	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	2931
96	Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav	2989
97	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	2940, 2887, 2814
98	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	2984, 2773
99	Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure	2961
100	Shri Bhojraj Nag	2814
101	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	2885
102	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	2896, 2814, 2782
103	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	2798, 2781
104	Shri Biplab Kumar Deb	2937, 2854
105	Shri Brijendra Singh Ola	2850
106	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	2788
107	Shri C N Annadurai	2865
108	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	2895
109	Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy	2786
110	Shri Chandan Chauhan	2792
111	Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	2813
112	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	2872
113	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	2834
114	Shri Damodar Agrawal	2939, 2872, 2887
115	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	2793
116	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	2923

117	Shri Devesh Shakya	2767
118	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	2940
119	Shri Dilip Saikia	2875, 2781
120	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	2798, 2781
121	Shri Dulu Mahato	2802
122	Shri Durai Vaiko	2790
123	Shri Dushyant Singh	2858
124	Shri E Tukaram	2765
125	Shri Eatala Rajender	2918, 2786
126	Shri Eswarasamy K	2860
127	Shri G Lakshminarayana	2833
128	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	2856
129	Shri Ganesh Singh	2953
130	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	2909
131	Shri Giridhari Yadav	2901
132	Shri Godam Nagesh	2814, 2789
133	Shri Gopal Jee Thakur	2943
134	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	2938
135	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	2885
136	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	2778
137	Shri Haribhai Patel	2987
138	Shri Harish Chandra Meena	2976
139	Shri Hibi Eden	2831
140	Shri Imran Masood	2812

141	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	2935
142	Shri Jai Parkash	2911
143	Shri Jai Prakash	2864
144	Shri Janardan Mishra	2789
145	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	2796
146	Shri Joyanta Basumatary	2876
147	Shri Jyotirmay Singh Mahato	2847
148	Shri K C Venugopal	2836
149	Shri K E Prakash	2820
150	Shri K Radhakrishnan	2925
151	Shri Kali Charan Singh	2888, 2781
152	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	2990
153	Shri Karti P Chidambaram	2907
154	Shri Kartick Chandra Paul	2838
155	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	2886, 2774
156	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	2783
157	Shri Khagen Murmu	2798
158	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	2822
159	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	2887, 2769
160	Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	2906, 2841, 2814
161	Shri Kuldeep Indora	2892
162	Shri Kunduru Raghuveer	2901
163	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	2878, 2769, 2781
164	Shri Lumbaram Choudhary	2896, 2781

165	Shri M K Raghavan	2900
166	Shri M Mallesh Babu	2810
167	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	2799
168	Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao	2769
169	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	2942
170	Shri Malaiyarasan D	2805
171	Shri Malvinder Singh Kang	2839
172	Shri Mani A	2947
173	Shri Manickam Tagore B	2853
174	Shri Manish Jaiswal	2789
175	Shri Manish Tewari	2962
176	Shri Manoj Kumar	2908
177	Shri Manoj Tiwari	2789
178	Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava	2977
179	Shri Matheswaran V S	2762
180	Shri Miteshbhai Rameshbhai Patel	2956
181	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	2773
182	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	2782, 2789
183	Shri Murari Lal Meena	2894
184	Shri Murasoli S	2770
185	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	2814
186	Shri Nalin Soren	2949
187	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	2761, 2904
188	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	2784

189	Shri Naveen Jindal	2851
190	Shri Neeraj Maurya	2912
191	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	2885
192	Shri P C Mohan	2899
193	Shri P P Chaudhary	2906, 2798, 2789
194	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	2893
195	Shri Parshottambhai Rupala	2891
196	Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	2863
197	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	2882
198	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	2887
199	Shri Pradeep Purohit	2924
200	Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi	2769, 2781
201	Shri Praveen Patel	2782, 2789
202	Shri Pushpendra Saroj	2821, 2809
203	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	2816
204	Shri Radheshyam Rathiya	2814, 2789
205	Shri Rahul Kaswan	2922
206	Shri Rahul Singh Lodhi	2872, 2782, 2789
207	Shri Raja Ram Singh	2957
208	Shri Rajeev Rai	2823
209	Shri Rajesh Naranbhai Chudasama	2904
210	Shri Rajesh Verma	2975, 2766
211	Shri Rajkumar Roat	2804
212	Shri Rajmohan Unnithan	2955

213	Shri Raju Bista	2915, 2885
214	Shri Ram Shiromani Verma	2840
215	Shri Ramesh Awasthi	2887, 2769, 2789
216	Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri	2801
217	Shri Ranjit Dutta	2985
218	Shri Rao Rajendra Singh	2944
219	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	2784
220	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	2769
221	Shri Richard Vanlalhmangaiha	2954
222	Shri Robert Bruce C	2934
223	Shri Rudra Narayan Pany	2890
224	Shri S Venkatesan	2902
225	Shri Sachithanantham R	2973
226	Shri Sanatan Pandey	2811
227	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	2857
228	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	2855, 2761
229	Shri Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	2855, 2761
230	Shri Santosh Pandey	2828
231	Shri Sasikanth Senthil	2765
232	Shri Satish Kumar Gautam	2782
233	Shri Satpal Brahamchari	2932, 2911
234	Shri Saumitra Khan	2927
235	Shri Selvam G	2865
236	Shri Shashank Mani	2771

237	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	2784
238	Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli	2861
239	Shri Subbarayan K	2806
240	Shri Sudama Prasad	2837
241	Shri Sudhakar Singh	2930
242	Shri Sunil Bose	2945
243	Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar	2846
244	Shri Tanuj Punia	2919
245	Shri Tariq Anwar	2958
246	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	2967
247	Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat	2872, 2789
248	Shri Utkarsh Verma Madhur	2824
249	Shri Vijay Baghel	2795
250	Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak	2777
251	Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	2846
252	Shri Virendra Singh	2974
253	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	2772, 2784
254	Shri Vishnu Datt Sharma	2869
255	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	2841, 2789
256	Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri	2782
257	Shri Yaduveer Wadiyar	2959, 2841
258	Shri Yogender Chandolia	2814, 2769, 2789, 2782
259	Shri Zia Ur Rehman	2779
260	Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan	2818

261	Smt. Aparajita Sarangi	2814, 2789
262	Smt. Bharti Pardhi	2784
263	Smt. D K Aruna	2827
264	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	2776
265	Smt. Himadri Singh	2952, 2769, 2781
266	Smt. June Maliah	2969
267	Smt. Kamlesh Jangde	2781
268	Smt. Krishna Devi Shivshankar Patel	2971
269	Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar	2782
270	Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah	2782
271	Smt. Mala Roy	2929
272	Smt. Malvika Devi	2814
273	Smt. Manju Sharma	2859, 2761
274	Smt. Priyanka Gandhi Vadra	2842
275	Smt. Rachna Banerjee	2960
276	Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary	2832
277	Smt. Sandhya Ray	2877
278	Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo	2825
279	Smt. Sanjna Jatav	2982, 2892
280	Smt. Shambhavi	2975, 2766
281	Smt. Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh Baraiya	2782
282	Smt. Smita Uday Wagh	2781
283	Smt. Supriya Sule	2773

284	Thiru Arun Nehru	2913
285	Thiru D M Kathir Anand	2970
286	Thiru Dr. S Jagathratchakan	2807
287	Thiru Thanga Tamilselvan	2845

ANNEXURE-II

(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Prime Minister	:
Atomic Energy	:
Coal	: 244
Communications	: 251, 259
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:
Development of North Eastern Region	:
Earth Sciences	: 242
Electronics and Information Technology	: 246,248
Information and Broadcasting	:
Mines	:
Minority Affairs	: 249, 257
New and Renewable Energy	: 243, 253
Parliamentary Affairs	: 252
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:
Planning	:

Railways : 241, 245, 247, 250, 255, 256, 258

Science and Technology : 254, 260

Space :

Statistics and Programme Implementation :

(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Prime Minister	:	
Atomic Energy	:	2793, 2841, 2881, 2906
Coal	:	2789, 2813, 2858, 2873, 2883, 2888, 2953
Communications	:	2763, 2787, 2801, 2810, 2816, 2829, 2842, 2851, 2859, 2880, 2886, 2902, 2904, 2932, 2938, 2940, 2943, 2975, 2986
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	2771, 2773, 2774, 2776, 2777, 2781, 2788, 2796, 2805, 2817, 2821, 2822, 2830, 2832, 2860, 2867, 2879, 2884, 2892, 2893, 2900, 2911, 2914, 2918, 2922, 2924, 2936, 2989
Development of North Eastern Region	:	2791, 2826, 2875
Earth Sciences	:	2866, 2870, 2926, 2931, 2944, 2970, 2973
Electronics and Information Technology	:	2761, 2766, 2768, 2800, 2807, 2808, 2820, 2825, 2833, 2837, 2852, 2878, 2895, 2907, 2947, 2961, 2962, 2964, 2971, 2981, 2988, 2990
Information and Broadcasting	:	2809, 2835, 2839, 2857, 2874, 2882, 2928, 2939, 2958, 2965
Mines	:	2794, 2798, 2814, 2854, 2894, 2942, 2949, 2957, 2978
Minority Affairs	:	2765, 2783, 2792, 2812, 2898, 2910, 2912,

		2941, 2959
New and Renewable Energy	:	2764, 2778, 2786, 2806, 2815, 2818, 2834, 2849, 2861, 2869, 2876, 2877, 2889, 2915, 2920, 2927, 2968, 2983, 2987
Parliamentary Affairs	:	2769, 2956
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:	2775, 2845, 2872, 2896, 2972
Planning	:	2767, 2847, 2855, 2954, 2974
Railways	:	2762, 2779, 2780, 2784, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2802, 2804, 2819, 2823, 2824, 2828, 2831, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2843, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2853, 2856, 2862, 2864, 2865, 2868, 2885, 2890, 2891, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2908, 2913, 2916, 2917, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2929, 2930, 2934, 2935, 2937, 2945, 2946, 2951, 2952, 2955, 2960, 2966, 2967, 2969, 2980, 2982, 2984, 2985
Science and Technology	:	2799, 2827, 2871, 2977
Space	:	2770, 2797, 2909, 2919, 2933, 2976
Statistics and Programme Implementation	:	2772, 2782, 2803, 2811, 2863, 2887, 2948, 2950, 2963, 2979

INTERNET

The Original Version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address:

www.sansad.in/ls

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Sansad T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business
in Lok Sabha (Seventeenth Edition)