Eighteenth Series, Vol. XVI No. 8

Wednesday, July 29, 2026
Sravana 7, 1948 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Eighth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 29, 2026/ Sravana 7, 1948 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

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

… (*Interruptions*)

11.01 hrs

FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER

Congratulations to Team India on winning medals in 23rd Commonwealth Games

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, 23वें राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में सुश्री हरजिन्दर कौर तथा श्री गुलवीर सिंह ने रजत पदक जीतकर इस प्रतियोगिता में भारत का गौरव बढ़ाया है।

मैं सदन की ओर से देश का मान बढ़ाने वाले सभी खिलाड़ियों, उनके कोच एवं टीम इंडिया को हार्दिक बधाई, शुभकामनाएं देता हूं।

———

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल, श्री सचिदानन्दम आर.।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, मैंने पहले भी आपसे कहा है और फिर आपसे आग्रह करता हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप प्रश्न काल के अंदर प्रश्न काल को कभी बाधित नहीं करें। प्रश्न काल माननीय सदस्यों का होता है और सरकार की जवाबदेही तय होती है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने मेरे पास आकर आग्रह किया कि हमारा प्रश्न बहुत कठिनाइयों से आया है। कुछ माननीय सदस्य जानबूझकर प्रश्न काल को बाधित करते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने आपको हर विषय, हर मुद्दे पर पर्याप्त समय दिया है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप इस तरह से सदस्यों के प्रश्न काल के समय को बाधित करें, नियोजित तरीके से सदन में व्यवधान पैदा करें, यह उचित नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं पुन: आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि आप सब कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीट पर बैठिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल के बाद इस चर्चा में भाग लीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज आप बैठिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इकरा चौधरी जी ने मेरे पास आकर कहा कि प्रश्न काल चलने दीजिए। सचिदानन्दम जी मेरे पास आए और कई अन्य माननीय सदस्य मेरे पास आए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप माननीय सदस्यों के हक को नहीं मार सकते। यह तरीका उचित नहीं है।

11.02 hrs

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

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सदन में व्यवधान पैदा करने चाहते हैं, नियोजित तरीके से गतिरोध पैदा करना चाहते हैं। यह संसदीय परम्पराओं के अनुरूप नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

———

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 141 to 160©

ENROLLMENT AND DROPOUTS OF MINORITY STUDENTS

∗141. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

the enrollment and dropout percentages of Minority vis-à-vis General students in Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary and Higher Education Institutions during the last five academic years, religion-wise?

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

The Government has implemented various schemes for the welfare and upliftment of every stratum, including minorities, especially the economically weaker and lesser privileged sections of the society, through various schemes of different Ministries.

Ministry of Minority Affairs has specifically implemented various Scholarship schemes, across the country for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six notified minority communities.

Further, the Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has developed the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) to record data on school education, and the

© 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.

Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education conducts the All India Survey on Higher Education (**AISHE**) to record data on higher education, including enrolment of students belonging to minority communities.

As per information furnished by the Ministry of Education, the position is as under:

School Education (Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary):

Year-wise and level-wise enrolment of students belonging to minority communities, vis-à-vis overall enrolment along with dropout rates, for the last five academic years (2021-22 to 2025-26) as per UDISE+ is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. It is submitted that UDISE+ maintains minority enrolment as an aggregate of the six notified minority communities (Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Parsi and Jain) and does not maintain enrolment figures disaggregated religion-wise.

It is submitted that UDISE+ presently maintains dropout rate at the aggregate level only, and this data is not maintained disaggregated by minority community/religion, nor is dropout rate captured separately for the Secondary level.

Higher Education:

As per AISHE, year-wise enrolment of 'Muslim' and 'Other Minority Community' students (Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Parsi and Jain taken together), gender-wise, vis-à-vis overall enrolment in Higher Education Institutions, for

the last five available AISHE survey years (2019-20 to 2023-24), is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

In the Higher Education Sector, as students have multiple options they choose and migrate from one course or program to another, there is no concept of dropout in higher education.

STATEMENT-I

Enrolment of Minority Students vis-à-vis Overall Enrolment, School Education (UDISE+)
All-India, Year-wise (2021-22 to 2025-26)

Primary

Year	Overall Enrolment	Minority Enrolment	% Minority	Overall Dropout Rate**
2021-22	12,18,42,250	2,29,12,585	18.8%	1.45
2022-23	11,24,21,298	2,34,98,927	20.9%	7.8
2023-24	10,78,37,711	2,29,09,194	21.2%	1.9
2024-25	10,43,81,347	2,24,86,776	21.5%	0.3
2025-26	10,19,15,874	2,21,77,218	21.8%	0.3

Upper Primary

Year	Overall Enrolment	Minority Enrolment	% Minority	Overall Dropout Rate**
2021-22	6,67,90,692	1,19,13,446	17.8%	3.02
2022-23	6,34,77,860	1,22,80,606	19.3%	8.1
2023-24	6,31,26,015	1,21,61,506	19.3%	5.2
2024-25	6,36,95,100	1,22,55,651	19.2%	3.5
2025-26	6,32,41,424	1,23,79,764	19.6%	3.6

**** Data related to dropout is maintained at the aggregate level only, it is not maintained disaggregated minority community/religion wise**

Secondary

Year	Overall Enrolment	Minority Enrolment	% Minority	Overall Dropout Rate**
2021-22	3,85,28,631	63,08,410	16.4%	12.61
2022-23	3,79,34,094	69,64,531	18.4%	16.4
2023-24	3,68,63,791	68,50,934	18.6%	14.1
2024-25	3,71,65,436	68,46,375	18.4%	11.5
2025-26	3,82,90,413	71,49,737	18.7%	9.5

Higher Secondary

Year	Overall Enrolment	Minority Enrolment	% Minority	Overall Dropout Rate
2021-22	2,85,79,050	43,04,963	15.1%	AISHE is an annual enrolment survey and does not capture dropout/attrition data for Higher Education Institutions.
2022-23	2,77,90,658	46,02,819	16.6%	
2023-24	2,71,35,514	45,55,430	16.8%	
2024-25	2,76,43,717	46,13,347	16.7%	
2025-26	2,88,59,146	49,23,667	17.1%	

**** Data related to dropout is maintained at the aggregate level only, it is not maintained disaggregated minority community/religion wise**

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise Minority Enrolment in Higher Education Institutions vis-à-vis Overall Enrolment (AISHE)

AISHE Survey Year	Overall Enrolment		Muslim		Other Minority Communities	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
2023-24	4,50,01,123	2,23,52,948	22,52,799	11,65,295	10,79,566	5,71,197
2022-23	4,46,32,261	2,17,54,890	22,43,813	11,23,430	10,46,514	5,60,384
2021-22	4,32,68,181	2,06,91,792	21,08,033	10,39,267	9,05,159	4,77,734
2020-21	4,13,80,713	2,01,42,803	19,21,713	9,67,058	8,29,866	4,48,102
2019-20	3,85,36,359	1,88,92,612	21,00,860	10,54,486	8,87,750	4,83,002

राशन वितरण में समस्याएं

*142 **सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:**

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ई-पॉइंट ऑफ सेल (ई-पीओएस) मशीनों के सर्वर में निरंतर खराबी/अवरोध और बायोमेट्रिक मिलान नहीं होने के कारण बुजुर्ग एवं दिव्यांग लाभार्थी अपने राशन के अधिकार से वंचित हो रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय स्तर की पोर्टेबिलिटी के दावों के बावजूद, अंतर-राज्यीय प्रवासी लाभार्थियों को अन्य राज्यों में राशन की दरों और खाद्यान्न के चयन (गेहूँ बनाम चावल) के संबंध में गंभीर विसंगतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में उचित दर दुकान (एफपीएस) डीलरों द्वारा स्टॉक की कमी का बहाना

बनाकर पोर्टेबिलिटी योजना के अंतर्गत प्रवासी लाभार्थियों को राशन देने से मना करने संबंधी शिकायतों की जांच के लिए कोई स्वतंत्र जांच समिति गठित की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार, उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी की निरंतर समस्या बनी रहती है, ऑफ-लाइन मोड में राशन के वितरण को अनुमति देने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) इस विभाग को ऐसे किसी मामले की सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के तहत कई तरह की प्रमाणीकरण सुविधाएं दी गई हैं, जिनमें सिंगल फिंगर, फ्यूजन फिंगर, आईआरआईएस और आधार-आधारित ओटीपी प्रमाणीकरण शामिल हैं।

अगर परिवार के किसी सदस्य का प्रमाणीकरण विफल हो जाता है, तो राशन कार्ड से जुड़े परिवार के दूसरे पात्र सदस्य प्रमाणीकरण करके खाद्यान्न ले सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, विशेष मामलों में नामिती (नॉमिनी) की सुविधा भी दी गई है, जिससे लाभार्थी किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति को अपनी जगह राशन लेने के लिए अधिकृत कर सकते हैं।

सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे नेटवर्क/कनेक्टिविटी/लिंकिंग से जुड़ी समस्याओं, अन्य तकनीकी कारणों या लाभार्थी के बायोमेट्रिक्स ठीक न होने की वजह से बायोमेट्रिक/आधार प्रमाणीकरण में विफलता के कारण किसी भी वास्तविक लाभार्थी/परिवार को खाद्यान्न का उनकी पात्रता का कोटा प्राप्त करने से वंचित न किया जाए।

इन उपायों से यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि पात्र लाभार्थी अपनी पात्रता से वंचित न रहें।

(ख) 'एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड' (ओएनओआरसी) पोर्टेबिलिटी के तहत खाद्यान्न के मूल्यों या उनकी उपलब्धता में अनियमितताओं का कोई भी मामला इस विभाग को नहीं मिला है। 'प्रधानमंत्री

गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना' (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के तहत, सभी पात्र लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान वितरित किया जाता है, जिनमें ओएनओआरसी पोर्टेबिलिटी के तहत खाद्यान्न लेने वाले व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं। लाभार्थी अपनी पात्रता (एएवाई/पीएचएच) के अनुसार खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की सभी उचित दर दुकानों (एसपीएस) पर पोर्टेबिलिटी की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। पोर्टेबिलिटी स्कीम के तहत अनाज के वितरण में मदद के लिए खाद्यान्न का पर्याप्त अग्रिम आवंटन किया जाता है। इसलिए, आवंटन की कमी के कारण प्रवासी लाभार्थियों को राशन न मिलने का कोई भी मामला विभाग की जानकारी में नहीं आया है।

इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के खाद्य और रसद आपूर्ति विभाग ने खाद्यान्न वितरण से जुड़ी शिकायतों की जांच और समाधान के लिए एक पारदर्शी शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित किया है।

इस विभाग ने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) में शिकायतों के समाधान की व्यवस्था को मज़बूत करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। मुख्य पहलों में शामिल हैं:

(i) सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 1967/1800-सीरीज़ की टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन की सर्वव्यापी सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना।

(ii) 'अन्न सहायता' की शुरुआत, जो एआई-आधारित व्हाटसएप और आईवीआरएस पर चलने वाली शिकायतों के समाधान की एक आधुनिक प्रणाली है। इसके ज़रिए लाभार्थी अपनी भाषा में शिकायतें दर्ज कर सकते हैं।

(iii) 'मेरा राशन' मोबाइल ऐप, जिससे लाभार्थी अपनी पात्रता, सदस्यों और जनसांख्यिकीय जानकारी, पिछले माह के वितरण की स्थिति और नज़दीकी एफपीएस (उचित दर दुकान) की स्थिति देख सकते हैं, साथ ही सीधे ऐप के ज़रिए शिकायतें भी दर्ज कर सकते हैं।

(घ) पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत खाद्यान्न का वितरण ई-पीओएस उपकरण के माध्यम से किया जाता है ताकि पारदर्शी और प्रमाणित वितरण सुनिश्चित हो सके। ई-पीओएस उपकरण में सीमित या बिना

इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी के भी ऑफ़लाइन पद्धति में काम करने की सुविधा होती है। ऑफ़लाइन ई-पीओएस डाटा को पीडीएस ऑनलाइन प्रणाली के साथ सिंक करने के लिए ई-पीओएस उपकरण को समय-समय पर नेटवर्क एरिया में लाना ज़रूरी होता है।

PM-KUSUM IN ODISHA

***143. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**

will the minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) the corrective measures taken or proposed by the Government under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) to achieve the set solar capacity target in the State of Odisha; and

(b) the revised timeline if any set for achieving the remaining capacity under Component A of PM-KUSUM in the State of Odisha?

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

(a)The PM KUSUM is a demand driven scheme and is being implemented in all states, including Odisha. Implementation of the scheme is the responsibility of State Implementing Agencies (SIAs). Based on the demand raised by the state, quantities have been allocated under all Components of the scheme to the state of Odisha. As reported by State Implementing Agencies (SIAs) of Odisha, the progress in the state of Odisha is as follows:

(as on 30.06.2026)

Component	SIA for Odisha	Sanctioned	Installed
B (No. of pumps)	Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency	18,441	15,780
A (in MW)		20	Under Installation
	DISCOMS (TATA Power Central Odisha Distribution Limited)	70	2
C (FLS) (No. of pumps)		5,223	Under Installation

The Ministry has simplified the procedures and issued comprehensive revised guidelines on 17.01.2024 for ease of implementation of the scheme. The Ministry reviews the progress and implementation of the Scheme from time to time, in consultation with the States/UTs and other stakeholders, with a view to assess implementation on the ground and facilitate achievement of the intended objectives of the Scheme, including benefits to farmers.

The recent review cum capacity building meeting held on 8 July 2026, with representatives of all the States, including Odisha, and their empanelled vendors reviewed the progress of implementation of the Scheme and related operational matters including sharing of the best practices in the implementation of various components of PM KUSUM.

(b) The implementation timeline for all components in PM KUSUM, including Component A, has been extended till 31 March 2027, for those projects where Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) has been signed by 31.12.2025.

AUCTION OF COMMERCIAL COAL MINES

***144. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:**

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT;

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

(a) the details of total number and names of coal mines offered under the 15th round of commercial coal mine auctions, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the details of the total number of bids received and successful bidders for each mine, State-wise including company names, final bid values, production capacity and the projected timelines for the commencement of mining operations;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure transparency and competitiveness in auctions, stringent environmental compliance and clear rehabilitation frameworks for local tribal communities affected by these new auctions; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to optimize sustainable mining practices and land restoration in these newly auctioned blocks?

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

(a) Total 12 coal mines were offered under 15th round of commercial coal mine auctions details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) Total 18 bids have been received for 6 coal mines out of 12 coal mines put up in 15th round of commercial auction. Details of bids received is tabulated below:

S. No.	Name of Coal Mine	Peak Rated Capacity (MTPA)	Name of the Bidder
1	Dip Side Ext. of PKOC	2.5	Telangana Power Generation Corporation Limited
			Singareni Collieries Company Limited
2	Mandla South	0.22	Qube Commercial Pvt. Ltd.
			Shyam Ores (Jharkhand) Pvt. Ltd.
3	Margo East*	NA	Bihar State Power Generation Company Ltd.
			Jharkhand Exploration & Mining Corporation Limited
4	Margo West*	NA	Bihar State Power Generation Company Ltd.
			Jharkhand Exploration & Mining Corporation Limited
5	Tara (Revised)	6.00	JSW Steel Limited
			Singareni Collieries Company Limited
			CG Syn-gas & Chemicals Ltd
			AMR India Ltd.
			Jindal Power Ltd.
			Northern Coalfields Ltd.
			Penna Enterprises Ltd.
			AMPL Resources Pvt. Ltd.
			Neelkanth Infra Mining Ltd.
6	Jawardaha South*	NA	Jharkhand Exploration & Mining Corporation Limited

**PRC values are not available for partially explored blocks*

It is pertinent to mention that the 15th round of commercial coal mine auctions is currently under the bid evaluation stage. In accordance with the standard tender methodology, the electronic auction will be conducted subsequently, only after the submitted bids are evaluated and the respective

bidders are declared technically qualified. Therefore, the successful bidders, final bid values and production timelines shall be determined upon the conclusion of auction process.

Projected timeline for the commencement of mining operations is governed by the Efficiency Parameters stipulated in the Agreement, which prescribe the maximum permissible period for completion of all mandatory milestones up to the grant of the Mine Opening Permission (or Board Approval, as applicable). Accordingly, the maximum time allowed from the Date of Allocation for completion of all pre-operational milestones is 40 months for fully explored mines and 52 months for partially explored mines.

(c) Government has undertaken several measures to ensure transparency, competitiveness in auctions, stringent environmental compliance and rehabilitation frameworks for local tribal communities.

Transparency and efficiency is institutionally embedded through a rule-based auction framework under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act. Auctions are conducted entirely online through the MSTC e-auction portal using a two-stage electronic bidding process, with clear eligibility criteria, predefined revenue-sharing bids, public disclosure of tender documents, and time-stamped bid submissions to limit discretion. Details of qualified bidders, auction outcomes, and allotments are placed in the public domain. The safeguards include bidder qualification requirements, mandatory disclosures of participation form related parties and undertakings against collusive behaviour. Additionally, provisions

for cancellation of coal blocks in cases of misrepresentation, and debarment from future auctions act as deterrents. Strengthening real-time scrutiny and enforcing penalties decisively are critical to ensuring that private participation in commercial coal mining remains competitive and transparent.

The Government through Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has brought in a comprehensive framework for ensuring environmental safeguards. All coal mining projects are required to obtain the requisite Environmental Clearance supported by project-specific Environmental Management Plans, with compliance monitored by the concerned authorities. Central Government has devised the process of Environment Impact Assessment, as a regulatory tool under the provision of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Under the said Act, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time, which deals with the process of granting Environmental Clearance (EC) after having comprehensive analysis of EIA reports prepared by the coal companies. The respective SPCBs/PCCs issue the Consent to Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Air Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to oversee the compliance of emissions/effluent standards.

In terms of Clause 11.5 of the CMDPA, the Successful Bidder is required to implement mechanised means of undertaking Mining Operations at the Coal Mine in line with modern and prevalent technologies; to strive towards

minimisation of the carbon footprint from Mining Operations and to undertake steps for reduction of environmental pollution and promotion of sustainability, in accordance with Good Industry Practice; and to make necessary arrangements for mechanised loading and establishment of first-mile connectivity for transportation of coal from the pit-head, so as to reduce environmental pollution.

With regard to acquisition of land and diversion of forest land for coal mining projects, it is governed by the applicable statutory provisions, including Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA), the relevant land acquisition laws, and the provisions relating to forest and environmental clearances. Compensation and Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) benefits to project-affected families are provided in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions, including the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, as applicable. Wherever the provisions of PESA and FRA are applicable, the prescribed procedures, including consultation with or consent of the Gram Sabha, as required under the respective statutory framework, are required to be followed by the concerned authorities before grant of the requisite approvals.

(d): The Government has incorporated comprehensive environmental safeguards within the statutory and contractual framework governing the

auctioned commercial coal blocks to promote sustainable mining and scientific land restoration. All coal mining projects are required to obtain the requisite Environmental Clearance and Forest Clearance, supported by project-specific Environmental Management Plans, with compliance monitored by the concerned authorities. Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan guidelines do provide for land restoration duly ensuring the mine closure cost deposition by the coal companies and settlement of claim of re-imbursement after ensuring the compliance of closure activities. Land restoration has to be done progressively and also after the completion of mining activity as per the progressive and final mine closure plan. The Coal Mine Development and Production Agreement (CMDPA) requires successful bidders to adopt mechanised mining using modern technologies, minimise carbon footprint, reduce environmental pollution, establish first-mile connectivity for coal evacuation, and undertake scientific mine closure with ecological restoration in accordance with the approved mine closure plan and applicable laws. The Government also promotes the adoption of advanced low-impact mining technologies, utilisation of overburden for productive purposes, implementation of dust mitigation measures, and afforestation and bio-reclamation activities to restore mined-out areas and improve environmental sustainability.

STATEMENT

Details of coal mines offered in 15th round of commercial auction

S. No.	State	Name of the Coal Mine	Act	Status of Exploration
1	Chhattisgarh	Tara (Revised)	CMSP	Explored
2		Mahai West	MMDR	Explored
3		Teram	MMDR	Explored
4	Jharkhand	Jawardaha South	MMDR	Partially Explored
5		Margo East	MMDR	Partially Explored
6		Margo West	MMDR	Partially Explored
7	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla South	CMSP	Explored
8		Brahampuri	CMSP	Explored
9	Odisha	Takua	MMDR	Partially Explored
10	Telangana	Dipside of PKoC	MMDR	Explored
11	West Bengal	Jaganathpur A	CMSP	Partially Explored
12		Jaganathpur B	CMSP	Explored

PRODUCTION OF MEMORY CHIPS

***145. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:**

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether the Government expects more companies to start production of memory chips in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a global phenomenon of supply-demand imbalance which is now getting addressed by setting many more data centres;

(c) if so, whether new companies are likely to invest in the country to manufacture memory chips while existing investors are likely to scale up production to address the demand-supply gap in the segment and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether strong demand for memory (data storage) cards and advanced chips has tightened global supplies and supported higher prices in past quarters and manufacturers have been sprucing up investments and production capacities to meet market requirements worldwide and the higher memory chip prices have, in turn, led to a rise in production costs for a range of electronic products including smartphones and laptops; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Inspired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of AtmaNirbhar Bharat, the Government adopted structured and targeted policy initiatives for the development of electronics manufacturing across the entire value chain including memory chips and other semiconductors.

As a result, India now has emerged as one of the major electronics manufacturing ecosystems as seen below:

#	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 (₹)	~1500 Cr	~ 2.59 Lakh Cr	Increased 165 times

Semicon India Programme:

Recognising the strategic importance of semiconductors for overall economy and national security, 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.

Memory manufacturing:

Memory chips are included in the semiconductor programme. Two companies are manufacturing memory chips in India. One unit (Micron) is manufacturing DRAM, NAND Flash Memory, and Solid State drive. The second unit (Sahsra) is manufacturing NAND Flash memory.

Supply demand scenario:

As per the information from industry bodies, strong demand for memory devices and advanced chips is driven largely by AI servers and data centres. This demand has tightened global supplies and firmed up prices across the world.

Semicon 2.0:

To address the Semiconductor needs of the country and the world, the Union Cabinet has approved Semicon 2.0, providing ample opportunities for the companies involved in manufacturing, design of semiconductors, and also for ecosystem companies.

UTILISATION AND QUALITY OF SERVICES UNDER BHARATNET AND PM-WANI

***146. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the implementation, utilisation and quality of services under BharatNet and PM-WANI in the districts of Katni, Panna and town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency region;

(b) the details and number of Gram Panchayats with active BharatNet broadband connectivity, operational FTTH connections, functional PM-WANI hotspots and digitally enabled Common Service Centres in these districts;

(c) whether gaps relating to last-mile connectivity, network uptime, bandwidth, hotspot utilisation, PDO sustainability or maintenance have been identified and the corrective measures taken and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether schools, Primary Health Centres, FPOs, tourism destinations, MSMEs and other public institutions have been prioritised for reliable broadband connectivity and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to strengthen digital literacy, local digital entrepreneurship, e- governance, telemedicine, online education and rural livelihoods through effective digital connectivity?

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

(a) and (b) As on 30.6.2026, the number of Operational Gram Panchayats (GPs) and active Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH) connections under BharatNet, PM-WANI hotspots and Common Service Centres in the districts of Katni, Panna and the town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency region are as below:

S. no.	District / town	BharatNet		PM-WANI hotspots	Common Service Centres*
		Operational GPs	Active FTTH		
1	Katni	152	398	76	858
2	Panna	66	703	40	587
3	Khajuraho town	As BharatNet is implemented in rural areas, Khajuraho town is not covered under BharatNet.		21	209#

* As of May 2026

For Rajnagar Sub-District, within which Khajuraho town falls

Based on an assessment of Phases I and II of the BharatNet project, the Government approved the Amended BharatNet Programme in August 2023. Infrastructure and performance parameters for BharatNet under the programme, including uptime of the network, are monitored through Network Operating Centre and a digital platform.

Under the PM-WANI framework, service provision is entirely market-driven, relying on local entrepreneurial initiative based on techno-commercial viability in the local area. Government's role is limited to policy enablement.

(c) Utilisation and quality of services of BharatNet are monitored through periodic review meetings, performance reports and feedback to ensure effective service delivery. Under the Amended BharatNet Programme, the following corrective measures have been taken to improve the network infrastructure and quality of services:

(i) Upgrade of the BharatNet network from linear to ring architecture and Service Level Assurance based operation and maintenance;

(ii) Setting up of Central and State Network Operating Centres;

(iii) Videography/photography of trenching and fibre-laying; and

(iv) Mapping of network and quality testing on a Geographic Information System.

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 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.

(d) Under the Amended BharatNet Programme, Government has made provision for 1.5 crore FTTH connections across the country, with priority to cover Government institutions, including schools, Primary Health Centres, Anganwadis and Panchayat offices. As on 30.6.2026, a total of 348 and 504 government institutions (including schools, Primary Health Centres, Anganwadis and Panchayat offices) in the districts of Katni and Panna respectively have been connected using BharatNet.

(e) Under the Amended BharatNet Programme, local entrepreneurs are engaged as BharatNet Udyami for provisioning and the operation and maintenance of FTTH connections, thereby promoting local participation and improving service reach with a suitable revenue-sharing mechanism to incentivise the local entrepreneur. Access to FTTH connections under the programme enables delivery of digital services such as online education, telemedicine and digital healthcare services, digital agriculture, e-governance and digital financial services in rural areas.

Under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), 6.39 crore individuals were trained for digital literacy across the country. Further, the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology under MeitY provides short- and long-term skilling courses and has trained more than 43 lakh candidates.

PM-KUSUM IN HILLY DISTRICTS OF ASSAM

***147. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:**

will the minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam have been covered under the Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan (PM-KUSUM);

(b) if so, the number of solar pumps sanctioned and installed under the PM-KUSUM during the last five years in the State, district-wise;

(c) the amount of central financial assistance released under the PM-KUSUM for hilly districts of Assam during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expand solar-powered irrigation facilities in the hilly districts of Assam?

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

(a) The PM KUSUM is a demand driven scheme and is being implemented in all states, including the state of Assam. Implementation of the scheme is the responsibility of State Implementing Agencies (SIAs).

As reported by Assam Energy Development Agency, which is SIA for the state of Assam, a District Level Implementation cum Monitoring Committee has been formed for providing list of approved/eligible beneficiaries on the basis of eligibility criteria for the implementation of Component B of PM KUSUM Scheme in the districts. However, no approved/eligible list of beneficiaries has

been received under PM KUSUM Component B from Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam.

(b) As per the demand raised by the state of Assam, total of 4000 solar pumps are allocated to the state under Component B of the scheme. The state has reported issuance of Notice to Proceed (NTPs) for 1695 solar pumps by 31.12.2025, which was last date for issuance of NTPs in Component B. The state has reported installation of all 1695 solar pumps till date. The district wise installation is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) The funds under PM KUSUM scheme are released based on the demand received, progress reported by the SIAs and as per provisions of the scheme guidelines. As per the demand received from the state of Assam, total of Rs 10.67 crore has been released under PM KUSUM Scheme, while state has reported utilization of Rs 5.12 Cr till date. The district wise funds utilization is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) For expansion of the scheme, its effective implementation and uptake of the scheme, the Ministry conducts periodic review and handholding meetings with the states. This also includes capacity building workshops and public awareness programs throughout the country, including Regional Workshops on Renewable Energy, conducted last year in Mumbai, Jaipur, Vishakhapatnam and Guwahati.

The recent review cum capacity building meeting held on 8 July 2026, with representatives of all the States, including Assam, and their empanelled vendors reviewed the progress of implementation of the Scheme and related

operational matters including sharing of the best practices in the implementation of various components of PM KUSUM.

STATEMENT

District wise installation and funds utilization under PM-KUSUM Scheme in the state of Assam

Sl. No.	District	Solar Pumps installed (Nos.)	CFA Funds utilized by SIA (Rs in Cr)
1.	Bajali	10	0.08
2.	Baksa	56	0.13
3.	Biswanath	96	0
4.	Bongaigaon	131	0
5.	Darrang	103	0
6.	Dhemaji	6	0.05
7.	Dibrugarh	18	0.14
8.	Chirang	67	0.51
9.	Goalpara	189	0
10.	Golaghat	143	0.21
11.	Kamrup	43	0.11
12.	Kamrup Metropolitan	1	0
13.	Kokrajhar	64	0.48
14.	Lakhimpur	35	0.27
15.	Majuli	18	0.14
16.	Morigaon	415	0.92
17.	Nagaon	84	0.52
18.	Nalbari	7	0
19.	Tamulpur	43	0.33
20.	Udalguri	166	1.26
Total		**1695**	**5.12**

VACANT POSTS IN RAILWAYS

***148. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:**

SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether a large number of posts including safety related category at various levels are lying vacant in all railway zones across the country;

(b) if so, the details of sanctioned, working and vacant posts including safety related category, zone-wise;

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken to fill the vacancies at various levels particularly in Southern Railways; and

(d) the time-frame by which vacant posts will be filled?

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	4.11 lakh
2014-2015 to 2026-2027 (upto 30.06.2026)	5.56 lakh (including 50,485 for Southern Railway)

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 (including 11,387 vacancies for Southern Railway) 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 (including 6,927 vacancies for Southern Railway) 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 (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	1,233	8	2

Isolated 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 51,970 vacancies (including 3,412 vacancies for Southern Railway) 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 and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) have also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
2nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (2,585 vacancies)	39,034	90	15
2nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (5,810 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 (including 1,048 vacancies for Southern Railway) 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

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NeGP, CSCs AND DeGS

***149. SHRI GANESH SINGH:**

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

(a) the major achievements of the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), Common Service Centres (CSCs) and District e-Governance Societies (DeGSs) since their inception;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of their impact on digital inclusion, ease of access to Government services, transparency, citizen satisfaction and rural service delivery and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of CSCs currently operational, services delivered and beneficiaries covered, State and district-wise including Madhya Pradesh particularly Satna district;

(d) the details of role played by DeGS in implementing e-District and Digital India initiatives at the district level along with the outcomes achieved thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to further strengthen CSCs and DeGS as last-mile digital service delivery institutions under the vision of Digital India?

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

(a) to (e) **National e-Governance Plan (NeGP):**

The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was approved by the Government in May 2006 with the vision of making all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets, and to ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs. The foundational digital infrastructure created under NeGP includes:

- State Data Centres (SDCs),
- Statewide Area Networks (SWANs),
- State Service Delivery Gateways (SSDGs) and
- Common Services Centres (CSCs).
- NeGP also resulted in Mission Mode projects such as Passport, Land Record Management, e-Office, Computerisation of Public Distribution System, etc.

Digital India Programme:

The Government launched the Digital India Programme in July 2015, under which the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was subsumed. At its core, the programme promotes three interconnected goals: strengthening digital infrastructure, delivering government services digitally, and empowering citizens through digital literacy and employment.

During the recent AI Impact Summit, President Macron of France stated that India has built foundational DPI which no other country in the world has built.

Key Digital Public Infrastructure initiatives:

India has developed the unique digital public infrastructure which has enabled large scale digital solutions for our people.

Aadhaar:

- Over 1.44+ billion Aadhaar numbers have been generated.
- Through Aadhaar-linked Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT), cash benefits from various welfare schemes (318 Schemes of 56 Ministries) are directly transferred into beneficiaries' bank accounts. This has done with the requirement of multiple documents and eliminated duplicate or fake beneficiaries. 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.

MeriPehchaan/National Single Sign-On (NSSO) is a user authentication service wherein single set of credentials can provide access to multiple online applications or services. Currently, 17,540 services of various Ministries/States have been integrated with NSSO.

Assisted delivery of services through Common Service Centres (CSCs)

- The CSC Scheme, a strategic cornerstone of NeGP approved in September 2006, was restructured as CSC 2.0 in August 2015 under Digital India, with the objective of establishing at least one CSC in each of the approximately 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats in the country.
- CSCs are delivering a wide range of Government-to-Citizen (G2C), Business-to-Citizen (B2C), financial, educational, healthcare, utility, agriculture and other digital services. Over 800 digital services are being delivered through the CSC network, benefiting crores of citizens every year.

- State-wise (including MP) and district-wise (including Satna) list of CSCs may be seen at www.csc.gov.in. Total functional CSCs are as follows:

	As of May, 2014	**As of May, 2026**
Number of CSCs	83,950	5,01,731

- 2,56,743 Gram Panchayats have been covered with CSCs.
- During the financial years 2025-26, a total of 4854.03 lakh transactions were carried out through the CSC network while during 2014-15, a total of 457.29 lakh transaction was carried out, reflecting the scale of citizen-centric services availed through CSC network
- State-wise transaction details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** while district-wise transaction details for Madhya Pradesh, including Satna district, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

e-District Mission Mode Project (MMP): The e-District MMP has enabled electronic delivery of high-volume citizen-centric services such as certificates (income, caste, domicile, birth and death), pensions, revenue services and licences at the district level. Nearly 2,000 e-District/e-Government services across all 36 States/UTs have been integrated with DigiLocker and the e-District platform, enabling anytime, anywhere access to citizens.

District e-Governance Societies (DeGS): DeGS are registered societies under the respective State Governments and District Administrations. They function as the nodal institutional mechanism at the district level and sub

district levels for implementation and monitoring of e-District, CSC and other e-Governance/Digital India initiatives, including rollout of district service delivery infrastructure, capacity building, and coordination among district-level departments and stakeholders.

Assessment of digital initiatives:

- The Government has, from time to time, undertaken assessment and impact studies of e-Governance initiatives under the Digital India Programme through periodic monitoring, stakeholder consultations and independent third-party evaluations.
- In 2025, a survey-based study titled “Digital India Program: Citizen Feedback & Actionable Insights” was conducted to assess digital adoption and its evolving impact. The study found that 90% of respondents were aware of and had used digital services, particularly Aadhaar, UPI/BHIM, Digilocker, Ration Card services and other digital services. Further, 71% accessed Digital India services at least once a month, of whom 77% reported increased usage over time. Additionally, 88% of respondents expressed pride in India’s Digital Public Infrastructure, such as Aadhaar and UPI, and its growing global recognition.
- The third-party evaluation of Electronic Governance scheme was conducted through India Institute of Public administration (IIPA), Delhi in November, 2025. The study has highlighted that the Digital India

Programme has significantly transformed citizen service delivery by leveraging technology to improve access to information and integrate government services. It has enhanced transparency, reduced service delivery time, promoted paperless and faceless governance, expanded digital inclusion, and empowered citizens through improved social and economic outcomes.

Further, the following assessment was also undertaken to evaluate the impact of Common Services Centres (CSCs):

- An independent impact assessment of the Common Services Centres (CSC) Scheme (CSC 1.0) was carried out by the Centre for Innovations in Public Systems (CIPS), Hyderabad.

  It emerged from the assessment study of CSC 1.0 that the CSC initiative holds substantial potential for viability, and long-term sustainability. The CSC scheme is indeed a powerful vehicle not only for the efficient and effective delivery of citizen services but also for promoting entrepreneurship among the rural population and spurring socio-economic developmental activity.

- A mid-term impact assessment of CSC 2.0 was carried out by the Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad. The report analysed that CSCs reduced citizens' travel distance by 27.25 km, travel time by 40.43 minutes, waiting time by 69.45 minutes, travel cost by ₹52.12, and wage loss by ₹179.44 per transaction.

- End-Term Impact Assessment was conducted by the Academy of Management Studies (AMS). The assessment reported that 98% of beneficiaries were able to obtain the required services through CSCs, 93% perceived a positive impact on their lives and 95% expressed satisfaction with the services delivered through CSCs.

The Government has undertaken various measures to further strengthen CSCs as last-mile digital service delivery centres, which include:

- Expansion of broadband connectivity through BharatNet to Gram Panchayats and rural institutions. As of June 2026, a total of 2.21 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) has been made service-ready under the BharatNet Project across the country
- Expansion of the portfolio of citizen-centric digital services through CSCs
- CSC e-Governance Service India Limited has developed and implemented an AI-based Segmentation Module in the SPECTA platform for data-driven monitoring and analysis of CSC operations. The module leverages Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML) and Large Language Models (LLMs) to rank Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) based on service delivery and transaction patterns and to categorize CSC services into appropriate business segments
- Chief Secretaries/Chief Administrators of States/UTs have also been requested in respect of strengthening the participation of State/UT Governments and District e-Governance Societies (DeGS) in CSC

project implementation, VLE selection along with integration of State/UT e-District services with the CSC portal to improve VLE sustainability and citizen-centric service delivery.

- Enhancing the Digital Seva Portal, integration of additional Central and State Government services with digital seva portal alongwith Capacity building and skill development of Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs)
- Improving service delivery mechanisms and working in close coordination with Central Ministries, State Governments.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise status of transactions through CSC ecosystem (portal + non-portal) during Financial Year 2025-26

State/UT	No. of Transactions (Vol in lakh) during FY 2025-26
Andhra Pradesh	167.3
Arunachal Pradesh	1.81
Assam	118.17
Bihar	510.82
Chhattisgarh	215.69
Goa	1.31
Gujarat	125.13
Haryana	146.17
Himachal Pradesh	81.43
Jharkhand	181.13
Karnataka	124.89
Kerala	47.31
Madhya Pradesh	223.24
Maharashtra	340.53
Manipur	3.12
Meghalaya	10.57

Mizoram	3.97
Nagaland	2.33
Odisha	245.82
Punjab	54.13
Rajasthan	413.32
Sikkim	0.66
Tamil Nadu	120.98
Telangana	37.62
Tripura	23.23
Uttar Pradesh	1177.55
Uttarakhand	71.95
West Bengal	341.11
State Total	4791.28
Andaman & Nicobar	1.39
Chandigarh	0.41
Dadra &NH D&D	0.78
Delhi	21.55
Jammu & Kashmir	35.76
Ladakh	0.1
Lakshadweep	0.07
Puducherry	2.69
UT Total	**62.75**
GRAND TOTAL	**4854.03**

STATEMENT-II

District wise Transaction in FY 2025-26 in the state of Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No	District Name	Total Transactions in FY-2025-26 (In Lakh)
1	Agar Malwa	2.20
2	Alirajpur	1.97
3	Anuppur	2.19
4	Ashok Nagar	4.34
5	Balaghat	7.04

6	Barwani	2.07
7	Betul	5.93
8	Bhind	3.42
9	Bhopal	2.82
10	Burhanpur	1.67
11	Chhatarpur	7.29
12	Chhindwara	7.62
13	Damoh	3.63
14	Datia	4.24
15	Dewas	4.10
16	Dhar	3.39
17	Dindori	3.00
18	East Nimar	2.28
19	Guna	3.75
20	Gwalior	3.51
21	Harda	0.81
22	Hoshangabad	2.10
23	Indore	3.58
24	Jabalpur	13.13
25	Jhabua	2.04
26	Katni	5.16
27	Khargone	3.97
28	Mandla	4.73
29	Mandsaur	3.38
30	Morena	6.21
31	Narsinghpur	3.12
32	Neemuch	1.99
33	Mauganj	0.73
34	Niwari	1.52
35	Panna	2.94
36	Raisen	3.32
37	Rajgarh	4.46
38	Ratlam	3.37
39	Rewa	5.16
40	Sagar	7.16
41	Satna	5.43

42	Sehore	2.01
43	Seoni	28.36
44	Shahdol	3.04
45	Shajapur	2.80
46	Sheopur	1.45
47	Shivpuri	3.87
48	Sidhi	3.36
49	Singrauli	3.15
50	Tikamgarh	2.91
51	Ujjain	4.54
52	Umaria	2.02
53	Vidisha	3.43
54	Maihar	0.70
55	Pandhurna	0.83
GRAND TOTAL		**223.24**

बहराइच में नेटवर्क संबंधी समस्याएं

***150. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड :**

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

(क) क्या बहराइच के गिरिजापुरी डाकघर को नेटवर्क संबंधी समस्याओं के कारण किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थानांतरित करना पड़ा था;

(ख) क्या पूरे क्षेत्र में मोबाइल नेटवर्क कवरेज और दूरसंचार टावरों की कमी के कारण स्थानीय नागरिक मोबाइल सेवाओं का समुचित लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सीमावर्ती और वन क्षेत्रों में हजारों ग्रामीणों को पेंशन और अन्य आवश्यक सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने के लिए डाक और बैंकिंग सेवाओं तक पहुंचने के लिए लंबी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है;

(ग) गिरिजापुरी क्षेत्र में डाक सेवाओं को सुचारू बनाने के लिए नेटवर्क और तकनीकी समस्याओं का स्थायी समाधान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने बहराइच के सीमावर्ती और वन क्षेत्रों में निर्बाध मोबाइल, डाक और बैंकिंग सेवाएं सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दूरसंचार टावरों और नेटवर्क अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्य योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) गिरिजापुरी कॉलोनी एसओ को दिनांक 17.05.2024 से, इसकी पुरानी जगह से लगभग 8 किलोमीटर दूर स्थित मातेही चाफरिया एसओ, बहराइच, उत्तर प्रदेश के रूप में स्थानांतरित किया गया है। यह एसओ अब भी उसी भौगोलिक क्षेत्र को कवर करता है। यह स्थानांतरण, पुरानी लोकेशन के चारों ओर से जंगलों से घिरे होने के कारण वहां नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी संबंधी समस्याओं के चलते किया गया।

(ख) वर्तमान में, बहराइच जिले के मिहीनपुरवा ब्लॉक व तहसील के अंतर्गत आने वाले गिरिजापुरी में बीएसएनएल की मोबाइल सेवाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। बहराइच के 1390 गांवों में से 1389 गांवों में मोबाइल कवरेज मौजूद है और 1383 गांवों में 4जी कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है।

बहराइच जिले में 25 विभागीय डाकघर और 268 शाखा डाकघर हैं, जो क्षेत्र के निवासियों को निर्बाध रूप से डाक, बैंकिंग, बीमा और नागरिक केंद्रित सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं। बहराइच जिले के अंतर्गत आने वाले गिरिजापुरी कॉलोनी क्षेत्र में ये सेवाएं सरयू नहर कॉलोनी शाखा डाकघर के माध्यम से प्रदान की जा रही हैं। इसकी स्थापना, दिनांक 17.05.2024 को स्थानांतरण के द्वारा की गई थी।

(ग) विभाग ने गिरिजापुरी कॉलोनी क्षेत्र के निवासियों को निर्बाध डाक सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए उसी क्षेत्र में स्थापित सरयू नहर कॉलोनी बीओ में सिम आधारित नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी वाला मोबाइल उपकरण उपलब्ध कराया है।

(घ) बहराइच, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के दूरस्थ तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों एवं द्वीपों, जहां वर्तमान में कवरेज संबंधी समस्या है, को उच्च बैंडविड्थ क्षमता वाली इंटरनेट/ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी और

मोबाइल सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए, दूरसंचार विभाग (डी.ओ.टी.) की डिजिटल भारत निधि (डी.बी.एन.) के वित्त-पोषण के माध्यम से विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं व परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।

भारतनेट कार्यक्रम के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश के बहराइच सहित देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। इसके अंतर्गत, भारतनेट के पहले और दूसरे चरण में स्थापित किए गए मौजूदा नेटवर्क का उन्नयन किया जाएगा तथा शेष ग्राम पंचायतों और ग्राम पंचायतों के बाहर के क्षेत्रों को, मांग आधार पर कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने हेतु अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त नेटवर्क स्थापित किया जाएगा, जिसमें न्यूनतम पांच होम फाइबर इंटरनेट कनेक्शन की मांग, प्रचालन और रखरखाव तथा 1.5 करोड़ होम फाइबर इंटरनेट कनेक्शन शामिल होंगे। दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, बहराइच जिले में भारतनेट के अंतर्गत 454 ग्राम पंचायतों को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान की जा चुकी है।

इसके अलावा, दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, सरकार द्वारा वित्त-पोषित मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी संबंधी परियोजनाओं के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के बहराइच में 9 मोबाइल टावर कमीशन किए गए हैं, जो क्षेत्र के 12 गांवों/स्थानों को कवर कर रहे हैं।

बेलापुर-परली रेल लाइन

***151. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:**

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

(क) क्या शिरडी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 104 वर्ष पुराने बेलापुर (श्रीरामपुर)-परली रेल मार्ग को निलंबित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उक्त निर्णय के विरुद्ध नेवासा तहसील के कुकाना क्षेत्र में चल रहे जन आंदोलन और भूख हड़ताल की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त रेल लाइन को निलंबित करने के निर्णय के पीछे के मुख्य तकनीकी/वित्तीय कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त रेल लाइन को इस क्षेत्र की आर्थिक और सामाजिक जीवन रेखा मानते हुए जनहित में इसका पुनरुद्धार किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त निर्णय की समीक्षा करने के लिए स्थानीय प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठक करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) बेलापुर स्टेशन मनमाड-बेलापुर-अहिल्यानगर (अहमदनगर) खंड पर एक मौजूदा स्टेशन है और परभणी, जालना और मनमाड के रास्ते परली से जुड़ा हुआ है। हालांकि, बेलापुर और परली के बीच कोई सीधी रेल लाइन मौजूद नहीं है, इस क्षेत्र में संपर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं को शुरू किया गया है/पूरा किया गया है।

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना**	**लागत [करोड़ रु. में]**	**स्थिति**
1.	दौंड - मनमाड दोहरीकरण (236 कि.मी.)	3,426	यह परियोजना हाल ही में कमीशन की गई है।
2.	अहिल्यानगर (अहमदनगर) - बीड - परली वैजनाथ (261 कि.मी.)	5,800	अहिल्यानगर (अहमदनगर) - बीड - बड़वानी खंड (201 कि.मी.) को चालू कर दिया गया है। शेष खंड में कार्य शुरू किया गया है
3.	राहुरी - शनि शिंगणापुर नई लाइन (22 कि.मी.)	494	इस परियोजना को भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए एक विशेष रेलवे परियोजना घोषित किया गया है। भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी (सीएएलए) नामित किया गया है। भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

4.	पुणतांबा - साईंनगर शिरडी दोहरीकरण (17 कि.मी.)	227	इस परियोजना को भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए एक विशेष रेलवे परियोजना घोषित किया गया है। भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी (सीएएलए) नामित किया गया है। भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, इस क्षेत्र में संपर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित सर्वेक्षणों को भी मंजूरी दी गई है:-

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना**	**स्थिति**
1.	नासिक रोड - साईंनगर शिरडी नई लाइन (95 कि.मी.)	सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली गई है।
2.	पुणे - अहिल्यानगर नई लाइन (134 कि.मी.)	
3.	धाराशिव - बीड - छत्रपति संभाजीनगर नई लाइन (240 कि.मी.)	डीपीआर तैयार करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
4.	छत्रपति संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद) - अहिल्यानगर (अहमदनगर) नई लाइन (110 कि.मी.)	

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के पश्चात, परियोजना को मंजूरी देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और आवश्यक अनुमोदन जैसे नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि की मूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता होती है। चूंकि परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, सटीक समय-सीमा विभिन्न हितधारकों द्वारा मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करती है।

महाराष्ट्र

रेल बजट:

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बजट आवंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,171 करोड़ रु./वर्ष
2026-27	23,926 करोड़ रु.(20 गुना से अधिक)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

वर्ष 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./वर्ष
2014-26	2,585 कि.मी.	215.4 कि.मी./वर्ष (लगभग 4 गुना)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

दिनांक 01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 1,42,635 करोड़ रु. की लागत पर कुल लंबाई 5,956 कि.मी. की 52 परियोजनाओं (13 नई लाइनें, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 37 दोहरीकरण), स्वीकृत की गई हैं। इसका 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 परियोजनाएं

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	लागत [करोड़ रु. में]
1	पुणे-मिराज-लौंडा दोहरीकरण (467 कि.मी.)	6,463
2	होटगी-कुडगि-गदग 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 रु. 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	कसार-मनमाड तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 कि.मी.)	10,154
27	गोंदिया-जबलपुर दोहरीकरण (231 कि.मी.)	5,236
28	चालीसगांव रेलोपरि रेल फ्लाईओवर (11 कि.मी.)	264
29	चिखली और सोमताने (4 कि.मी.) के बीच कॉर्ड लाइन	172
30	पुणतांबा - साईनगर शिर्डी दोहरीकरण (17 कि.मी.)	227

किसी भी रेल परियोजना की स्वीकृति कई मापदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- प्रस्तावित मार्ग में अनुमानित यातायात संभावनाएं और इसकी लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की गई पहली और अंतिम मील संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों का संयोजन और अतिरिक्त मार्ग प्रदान करना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन

- राज्य सरकारों/केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगें
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालन संबंधी आवश्यकताएँ
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

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

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी स्वीकृति
- अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक मंजूरी
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियाँ
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- किसी विशेष परियोजना स्थल आदि के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य अनुकूल महीनों की संख्या।

बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना:

वर्तमान में, मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल (एमएएचएसआर) परियोजना (508 कि.मी.) का निष्पादन किया जा रहा है। यह परियोजना गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश से होकर गुजरती है, जिसमें मुंबई, ठाणे, विरार, बोईसर, वापी, बिलिमोरा, सूरत, भरूच, वडोदरा, आणंद, अहमदाबाद और साबरमती में 12 स्टेशन बनाए जाने की योजना है।

एमएएचएसआर परियोजना के लिए संपूर्ण भूमि (1389.5 हेक्टेयर) का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है। सभी सांविधिक मंजूरी प्राप्त कर ली गई हैं। सभी 1651 जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं को स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भूमि अधिग्रहण कार्य में विलंब के कारण यह

परियोजना वर्ष 2021 तक प्रभावित हुई है। वर्ष 2022 में महाराष्ट्र में भूमि अधिग्रहण कार्यों में तेजी आई।

अभी तक विभिन्न प्रमुख मदों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

मदें	**प्रगति**
पियर्स	452 कि.मी.
गर्डर	356 कि.मी.
ट्रैक बेड	209 कि.मी.
ओएचई मास्ट	190 कि.मी.

स्टेशनों पर कार्यों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र.सं.	**स्टेशन**	**स्थिति**
1	साबरमती	नींव का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है, प्लेटफॉर्म स्लैब और रूफ से संबंधित संरचना कार्य और फिनिशिंग कार्य प्रगति पर हैं
2	अहमदाबाद	संरचना संबंधी कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं और फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
3	आणंद/नाडियाड	
4	वडोदरा	नींव संबंधी कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं, संरचना संबंधी कार्य और फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
5	भरूच	संरचना संबंधी कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं और फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
6	सूरत	
7	बिलीमोरा	
8	वापी	
9	बोइसर	नींव संबंधी कार्य शुरू किए जा चुके हैं और अंतिम चरण में हैं। संरचना संबंधी कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए 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 पर कार्यों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र.सं.	**नदी का नाम**	**स्थिति**
1	साबरमती नदी (480 मीटर)	उप-संरचना का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है, अधिसंरचना का कार्य

		शुरू कर दिया गया है।
2	मेशवा नदी (120 मीटर)	पुल का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया गया।
3	वत्रक नदी (280 मीटर)	
4	मोहर (शेढ़ी) नदी (160 मीटर)	
5	माही नदी (720 मीटर)	12 में से 11 कुओं के कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं; 5 स्पैन स्थापित किए गए हैं
6	विश्वामित्री नदी (80 मीटर)	पुल का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया गया।
7	धादर नदी (120 मीटर)	
8	नर्मदा नदी (1366 मीटर)	25 में से 21 कुओं के निर्माण का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है; 4 स्पैन स्थापित किए गए हैं
9	किम नदी (120 मीटर)	पुल का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया गया।
10	तापी नदी (720 मीटर)	नींव संबंधी कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है, 12 में से 10 कुओं के निर्माण का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।
11	मिंडहोला नदी (240 मीटर)	पुल का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया गया।
12	पूर्णा नदी (360 मीटर)	
13	अंबिका नदी (200 मीटर)	
14	वेंगनिया नदी (200 मीटर)	
15	कावेरी नदी (120 मीटर)	
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) के कार्य पूरे किए गए।
24	उल्हास नदी शाखा (120 मीटर)	नींव संबंधी कार्य शुरू करने के लिए अस्थायी पहुंच पुल (टीएबी) का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।
25	देसाई खाड़ी नदी पुल (400 मीटर)	भू-तकनीकी जांच (जीटीआई) पूरी की जा चुकी है और डिजाइन का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

समुद्र के भीतर सुरंग (लगभग 21 कि.मी.) का कार्य शुरू किया गया है, जिसमें से महाराष्ट्र में घनसोली और शिलफाटा के बीच 4.8 कि.मी. सुरंग का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।

सूरत-वापी खंड (97 कि.मी.) पर नदी पुल निर्माण सहित सभी सिविल कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं और 87% ट्रैक बेड बिछा दिया गया है।

बहरहाल, बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना काफी जटिल और प्रौद्योगिकी गहन परियोजना है। सिविल संरचनाओं, रेलपथ, इलेक्ट्रिकल, सिगनल प्रणाली और दूरसंचार के सभी संबंधित कार्यों और गाड़ीसेट की आपूर्ति पूरी होने के पश्चात ही संपूर्ण परियोजना के समापन की सटीक समय-सीमा का उचित रूप से पता लगाया जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय परिवहन अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ बनाने, क्षेत्रीय संपर्क, आर्थिक विकास, पर्यटन, निवेश और रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने और सड़क और हवाई परिवहन से रेलों की ओर मोडल शिफ्ट को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, सरकार ने केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में निम्नलिखित सात नए हाई-स्पीड रेल (एचएसआर) गलियारों को विकसित करने की घोषणा की है:

(i) मुंबई-पुणे

(ii) पुणे-हैदराबाद

(iii) हैदराबाद-बेंगलुरु

(iv) हैदराबाद-चेन्नै

(v) चेन्नै-बेंगलुरु

(vi) दिल्ली-वाराणसी

(vii) वाराणसी-सिलीगुड़ी

अत्यधिक पूंजी गहन होने के कारण, किसी भी हाई स्पीड रेल कॉरिडोर/परियोजना को मंजूरी देने का निर्णय कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है जैसे विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के परिणाम, तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता जैसे वित्तपोषण के विकल्प आदि।

समर्पित माल गलियारा:

रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा दो समर्पित माल गलियारों (डीएफसी) का निर्माण शुरू किया गया था यथा लुधियाना से सोननगर (1337 कि.मी.) तक पूर्वी समर्पित माल गलियारा (ईडीएफसी) और जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट टर्मिनल (जेएनपीटी) से दादरी (1506 कि.मी) तक पश्चिमी समर्पित माल गलियारा (डब्ल्यूडीएफसी)।

ईडीएफसी और डब्ल्यूडीएफसी का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और कमीशन कर दिया गया है। डीएफसी पर प्रतिदिन औसतन 443 से अधिक गाड़ियां परिचालित की जाती हैं। पूर्वी और पश्चिमी समर्पित माल गलियारों (ईडीएफसी और डब्ल्यूडीएफसी) के पूरी तरह से कमीशन किए गए खंडों पर सुदृढ़ परिचालनिक निष्पादन देखा गया है। औसत गति बढ़ने, तीव्र टर्नअराउंड और बेहतर विश्वसनीयता से माल यातायात की संख्या में निरंतर वृद्धि हुई है। माल गलियारों से कंटेनर, कोयला और थोक कार्गो परिवहन में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही हैं और माल परिवहन में क्षमता संवर्धन से महत्वपूर्ण योगदान प्राप्त हो रहा है।

समर्पित माल गलियारों से माल यातायात को ईडीएफसी और डब्ल्यूडीएफसी में परिवर्तित करके पारंपरिक नेटवर्क पर अतिरिक्त पथ सृजित करने में योगदान मिला है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, रेलवे अपने नेटवर्क पर अतिरिक्त माल और कोचिंग सेवाएं परिचालित करने में सक्षम हुई है। समर्पित माल गलियारों को तीव्र पारगमन समय, उच्चतर थ्रूपुट और डबल-स्टैक कंटेनर संचालन (विशेष रूप से पश्चिमी डीएफसी पर) में सक्षम बनाया गया है। इन सुधारों से समग्र संभार तंत्र की लागत कम करने, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला दक्षता में सुधार लाने और भारतीय उद्योगों की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने में योगदान प्राप्त हुआ है।

केंद्रीय बजट 2026 में पूर्व में डानकुनी और पश्चिम में सूरत से जोड़ने वाले एक नए समर्पित माल गलियारे की घोषणा की गई है। इस गलियारे के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने/अद्यतन बनाने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

ROOFTOP SOLAR INSTALLATIONS UNDER PM-SGMBY

***152. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURM REDDY:**

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

(a) the targets set and achieved for household rooftop solar installations under the Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) since its launch, year and State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the total number of households with solarised rooftops under the PM-SGMBY, rooftop solar, capacity-wise (1-2 kW, 2-3 kW, 3 kW and above), State/UT and district-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) the total number of loan applications sanctioned and disbursed for rooftop solar installations under the yojana along with the total loan amount sanctioned and disbursed in each category till date, State/UT-wise including district-wise for Chhattisgarh;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the average monthly reduction in electricity bills achieved by households under the yojana and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(e) whether the Government is on track to achieve the target of rooftop solar installations in one crore households by the year 2026-27 and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the collaborative steps being taken by the Government with the State power distribution utility to expedite technical feasibility approvals and net-metering installations for rural consumers?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been implementing the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) since February 2024, aiming to install rooftop solar (RTS) systems in one crore residential households across the country by FY 2026–27 with a total financial outlay of Rs. 75,021 crores.

The PMSG: MBY is a demand-driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country, including those in the state of Chhattisgarh, 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 40,07,355 RTS systems have been installed, benefitting 48,21,986 households across the country as on 24.07.2026. The RTS capacity-wise total number of households solarised under the PM-SGMBY, is given below:

RTS capacity	**RTS systems installed (Nos.)**	**Households Benefitted (Nos.)**
Upto 2 kWp	68,857	77,742
2 – 3 kWp (Greater than 2 kWp and upto 3 kWp)	3,41,066	3,48,641
> 3 kWp	35,97,361	43,95,603
Total	**40,07,284**	**48,21,986**

The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement - I** and the district-wise details for the state of Chhattisgarh are given in the enclosed **Statement- II.**

(c) Under the scheme, since its launch in February 2024, a total of 21,31,331 loan applications with the total loan amount of Rs 39,930 have been sanctioned and 18,82,853 loan applications with the total loan amount of Rs 31,652 have been disbursed for RTS systems installations across the country. The RTS capacity-wise details is given below:

RTS capacity (in KW)	**loan applications sanctioned (Nos.)**	**loan amount sanctioned (Rs. Cr)**	**loan applications disbursed (Nos.)**	**loan amount disbursed (Rs. Cr)**
Upto 2 kWp	69,520	915	58,209	678
2 – 3 kWp (Greater than 2 kWp and upto 3 kWp)	1,461,518	26,915	1,290,161	21,289
Above 3 kWp	600,293	12,100	534,483	9,685
Total	**21,31,331**	**39,930**	**18,82,853**	**31,652**

The RTS capacity-wise & State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement- III** and the district-wise details for the state of Chhattisgarh are given in the enclosed **Statement- IV**.

(d) While the electricity bills of consumers installed RTS under the scheme have been largely reduced, over 18.93 lakh beneficiaries have 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 any month/billing period, depending on their self-consumption of electricity. The state/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement -V**.

(e) and (f) The pace of implementation of the scheme is increasing. During the initial phase, it took a few months to cover RTS installations for one lakh households, and now, for the same coverage, it takes around 7 days. To further ensure timely achievement of the overall RTS installations target, expedite technical feasibility approvals and net-metering installations across the country, including in the state of Chhattisgarh, the Ministry has taken the following measures:

- Online process from application to subsidy disbursement directly into the residential consumer's bank account through the National Portal.
- 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 the technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement up to 10 kW.
- The net metering agreement has been incorporated into the application on the National Portal, eliminating the need for a separate physical agreement.

- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Capacity-building and training programs are being conducted to create skilled manpower.
- Creating awareness about the scheme through outreach and awareness programs such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercial campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations, including regional channels, etc., across the country.
- Regular monitoring of the scheme's progress 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

RTS capacity-wise and State/UT-wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY across the country (As on 24.07.2026)

(in Nos.)

S. No.	State/UT	Installations Up to 2 kWp	Households Up to 2 kWp	Installations 2 – 3 kWp (Greater than 2 kWp and upto 3 kWp)	Households 2 – 3 kWp (Greater than 2 kWp and upto 3 kWp)	Installations above 3 kWp	Households above 3 kWp
1	A&NI	2	2	13	13	390	409
2	Andhra Pradesh	322	323	77349	77352	170145	174386
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0			1	1
4	Assam	365	798	1966	1978	156339	156606
5	Bihar	141	141	1084	1384	22897	23230
6	Chandigarh	41	41	115	115	1212	1212
7	Chhattisgarh	520	760	1731	2233	79598	81324
8	Goa	11	11	26	26	3302	4525
9	Gujarat	13632	14516	53453	56704	696417	1024449
10	Haryana	544	5342	33604	35196	79566	82749
11	Himachal Pradesh	59	60	174	174	11518	11543
12	J&K	103	104	387	387	38318	38464
13	Jharkhand	13	13	84	84	3145	3366
14	Karnataka	182	906	5086	5625	17581	27836
15	Kerala	263	264	3671	3671	299751	306486
16	Ladakh	2	2	8	8	2005	2005
17	Lakshadweep	0	0			1185	1185
18	Madhya Pradesh	120	122	7360	7359	147422	152567
19	Maharashtra	3315	4358	37138	37708	647366	1022982
20	Manipur	1	1	24	24	1504	1504

21	Meghalaya	18	18	6	6	37	9282
22	Mizoram	6	6	53	53	1277	1279
23	Nagaland	1	1	28	28	405	405
24	NCT of Delhi	46	45	1034	1034	9389	14155
25	Odisha	44830	44832	5452	5453	90064	91141
26	Puducherry	31	32	204	204	4490	4560
27	Punjab	227	227	1040	1040	15941	15944
28	Rajasthan	1164	1306	16393	16402	252530	261339
29	Sikkim	4	4	10	10	43	43
30	Tamil Nadu	759	854	11077	11519	73323	88024
31	Telangana	98	144	7502	7502	46630	61812
32	DNH&DD	537	537	12	12	570	570
33	Tripura	12	12	367	367	4037	4048
34	Uttar Pradesh	1356	1823	73275	73630	621714	628469
35	Uttarakhand	73	78	707	707	94912	95263
36	West Bengal	59	59	633	633	2337	2440
	Total	**68,857**	**77,742**	**3,41,066**	**3,48,641**	**35,97,361**	**43,95,603**

STATEMENT- II

RTS capacity-wise and District-wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY in the state of Chhattisgarh (As on 24.07.2026)

Districts	Up to 2 kWp		2-3kWp (Greater than 2 kWp and upto 3 kWp)		Above 3kWp	
	Installations	Households	Installations	Households	Installations	Households
Balod	14	14	30	30	1,884	1,884
Balodabazar-Bhatapara	28	28	92	92	5,391	5,391
Balrampur-	3	3	9	9	319	319

Ramanujganj						
Bastar	15	15	28	28	895	895
Bemetara	32	32	57	57	1,383	1,383
Bijapur			1	1	37	37
Bilaspur	48	48	130	130	5,486	5,698
Dantewada	1	1	1	1	102	102
Dhamtari	18	18	179	179	3,868	3,868
Durg	53	293	231	733	11,959	12,389
Gariyaband	13	13	44	44	1,805	2,015
Gaurella Pendra Marwahi	1	1	12	12	235	235
Janjgir Champa	10	10	36	36	3,071	3,071
Jashpur	2	2	18	18	569	569
Kabeerdham	6	6	10	10	672	672
Kanker	8	8	18	18	1,423	1,423
Khairgarh Chhuikhadan Gandai	3	3	15	15	676	676
Kondagaon	9	9	16	16	1,522	1,522
Korba	73	73	69	69	2,036	2,036
Korea			13	13	313	313
Mahasamund	30	30	93	93	4,166	4,166
Manendragarh Chirimiri Bharatpur			3	3	203	203
Mohla Manpur Ambagarh Chouki	1	1	14	14	226	226
Mungeli	15	15	61	61	983	983
Narayanpur			3	3	235	235
Raigarh	6	6	40	40	3,473	3,473
Raipur	90	90	338	338	17,966	18,841
Rajnandgaon	20	20	77	77	4,163	4,163
Sakti	6	6	15	15	654	654
Sarangarh Bilaigarh	9	9	53	53	2,038	2,038
Sukma			2	2	106	106
Surajpur	3	3	6	6	322	322
Surguja	3	3	17	17	1,416	1,416
Total	**520**	**760**	**1,731**	**2,233**	**79,597**	**81,324**

STATEMENT- III

RTS Capacity-wise and State/UT-wise details of loan applications sanctioned and disbursed under the PMSG: MBY across the country (As on 24.7.2026)

	Up to2 kWp				2 - 3 kWp (Greater than 2 kWp and upto 3 kWp)				Above 3 kWp			
	Sanctioned No.	Sanctioned Amt. in Cr	Disbursed No.	Disbursed Amt. in Cr	Sanctioned No.	Sanctioned Amt. in Cr	Disbursed No.	Disbursed Amt. in Cr	Sanctioned No.	Sanctioned Amt. in Cr	Disbursed No.	Disbursed Amt. in Cr
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	5	0	5	0	109	2.22	106	2.06	13	0.26	11	0.22
ANDHRA PRADESH	2,607	38	2,259	31	123,782	2,374.34	112,867	2,038.61	18,285	411.10	16,767	349.82
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	-	-	-	-	3	0.06	1	0.02	1	0.04	0	0.00
ASSAM	2,469	37	1,950	27	158,374	3,029.20	134,732	2,257.40	8,852	207.26	7,850	160.46
BIHAR	639	9	469	6	13,577	253.87	11,508	190.55	3,592	97.11	3,069	73.99
CHANDIGARH	3	0	-	-	27	0.48	14	0.23	23	0.54	20	0.42
CHHATTISGARH	1,085	14	801	9	67,005	1,245.70	54,021	872.75	8,256	192.77	7,057	145.62

DELHI	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GOA	-	-	-	-	12	0.23	12	0.22	735	28.22	662	23.38
GUJARAT	323	3	281	3	8,735	124.96	7,875	103.97	105,695	1,744.64	90,132	1,313.24
HARYANA	16,635	210	14,472	149	32,173	565.06	29,198	417.16	7,281	152.77	6,622	118.03
HIMACHAL PRADESH	54	1	42	1	5,594	99.41	4,753	75.47	1,041	20.72	912	16.05
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	175	2	118	2	22,990	373.39	18,845	302.16	6,276	157.66	5,345	133.18
JHARKHAND	31	0	18	0	1,284	24.21	1,043	17.51	1,014	26.83	879	20.64
KARNATAKA	542	8	479	7	4,164	80.34	3,820	68.18	2,268	55.99	2,080	46.19
KERALA	348	6	327	5	124,307	2,412.96	116,970	2,085.88	63,167	1,368.46	58,959	1,151.16
LADAKH	2	0	-	-	109	1.71	82	1.22	4	0.08	3	0.05
LAKSHADWEEP	1	0	1	0	511	7.66	497	6.83	3	0.06	3	0.06
MADHYA PRADESH	237	4	210	3	61,788	1,134.29	57,046	964.26	30,188	650.85	27,707	538.28
MAHARASHTRA	2,464	33	2,106	26	117,701	2,180.57	107,023	1,854.43	189,417	3,725.12	166,914	2,998.74
MANIPUR	19	0	16	0	743	13.08	688	10.93	229	6.62	214	5.65
MEGHALAYA	12	0	11	0	10	0.19	10	0.19	1	0.04	1	0.04
MIZORAM	1	0	-	-	3	0.06	3	0.04	3	0.07	2	0.04
NAGALAND	5	0	4	0	88	1.67	87	1.52	7	0.17	5	0.13
NCT OF DELHI	42	1	13	0	1,732	31.58	1,492	22.57	1,112	23.67	989	17.36
ODISHA	3,895	52	3,213	39	80,279	1,512.44	67,958	1,133.51	2,960	60.65	2,573	47.33
ODISSA	12	0	11	0	29	0.55	24	0.39	7	0.25	6	0.19
PUDUCHERRY	36	1	32	0	1,347	25.49	1,242	21.84	930	19.24	835	15.79

PUNJAB	121	1	19	0	2,444	43.70	2,003	31.77	4,658	100.97	4,237	81.87
RAJASTHAN	443	6	398	5	112,305	2,031.00	102,391	1,641.37	72,037	1,496.17	65,590	1,181.85
SIKKIM	6	0	3	0	10	0.19	10	0.16	4	0.13	3	0.08
TAMIL NADU	1,650	22	1,459	18	11,951	217.68	10,904	184.47	8,387	179.94	7,560	148.92
TELANGANA	175	3	147	2	17,951	345.21	16,629	299.77	9,255	213.76	8,517	181.33
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	-	-	-	-	2	0.03	2	0.02	67	1.20	62	0.92
TRIPURA	245	3	183	2	2,477	46.47	2,026	34.76	984	20.51	798	15.31
UTTAR PRADESH	34,704	453	28,732	338	432,845	7,709.81	373,796	5,809.03	44,866	949.72	40,183	750.00
UTTARAKHAND	156	2	144	2	53,897	1,004.87	49,565	824.09	8,124	175.43	7,489	141.96
WEST BENGAL	378	5	286	3	1,160	20.13	918	13.36	551	11.12	427	7.17
Grand Total	**69,520**	**915**	**58,209**	**678**	**1,461,518**	**26,914.83**	**1,290,161**	**21,288.69**	**600,293**	**12,100.17**	**534,483**	**9,685.46**

STATEMENT- IV

RTS capacity-wise and District-wise details of loan applications sanctioned and disbursed under the PMSG: MBY for the state of Chhattisgarh (As on 24.7.2026)

District Name	Up to 2 kWp				2-3 kWp (Greater than 2 kWp and upto 3 kWp)				Above 3 kWp			
	Sanction	Sanction	Disbur se	Disbur se	Sanction	Sanction	Disbur se	Disbur se	Sanction	Sanction	Disbur se	Disbur se
BALOD	17	0.23	16	0.20	1,802	33.31	1,374	22.77	96	2.35	83	1.74
BALODA BAZAR	1	0.02	1	0.02	32	0.58	30	0.53	12	0.33	11	0.29
BALODABAZAR-BHATAPARA	52	0.72	42	0.52	5,499	102.51	4,683	76.05	568	11.59	510	8.91
BALRAMPUR	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BALRAMPUR-RAMANUJGANJ	2	0.02	2	0.01	292	5.60	238	4.16	24	0.64	21	0.54
BASTAR	29	0.37	21	0.23	820	15.70	668	11.23	107	2.64	74	1.66
BEMETARA	30	0.36	17	0.18	1,412	26.20	1,016	16.45	92	1.99	79	1.48
BIJAPUR	3	0.04	1	0.01	52	0.98	41	0.57	17	0.72	14	0.43
BILASPUR	75	0.89	63	0.65	3,557	65.68	2,886	45.90	658	16.32	578	12.56
DAKSHIN BASTAR DANTEWADA	2	0.02	1	0.01	111	2.11	93	1.51	32	0.92	30	0.72
DANTEWADA	1	0.02	1	0.01	18	0.37	14	0.26	6	0.20	5	0.12

DHAMTARI	89	1.12	67	0.74	3,652	67.99	2,758	44.39	272	6.11	209	4.18
DURG	118	1.27	75	0.78	7,503	138.23	6,252	100.84	1,720	38.38	1,534	30.92
GARIYABAND	44	0.63	30	0.34	2,046	38.46	1,671	27.07	50	1.27	43	0.97
GAURELLA PENDRA MARWAHI	9	0.12	6	0.08	222	4.15	172	2.69	21	0.60	18	0.44
JANJGIR CHAMPA	27	0.34	18	0.21	2,726	50.10	2,313	37.59	262	6.07	233	4.84
JASHPUR	16	0.22	12	0.13	677	12.77	523	8.32	50	1.26	43	0.92
KABEERDHAM	7	0.09	6	0.07	733	13.61	580	9.46	44	1.07	35	0.76
KABIRDHAM	2	0.03	1	0.02	5	0.09	3	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
KANKER	3	0.04	3	0.04	134	2.49	107	1.69	17	0.43	13	0.29
KHAIRGARH CHHUIKHADAN GANDAI	14	0.20	8	0.10	695	12.80	435	6.47	32	0.72	22	0.40
KONDAGAON	15	0.19	13	0.14	2,388	45.60	1,521	26.10	143	3.88	81	2.02
KORBA	54	0.68	48	0.52	1,597	29.54	1,373	22.30	192	4.87	176	4.04
KOREA	9	0.13	5	0.07	288	5.37	248	4.14	22	0.48	18	0.34
KORIYA	-	-	-	-	4	0.07	3	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
MAHASAMUND	62	0.83	46	0.54	4,064	75.73	3,537	57.34	239	5.67	203	4.11
MANENDRAGARH CHIRIMIRI BHARATPUR	3	0.04	3	0.04	181	3.42	167	2.79	28	0.66	26	0.53

MOHLA MANPUR AMBAGARH CHOUKI	2	0.03	1	0.01	180	3.29	105	1.64	15	0.32	9	0.18
MUNGELI	81	1.02	47	0.49	1,043	19.39	797	12.61	85	2.15	71	1.51
NARAYANPUR	1	0.01	1	0.01	237	4.51	189	3.32	29	0.81	27	0.69
RAIGARH	22	0.30	16	0.20	3,579	66.37	3,010	49.47	407	10.56	362	8.49
RAIPUR	168	2.07	145	1.53	12,444	231.75	10,230	161.83	2,214	51.13	1,880	38.18
RAJNANDGAON	44	0.57	29	0.34	3,743	68.70	2,728	44.11	411	9.19	334	6.66
SAKTI	4	0.06	4	0.05	474	8.71	386	6.15	47	1.12	41	0.88
SARANGARH BILAIGARH	44	0.58	33	0.36	1,865	34.78	1,635	26.60	67	1.66	64	1.36
SUKMA	-	-	-	-	124	2.31	100	1.63	15	0.38	13	0.30
SURAJPUR	4	0.05	2	0.02	263	4.95	213	3.48	34	0.88	16	0.42
SURGUJA	10	0.14	3	0.03	864	15.92	627	10.36	100	2.45	70	1.50
THIRUVANNAMALAI	-	-	-	-	5	0.09	3	0.05	1	0.03	1	0.02
UTTAR BASTAR KANKER	21	0.29	14	0.17	1674	31.45	1292	20.79	127	2.94	110	2.24
Total	**1,085**	**14**	**801**	**9**	**67,005**	**1,245.70**	**54,021**	**872.75**	**8,256.00**	**192.77**	**7,057.00**	**145.62**

STATEMENT- V

State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries reported by DISCOMs to receive zero electricity bill after installation of RTS systems under the PMSG: MBY across the country (As on 20.07.2026)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	DISCOM	Number of Consumers whose energy charges are zero during any month/billing period (Nos.)
1.	A&N ISLANDS	Electricity Deptt. of Andaman & Nicobar Islands	139
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	Central Power Distribution Corporation of A.P. Ltd.	16,584
3.		Southern Power Distribution Company of AP Limited	18,891
4.		Eastern Power Distribution Company of A P Ltd	30,372
5.	ASSAM	Assam Power Distribution Company Limited	72,593
6.	BIHAR	North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited	1,774
7.		South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited	3,858
8.	CHANDIGARH	Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited	358
9.	CHHATTISGARH	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited	16,450
10.		TEED	22
11.	GOA	Electricity Deptt. of Goa	1,143
12.	GUJARAT	Paschim Gujarat Vij Co. Limited	1,44,720
13.		Torrent Power Limited - Ahmedabad	48,942
14.		Madhya Gujarat VIJ Company Ltd.	65,549
15.		Dakshin Gujarat Vij Co.Ltd (DGVCL)	70,774
16.		Uttar Gujarat Vij Company Limited	76,543
17.		Torrent Power Limited - Surat	9829

18.	HARYANA	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited	22,184
19.		Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited	10,665
20.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Ltd	7,315
21.	J&K	JPDCL	4,128
22.		KPDCL	4,545
23.	JHARKHAND	TATA STEEL UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES LIMITED	7
24.		Tata Steel Limited	9
25.		Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited	344
26.	KARNATAKA	Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited	348
27.		Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (CHESCOM),	350
28.		Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (HESCOM)	560
29.		Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (BESCOM)	4507
30.		Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (GESCOM)	303
31.	KERALA	Kerala State Electricity Board	1,91,882
32.		Thrissur Corporation	593
33.	LADAKH	Ladakh Power Development Department	7,983
34.	LAKSHADWEEP	Electricity Deptt. of Lakshadweep	4,966
35.	MADHYA PRADESH	M.P.Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Co.	40,779
36.		M.P.Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Co.	45,480
37.		M.P. Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Co	24,253
38.	MAHARASHTRA	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd	4,17,707
39.		Brihanmumbai Electric Supply & Transport (BEST)	26

40.		Tata Power Co. Ltd	103
41.		Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited	266
42.		NIDAR UTILITIES PANVEL LLP	3
43.	MANIPUR	Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL)	351
44.	MEGHALAYA	Meghalaya Power Distribution Corporation Ltd.	10
45.	MIZORAM	Power & Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram	156
46.	NAGALAND	Department of Power, Nagaland	200
47.	NCT OF DELHI	Tata Power DDL	774
48.		BSES Rajdhani Power Limited	756
49.		BSES Yamuna Power Limited	481
50.		NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	
51.	ODISHA	TPNODL, TP Northern Odisha Distribution Limited	6,302
52.		TPWODL, TP Western Odisha Distribution Limited	10,885
53.		TPCODL, TP Central Odisha Distribution Ltd.	16,414
54.		TPSODL, TP Southern Odisha Distribution Limited	4,077
55.	PUDUCHERRY	Electricity Department, Puducherry	2,813
56.	PUNJAB	Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.	12,939
57.	RAJASTHAN	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	54,611
58.		Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	52,979
59.		Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	60,511
60.	SIKKIM	Energy & Power Department, Government of Sikkim	2
61.	TAMIL NADU	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Company Limited	49,747
62.	TELANGANA	Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited	9,115
63.		Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited	13,561
64.		Co-operative Electric Supply Society(CESS)	145

65.	THE D&NH AND D&D	Electricity Deptt. of Dadar & Nagar Haveli	321
66.	TRIPURA	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited	2,681
67.	UTTAR PRADESH	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd (MVVNL)	81,593
68.		Noida Power Company Limited	943
69.		Poorvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	38,160
70.		Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	21,627
71.		Torrent Power Limited	7,343
72.		Pashchimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (PVVNL)	17,419
73.		Kanpur Electric Supply Company Ltd.	8,006
74.	UTTARAKHAND	Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd	50,715
75.	WEST BENGAL	CESC	510
Total			**18,93,994**

IMPLEMENTATION, MODERNISATION AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE ABSS

***153. SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:**

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of the progress made under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) during the last one year across the country including the number of railway stations redeveloped and the present status of works undertaken, State/UT and Zone-wise particularly in the States of Rajasthan including Pali

Lok Sabha Constituency, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra including Raigad District, Kotpad Railway Station in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency (Odisha);

(b) the number of railway stations included in the said scheme from the Bhopal Rail Division and the details of the developmental works carried out at those stations;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to modernise railway stations through improved passenger amenities, universal accessibility, multimodal integration/intermodal connectivity and adoption of green infrastructure;

(d) the initiatives undertaken to strengthen passenger convenience through digital facilities, enhanced waiting areas, modern waiting rooms, better entry and exit systems, FOBs, lifts, escalators, divyang-friendly facilities, passenger information systems, parking, improved circulation and station redevelopment to make railway stations modern, passenger-friendly and world-class particularly in Kotpad Railway Station;

(e) the expected impact of the said initiatives by the Government on passenger experience/travel experience, regional connectivity, tourism, local employment, business activities and overall economic development particularly in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency through the redevelopment of Kotpad railway station;

(f) the details of Meerut Railway Station under the said scheme, the number of works completed so far and the timeline for completion of the remaining works; and

(g) whether there is any special effort for development of Nathdwara which is a spiritual city and place of Shudhadvait Pushtimarg Philosophy under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (g) 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 the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme including stations of Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha.Falna, Jawai Bandh, Marwar Junction, Pali Marwar, Rani, Sojat Road and Somesar stations of Pali Lok Sabha Constituency and Nathdwara station are located in Rajasthan. Panvel station of Raigad district, is located in Maharashtra. Meerut City Junction station is located in Uttar Pradesh. Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works have been completed at 261 stations. Names of stations completed so far are as following:

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, ShoranurJuuction, 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 given below:

Pali Lok Sabha Constituency of Rajasthan:

- **Falna station:** The works of improvement of station building, entrance porch, improvement of circulating area, parking, entry/exit gate, waiting room, amenities for Divyangjan, signages, platform shelters and improvement of platform surface have been completed. The works of toilet block, 12 m wide foot over bridge andlift have been taken up.
- **Rani station:** The works of new station building, entrance porch, improvement of circulating area, parking, entry/exit gate, waiting room, platform shelters, improvement of platform surface, water booths, installation of Coach Indication Board and signages have been completed. The works of toilet block, lifts and amenities for Divyangjan have been taken up.
- **Marwar Junction station:** The works of improvement of station building, entrance porch, entry/exit gates, waiting room and installation of Coach Indication Board have been completed. The works of 12 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area, parking, platform shelters, improvement of platform surface, toilet block, water booths, amenities for Divyangjan and signages have been taken up.
- **Jawai Bandh station:** The works of improvement of circulating area, parking entry/exit gate, booking counter, entrance porch, waiting room,

platform shelters, improvement of platform surface, toilet blocks, amenities for Divyangjan, signages, new retiring room and development of station building at second entry have been completed. The works of 12 m wide foot over bridge and water booths have been taken up.

- **Pali Marwar station:** The work of shifting of Railway offices has been completed. The works of station building at North and South side, residential quarters and boundary wall have been taken up.

Other stations of Rajasthan:

- **New Kota station**: The structural work of front and rear station building, parcel building, new panel room, Railway Protection Force building, improvement of rear and front side circulating area, platform shelter at platform no. 1 and air concourse have been completed. The works of lifts, escalators, through roof, finishing of front and rear side station building, improvement of platform shelter at platform no 2&3, overhead tank and underground tank etc. have also been taken up.
- **Gandhinagar Jaipur station:** The works of main entry station building, second entry station building, two level basement, air concourse, through roof launching, provision of platform shelters, improvement of platform surface and improvement of circulating area have been completed. The finishing work has been taken up.
- **Jaipur Junction station:** The works of 6 m wide foot over bridge at Dausa end, second entry side basement, approach road, structural work

of main entry side basement, structural work of air concourse and 8m wide central foot over bridge connecting concourse have been completed. The works of 6m wide foot over bridge at Sikar end, structural work of main entry station building, foot over bridge along the track and roofing &flooring work of central foot over bridge have been taken up.

- **Churu station:** The works of new station building, improvement of platform shelter at platform no. 1 & 2, booking office, waiting room, retiring room, toilet, installation of Coach Indication Board and signages have been completed. The works of lifts and 12 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.

- At **Nathdwara station**, facilities like platform shelter, waiting room, drinking water arrangement, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangement, foot over bridge etc., are available. The works of new station building, 3 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area and platform shelter have been completedin recent years. The work of platform no. 2 has been taken up.

Jharkhand:

- **Bano station:** The works of improvement of station building, lighting, platform shelter, entry & exit gate, approach road, improvement of platform surface, improvement of circulating area, parking and improvement of water booths have been completed. The works of ramp

for existing foot over bridge and amenities for Divyangjan have been taken up.

- **Orga station:** The works of improvement of station building, lighting, platform shelter, entry & exit gate, improvement of platform surface, improvement of circulating area and drinking water booth have been completed. The work of amenities for Divyangjan has been taken up.
- **Bhaga station:** The works of improvement of waiting hall, new waiting hall, entrance porch, ramp, platform shelters, improvement of platform surface, parking, toilets, water booth, booking office and boundary wall have been completed. The works of lifts and amenities for Divyangjan have been taken up.
- **Bokaro Steel City station:** The works of improvement of station building, new waiting hall, entrance porch, improvement of retiring room and dormitory, waiting lounge, toilets, booking office, ramp, improvement of platform surface, improvement of circulating area, parking, water booth and approach road have been completed. The work of escalator has been taken up.
- **Ranchi station:** The structural work of new station building (South side) at second entry, additional platform and structural work of extension of 6 m wide foot over bridge have been completed. The finishing work of new station building and extension of foot over bridge, entrance porch, platform shelters at additional platform, improvement of circulating area,

parking, new 6 m wide foot over bridge, electrical substation, underground water storage tanks and sewage treatment plant have been taken up.

Bhopal division of West Central Railway:

- **Biyavra Rajgarh station:** The works of new station building, entrance porch, improvement of circulating area, parking, waiting hall, toilets, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1 & 2, platform shelter and amenities for Divyangjan have been completed. The works of 12 m wide foot over bridge and lifts have been taken up.
- **Harda station:** The works of new station building, improvement of circulating area, parking, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1 & 2, improvement of waiting hall, toilet, platform shelter, 12 m wide foot over bridge and improvement of amenities for Divyangjan have been completed. The works of lifts and escalators have been taken up.
- **Ruthiyai station:** The works of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area, parking, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1 & 2, platform shelter, toilets, waiting hall, entrance porch, amenities for Divyangjan and 12 m wide foot over bridge have been completed. The work of lifts has been taken up.
- **Sant Hirdaram Nagar station:** The works of new station building, improvement of circulating area, parking, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1 & 2, platform shelter, waiting hall, toilet,

entrance porch, amenities for Divyangjan and improvement of circulating area at second entry have been completed. The work of lifts has been taken up.

- **Bhopal station:** Bhopal station is under Master planning 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.

Other stations of Madhya Pradesh:

- **Indore station:** The works of geotechnical investigation, utility shifting, and new parcel building have been taken up.
- **Jabalpur station:** The work for redevelopment of Jabalpur railway station has been sanctioned and the tendering process has been taken up.
- **Ujjain station:** The works of construction of passenger holding area, 12 m wide foot over bridge and 06 m wide foot over bridges (02 nos.) and utility shifting have been taken up. Further the work of improvement of circulating area have been sanctioned recently.
- **Satna station:** The work of the departure station Building (Front Side), arrival station building (Front Side), departure/arrival station Building (Rear Side), relocation structures for supervisors, Pay and use toilets rear side, have been taken up.

- **Narsinghpur station:** The works of improvement of station building, new entrance porch, 12m wide foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area, parking, waiting hall, platform raising and surfacing of platform no. 1 & 2, platform shelter at platform no. 1 & 2, new toilet blocks and improvement of amenities for Divyangjan have been completed. The works of lifts and escalators have been taken up.

Raigad district of Maharashtra:

- **Panvel station:** The works of new station building, new 12 m wide foot over bridge, 3 m wide foot over bridge at Karjat end, 6 m wide foot over bridge at Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus end, overhead and underground water tank and extension of platform no. 1, 2 & 3 have been completed. The works of new suburban platforms, new long distance platforms, new platform decks, lifts and escalators have been taken up.
- At **Karjat station**, the works of improvement to station building, toilets, waiting rooms, circulating area, parking are sanctioned and recently awarded.
- At **Roha station**, facilities like high level platform, seating arrangement, urinal, lavatory, waiting hall, drinking water arrangement platform shelter, foot over bridge etc. are available. The works of improvement of foot over bridge, approach road, parking, new toilet block, extension of platform shelter at platform number 2 / 3, low height booking counter and

station entry ramp for Divyangjans have been completed in recent years. The works of improvement of platform shelter at platform no. 1 has been taken up. The works of improvement of platform surface and station building are sanctioned.

- At **Pen station**, facilities like platform shelter, waiting hall, drinking water arrangement, high level platform, foot over bridge etc. are available. The work of new Passenger Reservation System has been completed. The works of improvement of platform shelter and parking have been taken up. The works of new 6 m wide foot over bridge, 2 no. lifts, new toilet block and improvement of platform surface are sanctioned.

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, 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.

- **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 substation 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 side, new air concourse, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 8 and new platform shelters have been taken up.
- **Shegaon station:** The works of new platform shelters, improvement of station building, improvement of platform surface and new 12 m wide foot over bridge have been completed. The works of new booking office, improvement of circulating area, parking, station illumination, lifts and escalator for 12 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.

Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha:

- At **Kotpar Road station**, facilities like platform shelter, waiting hall, drinking water arrangement, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangement, foot over bridge etc., are available. The works of improvement of approach road, station building and foot over bridge have been completed in

recent years. The works of raising of platform to high level and amenities for Divyangjan have been sanctioned.

- At **Charamula Kusumi station,** facilities like waiting hall, platform shelter, lavatory, urinal, sitting arrangement, foot over bridge, water booths, public announcement system etc., are available. The work of raising of platform is sanctioned.
- At **Ambagaon station,** facilities like waiting hall, platform shelters, lavatories, urinals, sitting arrangements, foot over bridge, water booths, public announcement system etc., are available. The work of raising of platform is sanctioned.

Other stations of Odisha:

- **Bhubaneswar station:** The works of new station building at West and East side, 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.
- **Cuttack station:** The works of new station building at second entry, structural work of new station building at main entry and improvement of platform surface have been completed. The works of air concourse, improvement of circulating area, foot over bridge, platform shelters, finishing works of new station building at main entry, lifts and escalators have been taken up.

- **Puri station:** The structural works of new station building and platform shelters have been completed. The works of improvement of platform surface, improvement of circulating area, finishing works of new station building, lifts and escalators have been taken up.
- **Mancheswar station:** The works of extension of station building, improvement of circulating area, approach road, booking office, platform shelters and toilet have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, skywalk connecting extended station building and lifts have been taken up.
- **Lingaraj Temple Road station:** The works of improvement of platform surface, platform shelters and toilet have been completed. The works of extension and improvement of station building, 12m wide foot over bridge, lifts, installation of Train Indication Board and Coach Indication Board have been taken up.

Uttar Pradesh:

- **Meerut City Junction station:** The work of geotechnical investigation has been completed. The works of improvement of existing station building and relocation of structure have been taken up.
- **Shahjahanpur station:** The works of improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1 & 2/3, platform shelter and improvement of station building at main entry have been completed. The finishing work of

station building at second entry, improvement of circulating area and 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 12m wide foot over bridge have been completed. The work of installation of lift has been taken up.

The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
Rajasthan	85	Abu Road, Ajmer, Alwar, Anupgarh, AsalpurJobner,

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
		Balotra, Bandikui, Baran, Barmer, Bayana, Beawar, Bharatpur, Bhawani Mandi, Bhilwara, Bijainagar, Bikaner, Bundi, Chanderiya, Chhabra Gugor, Chittorgarh Jn., Churu, Dakaniya Talav, Dausa, Deeg, Degana, Deshnoke, Dholpur, Didwana, Dungarpur, Falna, Fatehnagar, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Gandhinagar Jaipur, Gangapur City, Gogameri, Gotan, Govind Garh, Hanumangarh, Hindaun City, Jaipur Jn, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jawai Bandh, Jhalawar City, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kapasan, Khairthal, Kherli, Kota Jn, Lalgarh Jn, Mandal Garh, MandawarMahwa Road, Marwar Bhinmal, Marwar Jn, Mavli Jn, Merta Road Jn, Nagaur, Naraina, Nim ka Thana, Nokha, Pali Marwar, Phalodi Jn, Phulera Jn, Pindwara, Rai singhnagar, Rajgarh, Ramdevra, Ramganj Mandi Jn, Ranapratapnagar, Rani, Ratangarh Jn, Ren, Ringas, Sadulpur, Sanganer, Sawai Madhopur, Shri Mahaveerji, Sikar, Sojat Road, Somesar, Sri ganganagar, Sujangarh, Suratgarh, Udaipur City
Jharkhand	57	Balsiring, Bano, Barajamda Jn, Barkakana, Basukinath, Bhaga, Bokaro Steel City, Chaibasa, Chakradharpur, Chandil, Chandrapura, Daltonganj, Dangoaposi, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, Gamharia, Gangaghat, Garhwa Road, Garhwa Town, Ghatsila, Giridih, Godda, Govindpur Road, Haidar Nagar, Hatia, Hazaribagh Road, Jamtara, Japla, Jasidih Jn, Katrasgarh, Koderma Jn, Kumardubi, Latehar, Lohardaga, Madhupur Jn, Manoharpur, Muhammad Ganj, Muri Jn, N.S.C.B. Jn Gomoh, Nagar Untari, Namkom, Orga, Pakur, Parasnath, Piska, Rajkharswan, Rajmahal, Ramgarh Cantt, Ranchi Jn, Sahibganj, Sankarpur, Silli, Sini, Tatanagar, Tatisilwai, Vidyasagar
Madhya Pradesh	80	Akodia, Amla, Anuppur, Ashoknagar, Balaghat, Banapura, Bargawan, Beohari, Berchha, Betul, Bhind,

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
		Bhopal, Bijuri, Bina, BiyavraRajgarh, Chhindwara, Dabra, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Gadarwara, Ganjbasoda, Ghoradongri, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Harpalpur, Indore Jn, Itarsi Jn, Jabalpur, Junnor Deo, Kareli, Katni Jn, Katni Murwara, Katni South, Khachrod, Khajuraho Jn, Khandwa, Khirkiya, Laxmi Bai Nagar, Maihar, Maksi Jn, Mandla Fort, Mandsor, MCS Chhatarpur, Meghnagar, Morena, Multai, Nagda Jn, Nainpur Jn, Narmadapuram, Narsinghpur, Nepanagar, Nimuch, Orchha, Pandhurna, Pipariya, Ratlam, Rewa, Ruthiyai, Sanchi, Sant Hirdaram Nagar, Satna, Saugor, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shamgarh, Sheopur Kalan, Shivpuri, Shridham, Shujalpur, Sihora Road, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, Vikramgarh Alot
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,

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
		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
Odisha	59	Angul, Badampahar, Balangir, Baleshwar, Balugaon, Barbil, Bargarh Road, Baripada, Barpali, Belpahar, Betnoti, Bhadrak, Bhawanipatna, Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar New, Bimlagarh, Brahmapur, Brajrajnagar, Chatrapur, Cuttack, Damanjodi, Dhenkanal, Gunupur, Harishanker Road, Himgir, Hirakud, JajpurKeonjhar Road, Jaleswar, Jaroli, Jeypore, Jharsuguda Jn, Jharsuguda Road, Kantabanji, Kendujhargarh, Kesinga, Khariar Road, Khurda Road Jn, Koraput Jn, Lingaraj Temple Road, Mancheswar, Meramandali, Muniguda, Panposh, Paradeep, Parlakhemundi, Puri, Raghunathpur, Rairakhol, Rairangpur, Rajgangpur, Rayagada, Rourkela, Sakhi Gopal, Sambalpur, Sambalpur city, Soro, Talcher, Talcher Road, Titlagarh Jn.
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,

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
		ChandauliMajhwar, Chandausi, Chilbila, Chitrakutdhamkarwi, Chopan, Chunar Jn., Daliganj, Darshannagar, Deoria Sadar, Dhampur, Dildarnagar, Etawah Jn., Farrukhabad, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Gajraula, Garhmuktesar, Gauriganj, Ghatampur, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur City, Gola Gokarnath, Gomtinagar, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Govardhan, Govindpuri, Gursahaiganj, Haidergarh, Hapur, Hardoi, Hathras City, Idgah Agra Jn, Izzatnagar, Janghai Jn, Jaunpur City, Jaunpur Jn, Kannauj, Kanpur Anwarganj, Kanpur Bridge Left Bank, Kanpur Central, Kaptanganj Jn, Kasganj Jn, Kashi, Khalilabad, Khorason road, Khurja Jn., Kosi Kalan, Kunda Harnamganj, Lakhimpur, Lalganj, Lalitpur Jn, Lambhua, Lohta, Lucknow (Charbagh) NR, Lucknow city, Lucknow Jn. (NER), Maa Belha Devi Pratapgarh Junction, Maghar, Maharaja Bijli Pasi, Mahoba Jn, Mailani Jn, Mainpuri Jn, Malhaur, Manak Nagar, Manikpur Jn, Mariahu, Mathura Jn, Mau Jn, Meerut City Jn, Mirzapur, Modinagar, 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

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways including provision of passenger amenities such as waiting hall, foot over bridge, lift, escalator, passenger information system, waiting room, parking, circulating area, approach road 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.

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 of stations into city centres envisages enhanced economic activities at and around the stations apart from improved travel experience. Further, development/upgradation of railway stations has a positive impact on tourism in the surrounding areas.

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

Escalators and lifts at railway stations are provided as per extant policy depending upon techno-economic feasibility and inter-se priority of the stations. So far, 1,794 escalators at 443 railway stations and 2,159 lifts at 791 railway stations have been provided over Indian Railways.

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.

Rajasthan is covered under the jurisdiction of five railway zones, namely, Northern Railway, North Central Railway, North Western Railway, Western Railway and West Central Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 5,642 crore has been made for the financial year 2026–27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 1,696 crore has been incurred so far.

Jharkhand is covered under the jurisdiction of three railway zones, namely, Eastern Railway, East Central Railway and South Eastern Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,199 crore has been made for the financial year 2026–27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 526 crore has been incurred so far.

Madhya Pradesh is covered under the jurisdiction of seven railway zones, namely, Central Railway, East Central Railway, North Central Railway, South Central Railway, South East Central Railway, Western Railway and West Central Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 5,285 crore has been made for the financial year 2026–27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 2,318 crore has been incurred so far.

Maharashtra is covered under the jurisdiction of four railway zones, namely, Central Railway, South Central Railway, South East Central Railway and Western Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 3,543 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.

Odisha is covered under the jurisdiction of three railway zones, namely, East Coast Railway, South Eastern Railway and South East Central Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,517 crore has been made for the financial year 2026–27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 670 crore has been incurred so far.

Uttar Pradesh is covered under the jurisdiction of five railway zones, namely, East Central Railway, Northern Railway, North Central 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.

भारतनेट कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ब्रॉडबैंड मिशन 2.0

*__154. श्री भोजराज नाग:__

__श्री मनोज तिवारी:__

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

(क) विगत एक वर्ष के दौरान संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ब्रॉडबैंड मिशन 2.0 के अंतर्गत देशभर में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अब तक ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी से जुड़ी ग्राम पंचायतों और गांवों की संख्या का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ के कांकेर, बालोड, कोंडागांव और धमतरी जिलों के संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देश के ग्रामीण, दूरस्थ, वन क्षेत्रों और वंचित क्षेत्रों में विशेष रूप से उक्त चार जिलों और ओडिशा में विशेष रूप से क्योंझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और जलगांव सहित महाराष्ट्र में हाई-स्पीड ब्रॉडबैंड अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने/बढ़ाने और डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए विशिष्ट उपायों/विशेष योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) विद्यालयों, स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं, पंचायत कार्यालयों और अन्य सार्वजनिक संस्थानों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है; और

(ङ) डिजिटल इंडिया और विकसित भारत, 2047 के विज़न को बढ़ावा देते हुए सार्वभौमिक और सार्थक ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार की रूपरेखा क्या है और ओडिशा विशेषकर क्योंझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए इससे क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है?

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

(क), (घ) और (ङ) मोबाइल टावर संस्थापना स्कीमों, सबमरीन ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल परियोजनाओं और संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को डिजिटल भारत निधि से सार्वभौमिक और सार्थक ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए वित्तपोषित किया गया है जिसका उद्देश्य विकसित भारत की परिकल्पना को साकार करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि डिजिटल इंडिया का लाभ देश भर के ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों तक पहुंचे जिसमें ओडिशा राज्य और क्योंझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र शामिल हैं।

संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम के तहत, देश भर में लगभग 2.65 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) और मांग के आधार पर लगभग 3.8 लाख बिना ग्राम पंचायतों वाले गांवों में ऑप्टिकल फाइबर कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम में देश भर में फैले 1.50 करोड़ ग्रामीण फाइबर कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रोत्साहन राशि का भी प्रावधान है।

यह कार्यक्रम देश भर में दो मॉडलों में लागू किया गया है:

(i) बीएसएनएल आधारित मॉडल, जो 21 राज्यों और 5 संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) में 1,67,727 ग्राम पंचायतों को कवर करता है; तथा

(ii) राज्य आधारित मॉडल, जिसमें 7 राज्यों में 97,336 ग्राम पंचायतों को कवर किया गया है।

बीएसएनएल ने परियोजना प्रबंधन एजेंसी के रूप में 21 राज्यों और 5 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कवर करते हुए 18 पैकेजों के लिए कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के साथ करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। जून 2026 तक, कार्यक्रम के तहत कुल 43,908 किलोमीटर ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाई जा चुकी है और 13,494 ग्राम पंचायतों को अपग्रेड किया गया है। संबंधित ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया हैं।

राष्ट्रीय ब्रॉडबैंड मिशन 2.0 को सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 17.1.2025 को लॉन्च किया गया था और यह दिनांक 1.4.2025 से प्रभावी है। इस मिशन का उद्देश्य डिजिटल संचार अवसंरचना के तीव्र विस्तार को गति देना, डिजिटल और सामाजिक-आर्थिक अंतर को पाटना और देश भर में सभी के लिए हाई-स्पीड ब्रॉडबैंड और सार्थक कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्चित करना है।

पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान, मिशन के मुख्य घटकों के तहत प्रगति इस प्रकार है:

(i) दिनांक 31.3.2026 तक राष्ट्रीय औसत फिक्स्ड ब्रॉडबैंड डाउनलोड स्पीड 60.85 एमबीपीएस तक पहुंच गई है।

(ii) वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान प्रति 100 जनसंख्या पर ग्रामीण इंटरनेट उपभोक्ताओं की संख्या 45.03 से बढ़कर 48.31 हो गई है।

(iii) दिनांक 31.3.2026 तक एंकर संस्थानों (स्कूलों, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों, आंगनवाड़ियों और पंचायत कार्यालयों) के लिए ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी 21,82,312 कनेक्शन तक पहुंच गई है।

(iv) मार्गाधिकार आवेदनों को निपटाने में लगने वाले समय का राष्ट्रीय औसत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 80.63 दिनों से घटकर वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में 35.62 दिन हो गया है।

(v) वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान मोबाइल टावरों में सतत ऊर्जा का उपयोग 8% से बढ़कर 11.44% हो गया है।

(vi) वर्तमान में, सभी 36 राज्य और संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र मार्गाधिकार आवेदनों के लिए केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर लाइव हैं, जो ऐसे आवेदनों के उत्तर में अनुमति प्रदान करने और इस प्रक्रिया के लिए एक समान डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म को राष्ट्रव्यापी रूप से अपनाने का प्रतीक है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार ने संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम सहित भारतनेट परियोजना और 12 मोबाइल टावर स्थापना स्कीमों को अनुमोदन दिया है जिसमें 4जी सेचुरेशन परियोजना और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों, आकांक्षी जिलों, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों और द्वीप क्षेत्रों के लिए स्कीमें शामिल हैं जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में ग्रामीण, दूरस्थ, वन और सेवा से वंचित क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार सेवाओं की डिलीवरी के लिए हाई-स्पीड ब्रॉडबैंड अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करना और डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार करना है।

छत्तीसगढ़ (कांकेर, बालोद, कोंडागांव और धमतरी जिलों सहित), ओडिशा (क्योंझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित, जो क्योंझर और मयूरभंज जिलों में आते हैं) और महाराष्ट्र (जलगांव जिले सहित) में भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत जोड़ी गई ग्राम पंचायतों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। इन क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल भारत निधि द्वारा वित्तपोषित 4जी मोबाइल टावरों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) के तहत बिछाई गई ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल (ओएफसी) और ग्राम पंचायतों के उन्नयन का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ग्राम पंचायत (कार्यक्षेत्र)	एबीपी के तहत बिछाई गई ओएफसी (किमी)	एबीपी के तहत अपग्रेड की गई ग्राम पंचायतें
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप	72	42	62

	समूह			
2	बिहार	8,405	1,788	1,200
3	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3,615	4,119	739
4	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,299	930	295
5	कर्नाटक	6,090	784	344
6	मध्य प्रदेश	22,858	10,917	1,728
7	पुडुचेरी	109	382	109
8	पंजाब	13,337	3,949	3,069
9	उत्तर प्रदेश	59,290	13,292	4,010
10	उत्तराखंड	7,937	7,222	1,507
11	अन्य राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1,39,051	483	431
कुल		**2,65,063**	**43,908**	**13,494**

विवरण-II

छत्तीसगढ़ (कांकेर, बालोद, कोंडागांव और धमतरी जिलों सहित), ओडिशा (क्योंझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित, जो क्योंझर और मयूरभंज जिलों में आते हैं) और महाराष्ट्र (जलगांव जिले सहित) राज्य में भारतनेट परियोजना के तहत जोड़ी गई ग्राम पंचायतों का ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	जिला	भारतनेट के तहत जोड़ी गई ग्राम पंचायतें
1	छत्तीसगढ़	सभी जिले	9,695
1क		कांकेर	392
1ख		बालोद	405
1ग		कोंडागांव	251
1घ		धमतरी	317
2	ओडिशा	सभी जिले	6,785
2क		क्योंझर	297
2ख		मयूरभंज	401
3	महाराष्ट्र	सभी जिले	24,575
3क		जलगांव	1,110

विवरण-III

छत्तीसगढ़ (कांकेर, बालोद, कोंडागांव और धमतरी जिलों सहित), ओडिशा (क्योंझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित, जो क्योंझर और मयूरभंज जिलों में पड़ता है) और महाराष्ट्र (जलगांव जिले सहित) राज्यों में डिजिटल भारत निधि द्वारा वित्तपोषित 4जी मोबाइल टावरों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	योजनाबद्ध गांव/स्थान	कवर किए गए गांव/स्थान	योजनाबद्ध टावर	ऑन एयर किए गए टावर
1	छत्तीसगढ़	सभी जिले	3,168	1,967	2,854	1,757
1क		बालोद	20	19	19	18
1ख		धमतरी	68	64	59	55
1ग		कांकेर	349	244	337	232
1घ		कोंडागांव	161	144	152	137
2	ओडिशा	सभी जिले	7,275	5,483	5,238	3,726
2क		क्योंझर	152	66	132	53
2ख		मयूरभंज	212	156	131	84
3	महाराष्ट्र	सभी जिले	4,545	3,405	3,841	2,821
3क		जलगांव	95	87	88	81

ZONE-WISE INSTALLATION OF KAVACH

***155. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:**

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of the indigenous Kavach Automatic Train Protection System across the railway network;

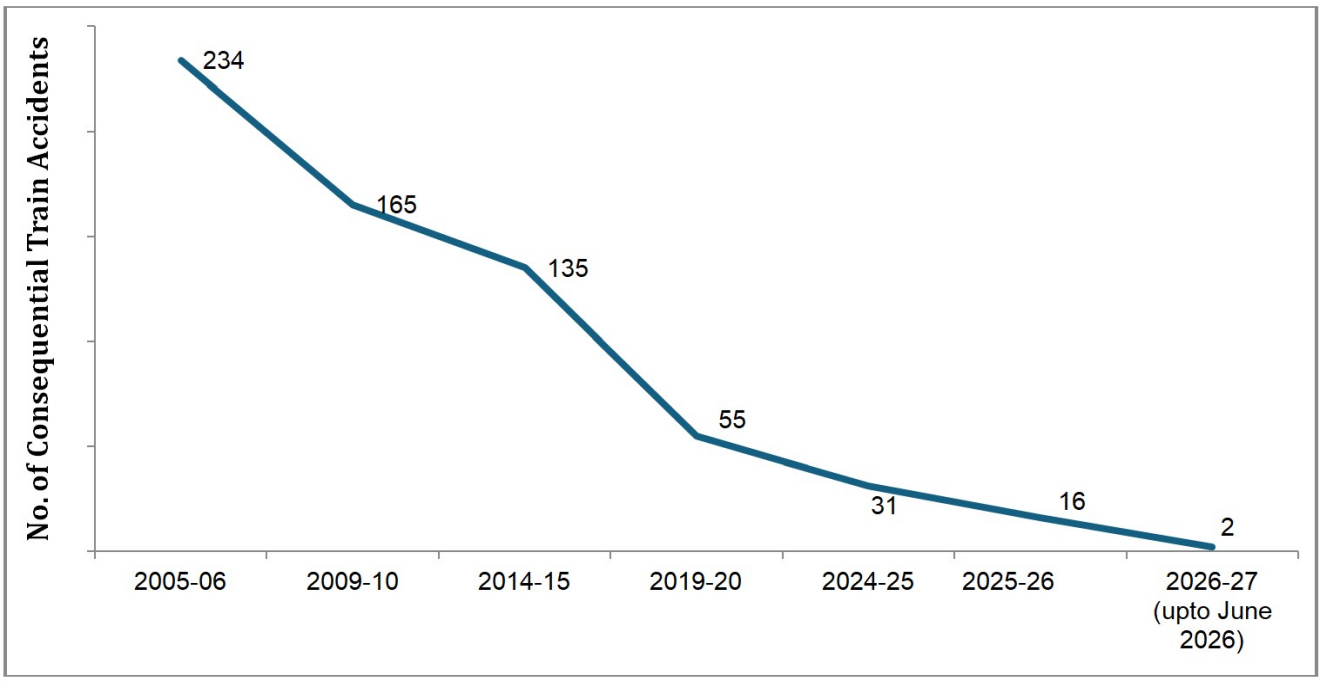
(b) the total route in kilometres covered under Kavach during the year 2025-26;

(c) the details of pending installations of Kavach System in trains, zone-wise particularly Southern Railway; and

(d) the timeline fixed for extending Kavach to all high-density and accident-prone railway routes in the country?

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.

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

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

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

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:	In 2025-26:	92%

		2,548 Nos.	208 Nos.	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	More than 21 times

Kavach Implementation

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 OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Ver.4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.

9. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 2,569 Route Kilometres as on 20.07.26, 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 - Vadodra - Virar section	1,327
ii	Vadodara – Ahmedabad section	96
(2)	**Delhi – Howrah route: 1,146 Rkm**	
i.	Chipyana - Tundla - Kanpur - Subedarganj section	563
ii.	Kanpur – Lucknow section	71
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

10. In addition, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 21,858 RKM covering all GQ,GD,HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways including sections (Gudur – Chennai Central – Arakkonaum – Renigunta, Arakkonaum – Jolarpettai, Shoranur – Ernakulam sections) passing through Southern Railway.

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	11,253 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1,668 Nos.
iii	Station Data Centre	988 station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	7,726 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	6,153 Nos.

12. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 7,327 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. 3,874 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2026-27 is Rs. 2066 Crores. Kavach work is going at good pace in the entire country. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER DIGITAL BHARAT NIDHI IN TAMIL NADU

***156. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:**

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

(a) the details of projects sanctioned under the Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) in Tamil Nadu since its inception including the number of mobile towers approved, installed and made operational, district-wise including Arani Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total funds allocated, released and utilised under DBN for improving mobile and broadband connectivity in Tamil Nadu during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) whether any rural, remote and tribal habitations in Tamil Nadu continue to remain without reliable 4G mobile connectivity despite the implementation of DBN projects and if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the Government of Tamil Nadu for additional DBN-supported telecom infrastructure projects and if so, the details and present status of such proposals; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to accelerate the implementation of DBN projects in Tamil Nadu and the timeline for ensuring universal mobile connectivity in the State?

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

(a) and (b) 4G Saturation Scheme and the BharatNet Project, including the Amended BharatNet Programme, have been sanctioned for the State of Tamil Nadu from Digital Bharat Nidhi. Details of number of mobile towers planned and commissioned, district-wise of the State of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. ₹1,363.39 crore have been disbursed from Digital Bharat Nidhi for improving mobile and broadband connectivity in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last five financial years. Financial year-wise details are as under:

Financial year	**Fund disbursed (in crore ₹)**
2021-22	74.21
2022-23	103.72
2023-24	573.40
2024-25	336.82
2025-26	275.23
Total	1,363.39

(c) As per data maintained by the Registrar General of India, there are 16,488 villages in the State of Tamil Nadu and 16,447 villages are having 4G connectivity. District-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement- II**.

(d) The BharatNet Project has been approved for provision for broadband connectivity in a phased manner to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country,

including in the State of Tamil Nadu. Further, the Government has approved the Amended BharatNet Programme (ABP) under a design, built, operate and maintain model for upgrade of existing network created under Phases I and II of the BharatNet Project and to create incremental network for new GPs, and for non-GP villages on demand basis, its operation and maintenance and provision of 1.5 crore fibre-based internet connections. The Government of India has approved the proposal of the Government of Tamil Nadu for utilisation of BharatNet network under Amended BharatNet Programme in the State and has shared the agreement for the same with the State Government.

(e) As on 30.6.2026, 11,118 GPs had been connected in the State of Tamil Nadu under BharatNet Project. Further, the 4G Saturation Project has been approved for provision of 4G mobile services in uncovered villages located in remote and difficult areas of the country, including in the State of Tamil Nadu. As on 30.6.2026, 257 mobile towers have been commissioned in the State of Tamil Nadu, covering 308 villages.

STATEMENT- I

District-wise details of mobile towers planned and commissioned under Digital Bharat Nidhi in the State of Tamil Nadu

S. No.	District	Towers planned	Towers commissioned	Villages planned	Villages covered
1	Chengalpattu	1	0	1	0
2	Coimbatore	9	2	20	4
3	Dharmapuri	14	11	22	19

4	Dindigul	39	12	43	13
5	Erode	15	9	15	9
6	Kallakurichi	34	32	35	33
7	Kancheepuram	15	0	15	0
8	Kanyakumari	17	17	17	17
9	Karur	2	2	2	2
10	Krishnagiri	20	8	22	10
11	Madurai	13	13	14	14
12	Namakkal	32	26	35	27
13	Salem	28	28	39	39
14	Sivaganga	5	5	5	5
15	Tenkasi	3	3	3	3
16	Thanjavur	2	2	2	2
17	The Nilgiris	7	4	46	21
18	Theni	4	3	4	3
19	Thiruvallur	23	19	23	19
20	Thoothukkudi	2	2	2	2
21	Tiruchirappalli	7	7	7	7
22	Tirunelveli	8	8	8	8
23	Tirupathur	8	3	13	7
24	Tiruppur	1	1	1	1
25	Tiruvannamalai	28	28	32	31
26	Vellore	12	11	12	11
27	Viluppuram	7	1	7	1
Total		**356**	**257**	**445**	**308**

STATEMENT- II

District-wise details of 4G connectivity in the State of Tamil Nadu

S. No.	District	Total number of villages (as per RGI data of 2019)	Number of villages with 4G connectivity
1	Ariyalur	214	214
2	Chengalpattu	601	601
3	Coimbatore	256	254
4	Cuddalore	843	843

S. No.	District	Total number of villages (as per RGI data of 2019)	Number of villages with 4G connectivity
5	Dharmapuri	487	478
6	Dindigul	370	370
7	Erode	306	306
8	Kallakurichi	582	577
9	Kancheepuram	436	436
10	Kanniyakumari	115	115
11	Karur	175	175
12	Krishnagiri	661	657
13	Madurai	592	591
14	Nagapattinam	494	494
15	Namakkal	427	427
16	Perambalur	159	159
17	Pudukkottai	756	756
18	Ramanathapuram	398	398
19	Ranipet	316	316
20	Salem	616	609
21	Sivaganga	539	538
22	Tenkasi	229	228
23	Thanjavur	810	810
24	The Nilgiris	41	41
25	Theni	101	99
26	Thiruvallur	716	716
27	Thiruvarur	546	546
28	Thoothukkudi	450	450
29	Tiruchirappalli	469	468
30	Tirunelveli	284	284
31	Tirupathur	226	225
32	Tiruppur	309	308
33	Tiruvannamalai	1110	1107
34	Vellore	340	338
35	Viluppuram	921	920
36	Virudhunagar	593	593
Total		**16,488**	**16,447**

पवन ऊर्जा संबंधी क्षमता

***157. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:**

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

(क) देश में पवन ऊर्जा से संबंधित अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त क्षमता के अधिष्ठापन की गति बहुत धीमी रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस क्षमता के अधिष्ठापन का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या देशभर में नई हाइब्रिड पवन और सौर परियोजना स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में कुल मिलाकर स्थापित पवन ऊर्जा क्षमता 57443.39 मेगावाट है। स्थापित पवन ऊर्जा क्षमता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, पवन क्षमता में वृद्धि इस प्रकार है;

क्र. सं.	वित्त वर्ष	देश में वार्षिक पवन क्षमता वृद्धि (मेगावाट)
1	2021-22	1110.52
2	2022-23	2275.55
3	2023-24	3253.38
4	2024-25	4151.31
5	2025-26	6057.02

उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों से यह देखा जा सकता है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पवन ऊर्जा क्षमता की स्थापना की गति में वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, 6.05 गीगावॉट की रिकॉर्ड पवन क्षमता स्थापित की गई थी, जो देश में पवन ऊर्जा क्षेत्र की स्थापना के बाद से

सबसे अधिक वार्षिक पवन क्षमता वृद्धि है। इसके अलावा, पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में स्थापित पवन विद्युत क्षमता का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारत में कई राज्यों में हाइब्रिड नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं, विशेष रूप से पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड परियोजनाओं के विकास की महत्वपूर्ण संभाव्यता है। देश की सौर और पवन क्षमता क्रमशः 3443.37 गीगावॉट और 1163.85 गीगावॉट है। सौर और पवन संभाव्यता का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय पवन ऊर्जा संस्थान (NIWE) ने एक राष्ट्रीय पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड संसाधन मानचित्र विकसित किया है और इसे पब्लिक डोमेन में जारी किया गया है. मानचित्र को नीवे की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड किया गया है जिससे संभावित डेवलपर्स को कुशल और आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड परियोजनाओं के लिए तकनीकी रूप से उपयुक्त स्थानों की पहचान करने में मदद मिलती है।

विवरण-I

स्थापित पवन ऊर्जा क्षमता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य	**दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार कुल पवन ऊर्जा क्षमता (मेगावाट)**
गुजरात	16086.655
तमिलनाडु	12273.685
कर्नाटक	8896.34
महाराष्ट्र	6318.71
राजस्थान	5516.045
आंध्र प्रदेश	4461.58
मध्य प्रदेश	3686.45
तेलंगाना	128.1
केरल	71.525
अन्य	4.3
कुल	**57443.39**

विवरण-II

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में स्थापित पवन विद्युत क्षमता का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य	वित्त वर्ष				
	2021-22	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	0	280.5	38.63
गुजरात	647.4	769.7	1743.8	954.76	2964.775
कर्नाटक	192.3	164.05	724.66	1331.485	1379.04
केरल	0	0	1	7.775	0.25
मध्य प्रदेश	0	324.4	0	350.86	484
महाराष्ट्र	12.5	0	195.15	76.63	642.60
राजस्थान	0	866.6	2.4	12.925	140.4
तमिलनाडु	258.325	150.8	586.375	1136.375	407.32
कुल	**1110.525**	**2275.55**	**3253.385**	**4151.31**	**6057.02**

विवरण-III

देश की सौर और पवन संभाव्यता का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पवन विद्युत (मेगावाट) @ 150 मीटर	सौर (मेगावाट)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	123336	299312.12
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	246	467.52
3	असम	459	19173.13
4	बिहार	4023	32991.49
5	छत्तीसगढ	2749	126484.29
6	गोवा	14	6752.35
7	गुजरात	180790	243219.9
8	हरियाणा	593	6468.11
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	239	21501.61
10	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	0	8588.94
11	झारखंड	16	51831.29
12	कर्नाटक	169251	223278.99
13	केरलम्	2621	12404.71
14	लद्दाख	1	8556.64
15	मध्य प्रदेश	55423	318972.16

16	महाराष्ट्र	173868	486678.68
17	मणिपुर	0	2293.92
18	मेघालय	55	14674.1
19	मिजोरम	0	612.21
20	नगालैंड	0	190.96
21	उड़ीसा	12129	139474.33
22	पंजाब	428	9210.19
23	राजस्थान	284250	828781.44
24	सिक्किम	0	254.46
25	तमिलनाडु	95107	204765.06
26	तेलंगाना	54717	140451.26
27	त्रिपुरा	0	9105.85
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	510	97842.99
29	उत्तराखंड	49	4436.24
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	1281	22742.39
31	अंडमान और निकोबार	1245	590.22
32	चंडीगढ़	0	22.42
33	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	17	498.31
34	दिल्ली	0	550.22
35	लक्षद्वीप	31	0
36	पुदुचेरी	408	195.9
37	अन्य	0	0
	कुल	**1163856**	**3343374.4**

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विकास कोष

***158. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर :**

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

(क) देशभर में विशेषकर संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विकास कोष (ईडीएफ) के अंतर्गत कितने स्टार्ट-अप्स को सहायता प्रदान की गई है और इससे संबद्ध धनराशि कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त स्टार्ट-अप्स को संवितरित की गई धनराशि का क्षेत्रक-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर पंजीकृत हैं;

(ग) स्टार्ट-अप्स के चयन और उनकी प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव के किसी स्टार्ट-अप को इस कोष से लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित उभरते क्षेत्रों को उक्त कोष के अंतर्गत सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए 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 (ड.) भारत के इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी क्षेत्र में हाल के वर्षों में एक उल्लेखनीय परिवर्तन देखा है, जो बहुत सी सरकारी पहलों और उद्योग सुधारों से प्रेरित है। देश इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रणाली डिजाइन और विनिर्माण के लिए एक वैश्विक केंद्र के रूप में तेजी से उभरकर सामने आ रहा है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विकास निधि (ईडीएफ) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रणाली डिजाइन और विनिर्माण (ईएसडीएम) के क्षेत्र में बाजार संचालित नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार की इन पहलों में से एक थी।

ईडीएफ की स्थापना फंड ऑफ फंड्स के रूप में की गई थी, जिसे पेशेवर रूप से प्रबंधित डॉटर फंड में निवेश करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया था, जो सेबी के साथ पंजीकृत वेंचर फंड हैं। इन डॉटर फंडों ने ईएसडीएम और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) के क्षेत्र में नई प्रौद्यागिकियों का विकास करने वाले स्टार्टअप्स और कंपनियों को जोखिम पूंजी प्रदान की। ऐसा करके, ईडीएफ ने एक ऐसे आत्मनिर्भर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई जो देश में नवाचार, उत्पाद डिजाइन और बौद्धिक संपदा निर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करता है।

ईडीएफ के डॉटर फंड द्वारा निवेश के लिए स्टार्टअप्स का चयन विभिन्न मापदंडों के आधार पर किया गया था, जिसमें उनकी नवाचार क्षमता, स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और आईपी

निर्माण क्षमता, संस्थापक टीम की तकनीकी क्षमता के साथ-साथ एक स्केलेबल और व्यावसायिक रूप से व्यवहार्य व्यवसाय मॉडल शामिल था।

कैनबैंक वेंचर कैपिटल फंड्स लिमिटेड (सीवीसीएफएल) इसका फंड मैनेजर है और इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ईडीएफ का एंकर निवेशक है। 30.06.2026 तक, ईडीएफ ने आठ डॉटर फंड्स में 257.77 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश किया है, जिससे 128 कंपनियों/स्टार्टअप में 1335.77 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश किया गया है। ईडीएफ के तहत डॉटर फंड के निवेश का क्षेत्रवार और स्थानवार विवरण, इस प्रकार है:

क्र. सं.	**निवेशकर्ता कंपनियों का पंजीकृत स्थान**		**डॉटर फंड द्वारा निवेश की गई कंपनियों की संख्या**	**क्षेत्र**		**डॉटर फंड द्वारा निवेश की गई कुल राशि (₹ करोड़)**
	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	**शहर**		**ईएसडीएम**	**आईटी**	
1	कर्नाटक	बैंगलोर	89	56	33	854.54
		बेलगावी	1	1	0	
2	तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	7	3	4	129.97
3	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	4	2	2	142.48
		पुणे	4	2	2	
4	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई	5	2	3	62.24
5	दिल्ली	दिल्ली	6	3	3	99.2
6	केरल	कोचीन	5	3	2	13.30
		त्रिवेंद्रम	1	1	0	
7	हरियाणा	गुड़गांव	2	1	1	23.87
		फरीदाबाद	1	1	0	
8	राजस्थान	जयपुर	1	1	0	7.5
9	पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकाता	1	1	0	0.75
10	उत्तर प्रदेश	नोएडा	1	0	1	1.85
कुल			**128**	**77**	**51**	**1335.77**

ईडीएफ का फंड मैनेजर डॉटर फंड के प्रदर्शन की निगरानी करता है। इसके बदले में डॉटर फंड प्रचालन दक्षता, बाजार वृद्धि, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास आदि के नियमित मूल्यांकन के माध्यम से निवेशित कंपनियों की प्रगति की निगरानी करते हैं।

ईडीएफ की कुछ मुख्य उपलब्धियां इस प्रकार हैं:

- डॉटर फंड्स ने बाजार से ~5X फंड जुटाने के लिए ईडीएफ निवेश का लाभ उठाया।
- समर्थित स्टार्टअप्स द्वारा जुटाई गई कुल धनराशि ~ ₹ 22,553.82 करोड़
- निवेशित स्टार्टअप्स द्वारा सृजित/अधिग्रहीत आईपी की संख्या - 373

ईडीएफ एक क्लोज एंडेड फंड है, जिसने फरवरी, 2024 में अपना निवेश चरण पूरा कर लिया है और वर्तमान में यह विनिवेश चरण में है।

भारतीय अक्षय ऊर्जा विकास संस्था लिमिटेड में रिक्त पद

***159. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:**

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

(क) भारतीय भारतीय अक्षय ऊर्जा विकास संस्था लिमिटेड (आईआरईडीए) में समूह क, ख, ग और घ के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत, भरे गए और रिक्त पदों का समूह-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त एजेंसी में अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) के लिए निर्धारित आरक्षण मानकों के अनुसार वर्तमान में भरे गए पदों, रिक्त और बैकलॉग पदों का समूह-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस एजेंसी में स्वीकृत पदों, कार्यरत कर्मचारियों, आरक्षित पदों और भरे हुए पदों का समूह-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणियों के रिक्त और बैकलॉग पदों को भरने के लिए विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान चलाए गए विशेष भर्ती अभियानों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) आरक्षण नीति का पूर्ण अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या समयबद्ध कार्य-योजना बनाई गई है?

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

(क) भारतीय अक्षय ऊर्जा विकास संस्था (इरेडा), एक केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यम (सीपीएसई) होने के नाते, लोक उद्यम विभाग (डीपीई) के दिशा-निर्देशों के तहत निर्धारित कर्मचारी वर्गीकरण का पालन करता है। तदनुसार, कर्मचारियों को कार्यकारी (E-0 से E-9 स्तर), गैर-संघीकृत पर्यवेक्षकों (S-1 और S-2 स्तर) और गैर-कार्यकारी (NE-1 से NE-7 (चयन ग्रेड (एसजी) स्तर) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इरेडा में, E-1 से E-9 स्तर को समूह-क, E-0 स्तर को समूह-ख, NE-3 से NE-7 (चयन ग्रेड) एवं S-1 से S-2 स्तर को समूह-ग, NE-1 और NE-2 स्तर को समूह-घ के तहत वर्गीकृत किया गया है। इरेडा में समूह क, ख, ग और घ के तहत स्वीकृत, भरे हुए और रिक्त पदों का समूह-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग (DoPT) के दिनांक 02.07.1997 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन (OM) संख्या 36012/2/96-Estt.(Res) के अनुसार, इरेडा पद-आधारित आरक्षण रोस्टर रखता है। साथ ही, खुली प्रतिस्पर्धा के माध्यम से पूरे भारत में सीधी भर्ती (अनु. जाति – 15%, अनु. जनजाति – 7.5%) और खुली प्रतिस्पर्धा के अतिरिक्त अन्य तरीकों से (अनु. जाति – 16.66%, अनु. जनजाती – 7.5%) के लिए भी आरक्षण रोस्टर रखे जाते हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) के लिए निर्धारित आरक्षण मानदंडों के अनुसार वर्तमान में भरे गए पदों, रिक्त और बैकलॉग पदों का समूह-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) स्वीकृत पदों, एजेंसी में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों, आरक्षित पदों और भरे हुए पदों का समूह-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, इरेडा द्वारा अलग से कोई विशेष भर्ती अभियान नहीं चलाया गया था। तथापि, इस अवधि के दौरान सीधी भर्ती करते समय, विज्ञापित पदों पर जहां कहीं भी लागू हो, रिक्त और बैकलॉग आरक्षित पदों को आरक्षण संबंधी मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार विधिवत रूप से ध्यान में रखा गया था। तदनुसार, नियमित भर्ती प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से अन्य नियमित पदों के साथ-साथ बैकलॉग रिक्तियों सहित आरक्षण आवश्यकताओं को विज्ञापित किया गया था।

(ङ) इरेडा, भारत सरकार की आरक्षण नीति और कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग (DoPT) तथा अन्य सक्षम अधिकारियों द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए सभी लागू निर्देशों/दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन कर रहा है। तदनुसार, अलग से कोई समयबद्ध कार्य योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है, क्योंकि सभी लागू भर्ती और सेवा मामलों में निर्धारित आरक्षण प्रावधानों को सतत आधार पर कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

निरंतर अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आरक्षण रोस्टरों के रखरखाव, आवधिक समीक्षाओं और मौजूदा सरकारी अनुदेशों द्वारा अनुपालन की नियमित रूप से निगरानी की जाती है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या, भरे हुए पदों और रिक्त पदों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

(वर्तमान स्थिति के अनुसार)

क्र. सं.	**स्तर (समूह)****	**स्वीकृत पद**	**भरे हुए पद**	**रिक्त पद**
1.	E-9 (समूह-क)	12	06	06
2.	E -8 (समूह -क)	25	13	12
3.	E -7 (समूह -क)	16	11	05
4.	E -6 से E -1 (कार्यकारी प्रशिक्षुओं सहित (ETs)) (समूह-A)	252	180	56
5.	E -0 (समूह-ख)		-	
6.	NE-3, NE-4, NE-5, NE-6, NE-7, NE-7 (SG), S-1 &		16	

	S-2 (समूह-ग)			
7.	NE-1 to NE-2 (समूह-घ)		-	
कुल		**305**	**226**	**79**

विवरण-II

अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) के लिए निर्धारित आरक्षण मानदंडों के अनुसार वर्तमान में भरे गए पदों (स्तर-वार), रिक्त पदों (स्तर-वार) और बैकलॉग पदों का विवरण निम्नुसार है:-

(वर्तमान स्थिति के अनुसार)

क्र. सं.	**स्तर**	**स्वीकृत पद**	**भरे हुए पद**	**रिक्त पद**	**अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए बैकलॉग की कुल संख्या**	**अनुसूचित जाति के लिए बैकलॉग पदों का विवरण**	**अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए बैकलॉग पदों का विवरण**
1.	E-9 (समूह-क)	12	06	06	शून्य	---	---
2.	E-8 (समूह-क)	25	13	12	01 (SC – 01)	महाप्रबंधक का 01 पद (वित्त एवं लेखा (F&A))	---
3.	E-7 (समूह-क)	16	11	05	शून्य	---	---
4.	E-6 to E-1 (कार्यकारी प्रशिक्षुओं सहित (ETs) (समूह-क)	252	180	56	04 (अनुसूचित जाति – 03 अनुसूचित जनजाति – 01)	E-1 स्तर (समूह – क): कार्यकारी प्रशिक्षु के 02 पद (F&A); E-2 स्तर (समूह – क): उप प्रबंधक का 01 पद(F&A)	E-1 स्तर (समूह – क): कार्यकारी प्रशिक्षु का 01 पद (F&A)
5.	E-0		शून्य	शून्य	01	E-0 स्तर (समूह	---

	(समूह-ख)				(अनुसूचित जाति – 01)	- ख): तकनीकी अधिकारी का 01 पद	
6.	NE-3, NE-4, NE-5, NE-6, NE-7, NE-7 (SG) S-1 एवं S-2 (समूह-ग)		16	शून्य	शून्य	---	---
7.	NE-1 से NE-2 (समूह-घ)		शून्य	शून्य	---	---	---
कुल			**226**	**79**	**06**		

विवरण-III

स्वीकृत पदों, एजेंसी में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों, आरक्षित पदों और भरे हुए पदों का समूह-वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

(वर्तमान स्थिति के अनुसार)

वर्गीकरण	**स्वीकृत पदों की कुल संख्या**	**पद-धारित कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या**	**पद-धारित अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या**	**पद-धारित अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या**	**बैकलॉग पदों की कुल संख्या**
E-9 (समूह-क)	12	06	---	---	---
E-8 (समूह- क)	25	13	01	---	01 (अनु. जाति - 01)
E-7 (समूह- क)	16	11	02	---	---
E-6 to E-1 (कार्यकारी प्रशिक्षुओं सहित (ETs)	252	180	16	07	04 (अनु. जाति- 03; अनु.

(समूह-क)					जनजाति-01)
E-0 (समूह-ख)		---	---	---	01 (अनु. जाति-01)
NE-3, NE-4, NE-5, NE-6, NE-7, NE-7 (SG), S-1 & S-2 (समूह-ग)		16	03	01	---
NE-1 to NE-2 (समूह-घ)		---	---	---	---
कुल	**305**	**226**	**22**	**08**	**06**

FOODGRAINS STORAGE CAPACITY AVAILABLE IN PUNJAB

***160 SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:**

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the storage capacity available for wheat and paddy procured in the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, the total storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India and State agencies in the State of Punjab;

(c) whether any foodgrains have remained exposed due to inadequate storage facilities in the said State; and

(d) if so, the details of the measures proposed by the Government to modernise storage infrastructure in the State?

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

(a) Yes, the storage capacity is reviewed regularly especially at the onset of each Rabi Marketing Season and Kharif Marketing Season.

Based on the assessed storage requirement, storage arrangements are made including hiring of storage capacities and movement of food grain stocks to ensure efficient storage management and smooth procurement operations.

(b) The total storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in the State of Punjab is 168.22 LMT, comprising 151.19 LMT of covered storage capacity (owned & hired) and 17.03 LMT of Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage capacity (owned & hired).

The State agencies have a total storage capacity of 88.30 LMT, comprising 25.59 LMT of covered storage capacity and 62.71 LMT of CAP storage capacity.

Thus, the total storage capacity available with FCI and the State agencies in the State of Punjab is 256.52 LMT.

(c) No, due to open ended procurement, which results into high level of stocks in the state, some stocks are stored under the Covered & Plinth (CAP), which is a scientific storage system. All prescribed preservation measures, in accordance with the detailed Cap Preservation Practices are

strictly followed to ensure the quality, safety and proper preservation of the foodgrain stocks.

(d) The Government of India has undertaken following scientific initiatives to modernize the storage infrastructure in the country including the State of Punjab :-

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.

Depot Darpan Portal: Depot Darpan Portal is a digital platform launched by the Govt of India to enhance the monitoring, transparency and efficiency of food-grain storage depots & warehouses under Public Distribution System.

Key features of Depot Darpan include :-

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.

Steel 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.

As on 01.07.2026, steel silos with a total capacity of 39 LMT at 76 locations have been constructed and operational under various modes in the country, out of which, 9.25 LMT capacity at 13 locations is operational in the state of Punjab.

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(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1611 to 1840

GREEN ENERGY CORRIDOR IN KARNATAKA

1611. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) The current status of pending intra-State Green Energy Corridor Phase-I and Phase-II transmission components in Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh which are among the States facing delays primarily due to Right-of-Way (RoW) issues in difficult mountainous terrain forest clearance and land acquisition issues along with the steps taken including Central intervention and financial support to expedite their completion;

(b) the details of the integration plan for Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) being developed by Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL), Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) and National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and other developers in the said States with the Pumped Storage capacity targets envisaged under the National Electricity Plan for 2029-30;

(c) whether the Government proposes to prepare a dedicated transmission master plan for Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka considering its seismic vulnerability, recurring flood-induced damage and high maintenance requirements and rapid renewable energy expansion in Koppal, Ballari,

Vijayapura, Gadag and Raichur rising grid congesion and the need for additional evacuation infrastructure respectively and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the present status of transmission infrastructure proposed through Himachal Pradesh for evacuation of power from the 13 GW Ladakh Renewable Energy project, including the expected timeline for its completion; and

(e) the status, transmission capacity, estimated cost and expected timeline of high-capacity Inter-State Transmission System projects proposed for evacuation of renewable energy from Karnataka's Renewable Energy Zones?

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 Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS) Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Phase-I scheme, all sanctioned projects have been completed in both Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka.

Under InSTS GEC Phase-II, 08 packages have been sanctioned to Himachal Pradesh for creation of transmission infrastructure for evacuation of 262 MW of renewable energy with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of Rs. 237.52 crore. As on 30.06.2026, 03 packages have been tendered and awarded.

Under InSTS GEC Phase-II, 10 packages have been sanctioned to Karnataka for creation of transmission infrastructure for evacuation of 2,640 MW of renewable energy with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of Rs. 341.96 crore. As on 30.06.2026, all 10 packages have been tendered and awarded.

(b) As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the following Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) have been envisaged in National Electricity Plan for state of Karnataka:

- Saundatti PSP (1600 MW)-Integration plan includes power evacuation through Saundatti PSP-Gadag II Substation and Saundatti PSP- Dhoni Substation (Karnataka Power Transmission Company Limited).
- Shravathy PSP (2000 MW) (KPCL)- Integration plan includes power evacuation through the Intra-state transmission system of Karnataka.

(c) Details of the transmission system identified for integration and evacuation of RE power from Koppal, Ballari, Vijayapura and Gadag areas is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

There is no separate dedicated transmission master plan exclusively on the basis of seismic or flood vulnerability, suitable engineering measures are incorporated during planning, design and implementation of transmission projects.

(d) In the Inter-State Green Energy Corridor Phase-II Scheme for 13 GW of RE evacuation project in Ladakh, Front End Engineering and Design study has

been completed. 300 acres of land has been acquired at Leh by Power grid. A tender was floated under the competitive bidding mode. Only one bid has been received. The completion period for the scheme is up to financial year 2029 - 30.

(e) The high-capacity Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) projects in Karnataka have been implemented to integrate renewable energy (RE) generation across key zones like Tumkur, Koppal, Gadag, Bidar, Bijapur, Davanagere, and Bellary. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of ISTS transmission system identified for integration and evacuation of RE power from Koppal, Ballari, Vijayapura, Gadag and Raichur areas in Karnataka are as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Transmission Project
1.	Transmission Scheme for integration of Renewable Energy Zone (Phase-II) in Koppal-II (Phase-A) & (Phase-B) and Gadag-II (Phase- A) in Karnataka
2.	System strengthening at Koppal-II and Gadag-II for integration of RE generation projects
3.	Transmission Scheme for integration of Bijapur REZ in Karnataka
4.	Transmission Scheme for integration of Davanagere / Chitradurga REZ
	Transmission Scheme for integration of Bellary REZ
5.	Augmentation of transformation capacity by 2x500MVA (7^{th} & 8^{th}), 400/220kV ICTs at Tumkur (Pavagada) 400/220kV PS
6.	Transmission system strengthening for integration of additional RE potential at Davanagere (0.25 GW) and Bellary (2.75 GW)

STATEMENT-II

The details of ISTS transmission system under implementation for integration of RE generations projects in Karnataka are as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Transmission Project
1.	Transmission System for Ultra Mega Solar Power Park at Tumkur, Karnataka (Phase-I & Phase-II)
2.	Augmentation of Transformation Capacity by 1x500 MVA, 400/220kV ICT (6^{th}) and common facility works at Pavagada (Tumkur) PS
3.	Evacuation of power from RE sources in Koppal Wind Energy Zone (Karnataka) (2500MW)
4.	Augmentation of transformation capacity by 1x500 MVA, 400/220kV ICT (6th) at 400/220kV Koppal PS in Karnataka
5.	Transmission Scheme for Solar Energy Zone in Gadag (1000 MW & 1500 MW), Karnataka-Part A: Phase-I & Phase-II
6.	Augmentation of 1x500 MVA (6th), 400/220 kV transformation capacity at Gadag PS in Karnataka
7.	ISTS Network Expansion scheme in Western Region & Southern Region for export of surplus power during high RE scenario in Southern Region
8.	Transmission Scheme for integration of Renewable Energy Zone (Phase-II) in Koppal-II (Phase-A) & (Phase-B) and Gadag-II (Phase- A) in Karnataka
9.	System strengthening at Koppal-II and Gadag-II for integration of RE generation projects
10.	Transmission Scheme for Solar Energy Zone in Bidar (2500 MW)
11.	Augmentation of transformation capacity by 3x500 MVA, 400/220kV ICTs (6^{th} - 8^{th}) and 1x1500 MVA,765/400kV ICT (4^{th}) at Bidar PS
12.	Transmission Scheme for integration of Tumkur-II REZ in Karnataka (1.5 GW Solar)
13.	Transmission Scheme for integration of Bijapur REZ in Karnataka
14.	Transmission Scheme for integration of Davanagere / Chitradurga REZ
	Transmission Scheme for integration of Bellary REZ

15.	Transmission system strengthening at Davanagere for integration of RE generation
16.	Augmentation of transformation capacity by 2x500MVA (7th & 8th), 400/220kV ICTs at Tumkur (Pavagada) 400/220kV PS
17.	Augmentation of transformation capacity by 2x500 MVA (9th & 10th), 400/220 kV ICTs at Tumkur (Pavagada) 400/220 kV Pooling Station in Karnataka and Implementation of 1 Nos. of 220 kV line bay at Tumkur (Pavagada) 400/220 kV PS for providing Connectivity to RE generation project
18.	Inter-Regional Strengthening between SR Grid and WR Grid
19.	Transmission System for integration of additional RE capacity at Tumkur-II REZ (2.7 GW)
20.	Transmission system strengthening for integration of additional RE potential at Davanagere (0.25 GW) and Bellary (2.75 GW)
21.	Augmentation of transformation capacity by 1x500 MVA, 400/220 kV ICT (9th) at Davanagare PS

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-SGMBY

1612. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRIMATI SANJNA JATAV:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of the Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) including the number of rooftop solar installations completed and households benefited therefrom in the country till date and if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise including Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of Central Financial Assistance sanctioned, released and the average time taken for processing subsidy claims, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to address delays in rooftop solar installation, DISCOM preparedness and grid connectivity particularly in low performing States and the timeline for achieving the targets under PM-SGMBY;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the contribution of the scheme towards distributed renewable energy generation and reduction in carbon emissions and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to accelerate implementation of the Scheme and expand rooftop solar coverage in tier-II towns and rural areas of the said States and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the benefits of the scheme have been extended to the Sidhi 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) and (b) The progress of the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) is being monitored at different levels including through review meetings with various stakeholders across the country from time to time.

The PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) 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 **40,45,298** RTS systems have been installed, benefitting **48,80,796** households, and an amount of Rs. **27,343.9** crore has been released as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the beneficiaries across the country, as on 27.07.2026. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and district wise details for the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

Under the PMSG: MBY, the entire process from application to Central Financial Assistance (CFA) disbursal is online 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.

(c) To address delays in rooftop solar installation, DISCOM preparedness and grid connectivity, and promote adoption of the scheme across the country, including the low-performing States, the Ministry has taken the following measures:

- Online process from application to disbursal of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer through the National Portal.
- 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 need for its separate approval.
- 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.

(d) Under the PMSG: MBY, it has been estimated that RTS installation in one crore households may produce renewable electricity of 1,000 billion units, which may result in reduction of 720 million ton of CO_2 eq emission during the 25 years of lifetime of the RTS systems.

(e) The PMSG: MBY is a demand-driven scheme and being implemented across the country including in in tier-II towns and rural areas of the Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh.

(f) Under the PMSG: MBY, since its launch in February 2024, a total of 1818 RTS systems have been installed, benefitting 1818 households and an amount of Rs. 12.7 crore has been released as CFA to the beneficiaries in the districts covering Sidhi Lok Sabha constituency in the state of Madhya Pradesh, as on 27.7.2026.

STATEMENT- I

State/UT-wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY across the country (As on 27.07.2026)

S No.	State	Installation (Nos.)	Households (Nos.)	Subsidy Released Amt (in cr.)
1	Gujarat	766278	1107607	5597.04
2	Maharashtra	692853	1078535	5017.02
3	Uttar Pradesh	703661	711324	4652.73
4	Kerala	305977	312823	2043.61
5	Rajasthan	272818	281881	1815.39
6	Andhra Pradesh	254701	259171	1358.36
7	Madhya Pradesh	156128	161512	1095.26
8	Assam	160077	160805	1148.37
9	Odisha	143890	144978	692.34
10	Haryana	114889	124817	730.11
11	Tamil Nadu	85742	101578	576.66
12	Uttarakhand	96203	96567	719.59
13	Chhattisgarh	82920	85414	498.17
14	Telangana	54668	70144	325.11
15	JAMMU And KASHMIR	38953	39106	298.93
16	Karnataka	22952	35450	163.44
17	Bihar	24328	24970	161.76
18	Punjab	17296	17305	110.07
19	NCT of Delhi	10575	15451	70.82
20	Himachal Pradesh	11835	11868	87.00
21	Meghalaya	61	9307	0.31
22	Puducherry	4751	4828	31.31
23	Goa	3358	4599	22.58
24	Tripura	4447	4459	32.52
25	Jharkhand	3279	3509	21.20
26	West Bengal	3132	3239	8.43
27	Ladakh	2028	2028	14.94
28	Manipur	1548	1548	11.38

29	Chandigarh	1375	1375	8.28
30	Mizoram	1347	1350	10.43
31	Lakshadweep	1186	1186	9.77
32	The Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1138	1138	5.40
33	Nagaland	437	437	2.71
34	ANDAMAN And NICOBAR ISLANDS	407	427	2.46
35	Sikkim	59	59	0.37
36	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.01
	Total	**40,45,298**	**48,80,796**	**27,343.9**

STATEMENT- II

District-wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY for the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh (As on 27.07.2026)

(A)Rajasthan

S No.	District	Installation (Nos.)	Households Covered (Nos.)	Subsidy Released (Rs Cr.)
1	Ajmer	10866	10964	74.31
2	Alwar	6338	6341	41
3	Balotra	1314	1314	7.97
4	Banswara	1956	1956	12.73
5	Baran	1719	1719	10.87
6	Barmer	2304	2304	14.25
7	Beawar	2567	2567	16.6
8	Bharatpur	2555	2555	16.39
9	Bhilwara	9414	9734	62.38
10	Bikaner	9925	9950	65.6
11	Bundi	1644	1644	11.33
12	Chittorgarh	7738	7738	54.43
13	Churu	7561	7561	49.47
14	Dausa	2738	2780	18.39

15	Deeg	318	318	1.95
16	Dholpur	1389	1389	9.03
17	Didwana Kuchaman	4710	4714	30.41
18	Dungarpur	2186	2186	14.5
19	Ganganagar	25587	25587	176.89
20	Hanumangarh	15296	15315	105.03
21	Jaipur	57445	61529	376.94
22	Jaisalmer	507	507	3.31
23	Jalore	2381	4605	15.52
24	Jhalawar	2270	2270	15.2
25	Jhunjhunu	14809	14809	96.04
26	Jodhpur	13380	14027	90.59
27	Karauli	1084	1084	7.12
28	Khairthal-Tijara	845	845	4.9
29	Kota	11013	11073	68.04
30	Kotputli-Behror	2141	2141	14.03
31	Nagaur	3428	3428	23.4
32	Pali	5052	5052	33.08
33	Phalodi	344	344	2.3
34	Pratapgarh	1975	1975	13.44
35	Rajsamand	2771	2777	18.52
36	Salumbar	321	322	2.04
37	Sawai Madhopur	2187	2216	15.1
38	Sikar	16897	16898	113.24
39	Sirohi	2131	2131	14.24
40	Tonk	2473	2473	15.57
41	Udaipur	11239	12739	79.26
	Total	**272818**	**281881**	**1815.39**

(B)Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	District	Installation (Nos.)	Households Covered (Nos.)	Subsidy Released (Rs. Cr.)
1	Agra	26435	26497	156.25
2	Aligarh	12955	13179	83.12

3	Ambedkar Nagar	6352	6352	41.35
4	Amethi	5567	5567	34.45
5	Amroha	2112	2112	12.61
6	Auraiya	4045	4045	26.81
7	Ayodhya	9238	9387	61.04
8	Azamgarh	4611	4611	30.84
9	Baghpat	2080	2080	13.22
10	Bahraich	4493	4493	29.95
11	Ballia	2040	2040	13.09
12	Balrampur	1791	1791	11.85
13	Banda	2749	2749	18.69
14	Bara Banki	13145	13146	89.62
15	Bareilly	28358	28358	193.99
16	Basti	4104	4104	26.37
17	Bhadohi	2413	2413	14.99
18	Bijnor	7178	7264	46.05
19	Budaun	2560	2560	15.93
20	Bulandshahr	4185	4324	25.96
21	Chandauli	5794	5794	37.45
22	Chitrakoot	1774	1774	11.53
23	Deoria	2513	2513	16.64
24	Etah	3033	3033	19.73
25	Etawah	6415	6415	44.30
26	Farrukhabad	6636	6636	42.09
27	Fatehpur	5728	5728	36.44
28	Firozabad	8699	8699	54.54
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	3413	5025	24.22
30	Ghaziabad	8387	8589	56.35

31	Ghazipur	4242	4242	28.43
32	Gonda	2793	2793	18.41
33	Gorakhpur	14524	14524	97.21
34	Hamirpur	2714	2714	17.63
35	Hapur	2962	2962	19.30
36	Hardoi	6684	6684	43.50
37	Hathras	4412	4413	28.83
38	Jalaun	4542	4542	30.54
39	Jaunpur	5612	5778	35.53
40	Jhansi	18382	18498	127.42
41	Kannauj	2571	2571	16.60
42	Kanpur Dehat	1178	1178	7.16
43	Kanpur Nagar	43342	43342	288.04
44	Kasganj	2347	2347	14.73
45	Kaushambi	2265	2265	12.90
46	Kheri	8423	8450	53.99
47	Kushinagar	1653	1800	9.99
48	Lalitpur	4286	4286	30.16
49	Lucknow	124387	127530	852.22
50	Mahoba	2134	2134	14.46
51	Mahrajganj	3276	3276	20.80
52	Mainpuri	3156	3170	21.17
53	Mathura	7665	7768	49.07
54	Mau	3411	3411	22.68
55	Meerut	13167	13167	86.32
56	Mirzapur	7956	7956	51.46
57	Moradabad	7806	7959	48.65
58	Muzaffarnagar	13485	13485	85.92
59	Pilibhit	6931	7186	46.41
60	Pratapgarh	5802	5802	34.99

61	Prayagraj	23809	23998	160.14
62	Rae Bareli	17555	17555	119.31
63	Rampur	9386	9408	60.62
64	Saharanpur	13877	13877	87.43
65	Sambhal	3263	3280	20.65
66	Sant Kabir Nagar	1434	1434	8.91
67	Shahjahanpur	12179	12179	78.10
68	Shamli	6113	6113	38.49
69	Shrawasti	1152	1152	7.17
70	Siddharthnagar	2386	2386	15.60
71	Sitapur	12035	12269	77.56
72	Sonbhadra	3560	3568	22.61
73	Sultanpur	5318	5852	35.53
74	Unnao	11801	11801	78.60
75	Varanasi	48882	48941	338.05
	Total	**703661**	**711324**	**4652.73**

(C)Maharashtra

S. No.	District	Installation (Nos.)	Households Covered (Nos.)	Subsidy Released (Rs. Cr.)
1	Ahilyanagar	26792	27459	189.87
2	Akola	18547	18592	129.29
3	Amravati	39804	41710	285.27
4	Beed	9512	9535	66.38
5	Bhandara	14307	14336	98.37
6	Buldhana	22097	22386	157.18
7	Chandrapur	19487	19487	134.75

8	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	45109	48519	323.18
9	Dharashiv	4674	4752	32.73
10	Dhule	19132	20306	138.29
11	Gadchiroli	4229	4229	27.60
12	Gondia	10042	11081	65.83
13	Hingoli	3637	3637	26.38
14	Jalgaon	48689	49838	344.06
15	Jalna	10731	10746	76.05
16	Kolhapur	29344	31407	205.87
17	Latur	16390	17939	115.77
18	Mumbai	153	7537	5.51
19	Mumbai Suburban	584	29058	22.50
20	Nagpur	101560	110775	725.44
21	Nanded	11779	11829	84.49
22	Nandurbar	9124	9137	64.17
23	Nashik	43437	73409	311.24
24	Palghar	3180	11490	23.45
25	Parbhani	8727	8727	62.65
26	Pune	49299	243356	402.32
27	Raigad	9472	24839	71.35
28	Ratnagiri	2443	4946	17.30
29	Sangli	18282	19253	126.63
30	Satara	13812	15777	92.87
31	Sindhudurg	2191	2191	14.71
32	Solapur	25026	25601	178.00
33	Thane	3690	76031	61.51
34	Wardha	20995	22029	150.54
35	Washim	8489	8489	60.03
36	Yavatmal	18087	18102	125.44
	Total	**692853**	**1078535**	**5017.02**

(D)Himachal Pradesh

S. No.	District	Installation (Nos.)	Households Covered (Nos.)	Subsidy Released (Rs. Cr.)
1	Bilaspur	1321	1322	9.84
2	Chamba	725	726	4.83
3	Hamirpur	2281	2282	17.07
4	Kangra	2306	2331	17.48
5	Kinnaur	18	18	0.14
6	Kullu	198	199	1.23
7	Lahaul And Spiti	1	1	0.01
8	Mandi	1511	1512	10.95
9	Shimla	346	347	2.48
10	Sirmaur	850	851	6.48
11	Solan	869	869	6.22
12	Una	1409	1410	10.28
	Total	**11835**	**11868**	**87.00**

(E)Telangana

S. No.	District	Installation (Nos.)	Households Covered (Nos.)	Subsidy Released (Rs. Cr.)
1	Adilabad	1364	1364	9.48
2	Bhadradri Kothagudem	2467	2516	15.89
3	Hanumakonda	3190	3502	20.29
4	Hyderabad	3617	7725	24.46
5	Jagitial	550	550	3.61
6	Jangoan	407	407	2.60
7	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	280	280	1.16
8	Jogulamba Gadwal	131	131	0.90
9	Kamareddy	347	347	2.06
10	Karimnagar	2867	2894	17.42
11	Khammam	6410	6410	26.41

12	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	175	175	1.01
13	Mahabubabad	402	402	2.52
14	Mahbubnagar	599	599	3.34
15	Mancherial	1706	1818	9.81
16	Medak	171	171	1.10
17	Medchal Malkajgiri	7500	11355	49.99
18	Mulugu	284	284	1.18
19	Nagarkurnool	883	883	4.71
20	Nalgonda	1792	1835	11.01
21	Narayanpet	43	43	0.28
22	Nirmal	408	466	2.69
23	Nizamabad	2092	2184	13.67
24	Peddapalli	1109	1109	5.65
25	Rajanna Sircilla	211	211	1.23
26	Ranga Reddy	7869	14527	52.45
27	Sangareddy	1625	1625	10.56
28	Siddipet	731	731	4.11
29	Suryapet	1726	1775	11.62
30	Vikarabad	1725	1750	1.05
31	Wanaparthy	234	234	1.58
32	Warangal	1345	1433	8.87
33	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	408	408	2.41
	Total	**54668**	**70144**	**325.11**

(F) Madhya Pradesh

S. No.	District	Installation (Nos.)	Households Covered (Nos.)	Subsidy Released (Rs. Cr.)
1	Agar Malwa	360	360	2.45
2	Alirajpur	375	375	2.60
3	Anuppur	168	168	1.07
4	Ashoknagar	1297	1297	8.55
5	Balaghat	1363	1363	9.15
6	Barwani	2477	2477	18.10
7	Betul	2171	2281	15.29

8	Bhind	92	92	0.60
9	Bhopal	25571	28660	180.93
10	Burhanpur	860	860	6.02
11	Chhatarpur	2223	2223	15.51
12	Chhindwara	2128	2128	15.07
13	Damoh	1920	1920	13.75
14	Datia	449	449	2.91
15	Dewas	3955	3956	28.38
16	Dhar	3381	3381	23.34
17	Dindori	75	75	0.49
18	Guna	1974	1974	12.81
19	Gwalior	8323	8323	58.18
20	Harda	1361	1361	9.60
21	Indore	26631	28287	192.33
22	Jabalpur	10846	11161	77.11
23	Jhabua	604	604	3.99
24	Katni	1716	1716	11.87
25	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1036	1036	7.05
26	Khargone (West Nimar)	3529	3529	25.10
27	Maihar	65	65	0.49
28	Mandla	374	374	2.47
29	Mandsaur	4248	4262	29.33
30	Mauganj	1	1	0.01
31	Morena	201	201	1.28
32	Narmadapuram	3465	3481	24.61
33	Narsimhapur	1341	1341	9.44
34	Neemuch	3297	3297	23.11
35	Niwari	31	31	0.23
36	Pandhurna	19	19	0.14
37	Panna	673	673	4.16
38	Raisen	1820	1839	11.55
39	Rajgarh	837	837	5.32
40	Ratlam	6057	6081	41.04
41	Rewa	3069	3069	21.36
42	Sagar	3715	3715	25.42
43	Satna	2147	2147	14.68

44	Sehore	2629	2769	18.26
45	Seoni	729	729	4.96
46	Shahdol	856	856	5.90
47	Shajapur	852	852	6.13
48	Sheopur	359	359	2.48
49	Shivpuri	1220	1220	8.01
50	Sidhi	217	217	1.45
51	Singrauli	745	745	5.35
52	Tikamgarh	1378	1378	9.54
53	Ujjain	5745	5745	40.83
54	Umaria	170	170	1.13
55	Vidisha	4983	4983	34.33
	Total	**156128**	**161512**	**1095.26**

पीएम-कुसुम के कार्यान्वयन में विविधता

1613. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री-किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) के अंतर्गत विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्राप्त आवेदनों, स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, स्थापित सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों, चालू किए गए सौर पंपों और कृषि फीडरों के सौरीकरण में हुई प्रगति का घटक-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में पीएम-कुसुम के कार्यान्वयन की गति में उल्लेखनीय विविधता के कारणों का विश्लेषण किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके अंतर्गत किसानों की कम भागीदारी के प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार राजस्थान जैसे उच्च सौर क्षमता वाले राज्यों में कृषि फीडरों के सौरीकरण और विकेंद्रीकृत सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट रणनीति तैयार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने किसानों की आय, कृषि विद्युत राजसहायता में कमी और वितरण कंपनियों की वित्तीय स्थिति पर पीएम-कुसुम के प्रभाव का कोई स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ.) सरकार द्वारा पीएम-कुसुम के प्रभावी और समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रस्तावित मुख्य सुधारों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) PM-KUSUM एक मांग-संचालित योजना है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से प्राप्त मांग और उनके प्रदर्शन के आधार पर क्षमताओं का आवंटन किया जाता है। राज्य की मांग के अनुसार, मंत्रालय ने राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को मात्राएं आवंटित की है।

राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (SIAs) द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों की घटक-वार और वर्ष-वार प्रगति संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख) यह योजना मांग-आधारित है और राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त मांग के आधार पर क्षमताएं आवंटित की जाती हैं। योजना का कार्यान्वयन राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (SIAs) की जिम्मेदारी है। घटक- A के तहत, कम लागत वाले वित्तपोषण तक पहुंच के साथ-साथ किसानों की भूमि की उपलब्धता इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रमुख कारक है। घटक-B के तहत, समय पर और पर्याप्त राज्य हिस्सेदारी की उपलब्धता वाले राज्यों ने सौर पंपों की स्थापना में प्रगति दिखाई है। घटक-C के तहत, कृषि फीडरों के लिए उच्च सब्सिडी वाले राज्य फीडरों को अलग कर रहे हैं और फीडर स्तर के सोलराइजेशन के माध्यम से कृषि पंपों को सौर ऊर्जा से जोड़ रहे हैं।

राज्य की सक्रिय भागीदारी और किसानों में जागरूकता के कारण, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, हरियाणा आदि जैसे कुछ राज्य इस योजना को लागू करने में सबसे आगे हैं।

(ग) पीएम-कुसुम योजना के घटक A के अंतर्गत किसानों की भूमि पर 2 मेगावाट तक के विकेंद्रीकृत सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों और घटक C के अंतर्गत ग्रिड से जुड़े कृषि पंपों के सौरीकरण (फीडर स्तर के सौरीकरण सहित) का प्रावधान पहले से ही है। इस घटक के तहत सभी लक्षित क्षमताएं राजस्थान जैसे सौर संभाव्यता वाले राज्यों को आवंटित कर दी गई हैं।

(घ) पीएम कुसुम का तीसरे पक्ष द्वारा मूल्यांकन मेसर्स पीटीसी इंडिया लिमिटेड के माध्यम से किया गया है, जिसने यह पहचान की है कि योजना ने विकेंद्रीकृत नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा तैनाती में काफी सुधार किया है और किसानों के लिए सिंचाई विश्वसनीयता को बढ़ाया है। रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि सौर पंपों को अपनाने से किसानों की आय में लगभग 40% की वृद्धि हुई है।

रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की गई है कि योजना को जारी रखने के लिए कार्यान्वयन को आसान बनाया जाए, राज्यों की सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को अपनाया जाए, संस्थागत समन्वय को मजबूत किया जाए, वित्त तक पहुंच में सुधार किया जाए और डिजिटल निगरानी को बढ़ाया जाए।

(ड.) पीएम कुसुम योजना का दायरा बढ़ाने के लिए, मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर व्यापक आउटरीच और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की जाती हैं। इसमें कार्यान्वयन करने वाले राज्यों के साथ समय-समय पर समीक्षा और मार्गदर्शन बैठकें भी शामिल हैं। पीएम कुसुम योजना की कार्यान्वयन समयसीमा योजना के सभी घटकों के लिए दिनांक 31.03.2027 तक बढ़ा दी गई है।

विवरण

PM KUSUM में पिछले पांच वर्षों में घटकवार और वर्षवार प्रगति

घटक क

(30.06.2026 तक)

क्र.सं	राज्य	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	वित्त वर्ष 2025-26	वित्त वर्ष 2026-27
		MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	असम	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	छत्तीसगढ़	-	-	2.00	4.50	2.50	10.00
6	बिहार	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	गुजरात	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	गोवा	-	-	-	-	4.00	-
9	हरियाणा	-	2.25	-	4.40	49.56	4.00
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	14.50	5.20	3.20	37.05	40.05	-
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	झारखंड	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	कर्नाटक	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	केरल	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	लद्दाख	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	मध्य प्रदेश	-	4.00	12.13	34.00	54.65	96.88
17	महाराष्ट्र	-	-	2.00	4.00	11.00	4.00
18	मणिपुर	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	मेघालय	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	मिजोरम	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	नागालैंड	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	ओडिशा	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
23	पुडुचेरी	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	पंजाब	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	राजस्थान	21.50	52.50	47.00	312.25	302.71	500.09
26	तमिलनाडु	-	-	-	1.00	2.00	-
27	तेलंगाना	-	-	-	-	22.00	57.00

28	त्रिपुरा	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	1.00	-
30	उत्तराखंड	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	-	-	-	-	-	-
	कुल	**36**	**63.95**	**66.33**	**397.2**	**489.47**	**673.97**

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(30.06.2026 **तक**)

क्र.सं	**राज्य**	**वित्त वर्ष 2020-21**	**वित्त वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्त वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्त वर्ष 2023-24**	**वित्त वर्ष 2024-25**	**वित्त वर्ष 2025-26**	**वित्त वर्ष 2026-27**
		स्थापित पंप	**स्थापित पंप**	**स्थापित पंप**	**स्थापित पंप**	**स्थापित पंप**	**स्थापित पंप**	**स्थापित पंप**
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-	126	73	252	248	-
4	असम	-	-	-	-	-	1,238	357
5	छत्तीसगढ़	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	बिहार	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	गुजरात	93	366	2,000	939	6,825	10,369	2,195
8	गोवा	-	-	-	-	100	100	-
9	हरियाणा	8,810	21,985	13,528	42,677	66,727	31,855	9,387
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	40	185	276	137	237	228	-
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	-	103	426	309	1,450	2,242	341
12	झारखंड	381	6,336	5,844	424	19,298	25,378	11,126
13	कर्नाटक	76	238	-	-	1,668	10,494	14,330
14	केरल	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
15	लद्दाख	-	-	-	-	-	265	-
16	मध्य प्रदेश	7,234	-	91	-	-	2,435	14,922
17	महाराष्ट्र	-	2,426	40,809	40,785	2,86,559	1,51,791	29,601
18	मणिपुर	-	28	-	50	-	72	10
19	मेघालय	-	35	-	47	16	-	-

20	मिजोरम	-	-	-	40	40	512	-
21	नागालैंड	-	-	-	65	-	200	-
22	ओडिशा	110	647	548	106	4,271	8,845	1,253
23	पुडुचेरी	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	पंजाब	1,276	5,358	6,198	78	71	4,930	17
25	राजस्थान	8,644	18,929	31,588	6,318	33,713	27,701	746
26	तमिलनाडु	988	199	1,857	192	951	999	-
27	तेलंगाना	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	त्रिपुरा	63	358	1,267	429	2,121	4,126	826
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,959	3,883	13,203	12,167	31,133	8,193	-
30	उत्तराखंड	-	-	318	-	712	1,477	362
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	कुल	**30,674**	**61,076**	**1,18,087**	**1,04,836**	**4,56,144**	**2,93,698**	**85,473**

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(30.06.2026 तक)

क्र. सं.	**राज्य**	**वित्त वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्त वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्त वर्ष 2023-24**	**वित्त वर्ष 2024-25**	**वित्त वर्ष 2025-26**	**वित्त वर्ष 2026-27**
		सोलराइज्ड पंप	**सोलराइज्ड पंप**	**सोलराइज्ड पंप**	**सोलराइज्ड पंप**	**सोलराइज्ड पंप**	**सोलराइज्ड पंप**
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	असम	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	छत्तीसगढ़	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	बिहार	-	-	-	-	-	4,570
7	गुजरात	-	-	-	1,16,390	1,70,793	16,073
8	गोवा	-	-	700	-	-	-
9	हरियाणा	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	जम्मू और	-	-	-	-	-	-

	कश्मीर						
12	झारखंड	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	कर्नाटक	-	-	-	8,586	96,170	29,619
14	केरलम्	-	-	4,421	3,284	3,259	845
15	लद्दाख	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	मध्य प्रदेश	-	-	-	7,417	44,598	10,363
17	महाराष्ट्र	-	-	3,650	1,63,947	6,07,403	1,00,000
18	मणिपुर	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	मेघालय	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	मिजोरम	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	नागालैंड	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	ओडिशा	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	पुडुचेरी	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	पंजाब	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	राजस्थान	-	-	436	24,021	1,68,509	29,887
26	तमिलनाडु	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	तेलंगाना	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	त्रिपुरा	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	1,025	1,092
30	उत्तराखंड	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	-	-	-	-	-	-
	कुल	**शून्य**	**शून्य**	**9,207**	**3,23,645**	**10,91,757**	**1,92,449**

GREEN ENERGY CORRIDOR PHASE – III IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1614. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) whether a proposal for the Green Energy Corridor Phase-III project in Andhra Pradesh intended to evacuate renewable energy from solar and

pumped storage plants to the State grid has been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) or Ministry of Power;

(b) if so, the details of date of submission and the details of the proposed transmission capacity (MW), line length (km) and number of sub-stations;

(c) whether the proposal has received any approval or clearance and if not, the reasons for delay;

(d) whether funds have been sanctioned or allocated for the project at this stage and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the expected timeline for approval, commencement and completion once the proposal is accepted?

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) Proposals have been received from States, including Andhra Pradesh, for the Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Phase-III scheme.

Proposal of Andhra Pradesh was submitted by Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APTRANSCO) to CEA vide letter dated 27.12.2024. This proposal includes construction of 7,872 ckm of transmission lines and five number of 400 KV substations with 9,500 MVA capacity.

GEC Phase-III scheme has not yet been approved; hence, no funds have been allocated at this stage.

जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा संसाधन

1615. श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

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

(क) क्या जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वर्तमान में कोई केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर संवेदनशील जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) की बसावटों के पूर्ण विद्युतीकरण के लिए कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या केंद्र सरकार द्वारा छोटे दुकानदारों/व्यावसायिक परिसर ऑपरेटरों को उनके व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों पर सौर पैनल स्थापित करने के लिए कोई राजसहायता प्रदान की जा रही है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में छोटे व्यवसायियों को व्यावसायिक उपयोग के लिए सौर ऊर्जा अपनाने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए किसी नई राजसहायता योजना पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) प्रधानमंत्री जनजाती आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) के तहत पीवीटीजी और जनजातीय बस्तियों में गैर-विद्युतीकृत घरों

(एचएच) के विद्युतीकरण के लिए, विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) क्षेत्रों में बहुउद्देशीय केंद्रों (एमपीसी) के सौरीकरण; और ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियों के माध्यम से चिह्नित जनजातीय बस्तियों/गांवों में सार्वजनिक संस्थानों का सौरीकरण; जहां ग्रिड के माध्यम से बिजली की आपूर्ति तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से संभव नहीं है के लिए नई सौर विद्युत योजना (पीवीटीजी और जनजातीय बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। नई सौर विद्युत योजना में नीचे दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के लिए 100 प्रतिशत केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता का प्रावधान है।

क्रं. सं.	**घटक**	**केंद्रीय हिस्सा (100%)**
1.	जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी परिवारों के लिए 0.3 किलोवाट सौर ऑफ-ग्रिड प्रणाली का प्रावधान	प्रत्येक घर के लिए रु. 50,000 या वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार, जो भी कम हो
2.	पीवीटीजी क्षेत्रों के बहुउद्देशीय केन्द्रों (एमपीसी) में सौर स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग और प्रकाश व्यवस्था का प्रावधान *(केवल पीएम जनमन घटक के तहत)*	रु. 1 लाख प्रति एमपीसी
3.	ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियों के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक संस्थानों का सौरीकरण *(केवल डीए जेजीयूए घटक के तहत)*	किसी संस्थान में अधिकतम 20 kW क्षमता के लिए ₹1 लाख प्रति kW।

नई सौर विद्युत योजना के तहत, दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 57.10 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय वित्त सहायता (सीएफए) जारी की गई है।

(ग) नई सौर विद्युत योजना में ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियों के माध्यम से जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा चिन्हित किए गए जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी क्षेत्रों में एक लाख गैर-विद्युतीकृत घरों के विद्युतीकरण को शामिल करने का प्रावधान है। इस योजना में पीएम जनमन के तहत अनुमोदित पीवीटीजी क्षेत्रों में 1500 बहुउद्देश्यीय केंद्रों (एमपीसी) के सौरीकरण का प्रावधान भी शामिल है। नई सौर विद्युत योजना के तहत, दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, विभिन्न राज्यों में 11,838 घरों को सौर ऑफ-ग्रिड प्रणाली के माध्यम से विद्युतीकृत किए जाने की सूचना है।

विद्युत मंत्रालय से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, राज्यों को जहां भी व्यवहार्य हो, चल रही संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र योजनाओं (आरडीएसएस) के तहत गैर-विद्युतीकृत घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए सहायता दी जा रही है। इस योजना के तहत, पीएम-जनमन के तहत चिन्हित किए गए पीवीटीजी घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए, 521.45 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के साथ, योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार 1,39,126 पीवीटीजी घरों को ग्रिड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए 13 राज्यों में 331.49 करोड़ रुपये की सकल बजटीय सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है। अब तक, पीवीटीजी से संबंधित 1,38,620 घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है।

(घ) से (च) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा छोटे दुकानदारों/वाणिज्यिक परिसरों के संचालकों को उनके वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों पर सौर पैनल स्थापित करने के लिए कोई सब्सिडी प्रदान नहीं की जा रही है।

जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए सौर ऊर्जा अपनाने के लिए छोटे व्यापारियों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु किसी नई सब्सिडी योजना पर विचार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

PM-KUSUM IN UTTAR PRADESH

1616. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

will the minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded priority to the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh for implementation of the Pradhan Mantri- Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PMKUSUM) particularly Component-C (Feeder Solarisation);

(b) if so, the details of agricultural feeders sanctioned, solarised and under implementation in the said region;

(c) the funds allocated and released for these projects during the last five years; and

(d) the expected impact of feeder solarisation on reliable daytime power supply to agriculture and reduction in the subsidy burden?

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

(a) The PM KUSUM is a demand driven scheme and is being implemented in all states, including the eastern region in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Implementation of the scheme is the responsibility of State Implementing Agencies (SIAs). As reported by SIA, substantial priority is given to eastern region like districts of Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Kaushambi, Bhadohi, Mirzapur and Prayagraj.

(b) Based on the demand raised by the state, total of 3.7 lakh pumps are allocated for solarization under Feeder Level Solarization (FLS) of Component C. As reported by the SIA, total of 2,117 agriculture pumps are solarized under FLS till 30.06.2026.

For the eastern region of the state, 25 agriculture feeders for solarization by installation of 43.3 MW. As on date 3.7 MW has been commissioned.

(c) Under PM KUSUM, the funds are released based on the demand raised by the state, milestones achieved and as per the provisions of scheme guidelines. No funds have been released to Uttar Pradesh under Component C (FLS), till date.

(d) Feeder Level Solarization (FLS) is envisaged to facilitate supply of reliable daytime renewable power to agricultural consumers and reduce dependence on conventional sources of power for meeting agricultural electricity demand. Solarization of agricultural feeders may also enable DISCOMs to reduce the cost of power procurement for agricultural consumption, which, inter alia, could have a corresponding impact on the agricultural electricity subsidy requirement of the State, depending upon factors such as prevailing power purchase costs, tariff and subsidy structure, actual generation from the solarized feeders and their utilization.

Based on the capacity presently allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh under Feeder Level Solarization and the applicable assumptions, the potential savings in agricultural electricity subsidy have been estimated at approximately ₹697 crore. The actual savings may vary depending upon the extent of implementation, generation achieved, power procurement costs and other State-specific factors.

POLICY SUPPORT TO EXPAND SOLAR AND WIND POWER GENERATION

1617. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided proactive policy and infrastructural support to rapidly expand solar and wind power generation capacities in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total megawatt (MW) capacity of new and renewable energy projects successfully commissioned and synchronized with the State grid during the financial year 2025-26;

(c) whether these systematic green energy additions have effectively enhanced the State's energy security and reduced its dependency on traditional thermal power generation and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the central financial assistance provided for developing the intra-state transmission corridors necessary to evacuate power from these newly established renewable parks; and

(e) the future initiatives planned to promote the deployment of Pumped Storage Hydro Projects (PSPs) in the said State to guarantee stable, round-the-clock clean electricity supply?

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

(a) The Government has been providing policy and infrastructural support for rapid expansion of solar and wind power generation capacities across the

country, including the State of Andhra Pradesh. The major steps taken by the Government are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) During the financial year 2025-26, a total of 18 MW of wind energy capacity and around 653 MW of solar energy capacity has been successfully commissioned and synchronized with the State grid.

(c) The green energy additions have enhanced State's energy security and reduced its dependency on traditional sources. As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the total electricity generation in the State has increased from 92.1 billion units (BUs) in FY 2024-25 to 98.6 BUs in FY 2025-26. The contribution or renewable energy generation in the State increased from 19.2 BUs in FY 2024-25 to 24.8 BUs in FY 2025-26, which has increased the share of renewable energy in the State's electricity mix from 20.9% in FY 2024-25 to 25.1% in FY 2025-26.

(d) Under Green Energy Corridor Phase-I, in the state of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 888 ckm transmission lines and 1,968 MVA capacity substations have been commissioned for evacuation of 2,370 MW renewable energy and a total of Rs. 302.48 crore has been disbursed as Central Financial Assistance under the scheme.

(e) Under the Andhra Pradesh Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024, a target of 22 GW PSP capacity has been set by the State Government. During FY 2025-26, a capacity of 1,680 MW Pumped Storage Hydro Power Projects has

been commissioned in the State and an additional 2,300 MW capacity is under execution.

STATEMENT

(1) Following major steps have been taken by the Union Government to provide proactive policy and infrastructural support to rapidly expand solar and wind power generation capacities:

- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan

Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.

- Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges were waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects commissioned by 30th June 2025. Graded ISTS waiver is available beyond this, for the projects commissioned till 30th June 2028.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Quality Control Orders for Solar Photovoltaic products (i.e., Solar PV Modules, Solar PV Inverters & Storage Battery) and Solar Water Heating systems notified.
- “National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023” has been issued.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to

regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.

- The Revised Guidelines for installation of prototype wind turbine models issued on 12th June 2025.
- Procedure for inclusion/updating Wind Turbine Model in the Revised List of Models and Manufacturers of Wind Turbines (RLMM) issued on 31st July 2025. The amendment renames RLMM as Approved List of Models and Manufacturers [ALMM (Wind)] and mandates usage of listed components such as Blade, Tower, Generator, Gearbox and Special Bearings (Main, Pitch and Yaw Bearing) along with mandatory relocation of data centres within India and prohibition of real-time data transfer outside India.
- The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for ALMM-Wind and ALMM – Wind Turbine Components (ALMM-WTC) issued on 29th October 2025, detailing the end-to-end process for application, verification, factory inspection, component evaluation and model enlistment.
- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- 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 Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) followed by the Green Day Ahead Market (G-DAM) were launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Power through exchanges.

(2) In addition to above, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has notified AP Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024. The policy includes incentives and facilitation being extended to the project developers to attract investments in the RE sector. As per the policy, Solar target is 78.50 GWp and Wind target is 35 GW under the policy period of 5 years.

MOU SIGNED FOR DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

1618. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

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

(a) the number of countries with which India has signed Memoranda of Understanding or cooperation agreements for Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) along with the key areas of cooperation and the details of all such agreements;

(b) the progress made in the implementation of the said agreements including the deployment of India's digital public goods and capacity-building initiatives in partner countries;

(c) the institutional framework adopted for coordinating DPI partnerships with partner countries and the concerned Ministries and agencies; and

(d) the roadmap for expanding India's international cooperation on Digital Public Infrastructure particularly with countries of the Global South for the next three years?

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

(a) to (d) Over the past decade, the Government of India has built a robust ecosystem of open, interoperable and inclusive digital platforms that have transformed public service delivery, promoted financial inclusion, fostered innovation and created new opportunities for citizens and businesses. Government’s vision now extends beyond domestic digital transformation towards building a globally connected, trusted and inclusive digital ecosystem. Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) was one of the key priority areas of the Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG) meetings during the India’s G20 Presidency in 2023. The G20 New Delhi Leaders’ Declaration explicitly recognised DPI, as a development accelerator for economic growth.

In furtherance of this vision, the Government of India has signed MoUs with 24 countries for cooperation in sharing successful population-scale digital solutions to accelerate digital transformation globally. These MoUs provide a framework for cooperation in capacity building, knowledge and best-practice exchange, joint workshops and expert consultations, feasibility and e-readiness assessments, and the development, piloting and scaling of proven digital solutions. The country-wise list of signed MoUs is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

The Government of India has undertaken virtual consultations and technical workshops with partner countries to showcase India Stack and other population-scale digital solutions and identify areas of interest. Based on the solutions identified, detailed technical discussions have held with the concerned Indian technical agencies and partner countries including feasibility studies to assess the readiness of the partner country's digital ecosystem. Significant progress has been achieved with countries of the Global South, including the conclusion of Implementation Framework Agreement (IFA) and a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) with Kenya for implementation of DigiLocker. Development of a foundational DigiLocker solution in Cuba has also commenced.

Further, under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme of MEA, a course on DPI was conducted for Cuban delegation in December 2025. Additionally, bilateral consultations have progressed with

partner countries such as Lao PDR, Seychelles, Venezuela, Armenia, Fiji, Guyana Colombia for the potential adoption of key Indian digital solutions, including e-Sanjeevani, e-Office, e-Hospital etc. Moreover, Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is linked with the payment systems of various countries to facilitate Person-to-Person (P2P) remittances and Person-to-Merchant (P2M) transactions. The details of countries using UPI along with Partner institutions are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

The Government regularly facilitates study visits and technical interactions for foreign delegations, enabling them to engage with key institutions like Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), National e-Governance Division (NeGD), National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), National Informatics Centre (NIC), Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), etc. These engagements enable partner countries to discuss implementation challenges and draw on India's experience in developing its Digital Public Infrastructure. Some of the recent study visits include delegations from Kenya, Rwanda, Nepal, Indonesia, and South Africa.

The Government has also approved the Social Impact Fund (SIF), which is a government led, multistakeholder initiative to provide financial support and technical assistance for DPI pilot implementation in the Global South particularly in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs).

STATEMENT-I

List of partner countries of signed India Stack MoUs

S. No.	Recipient Country	Date of Signing
1	Ministry of Information, Communication Technologies, Utilities and Energy of the **Antigua and Barbuda**	13th June,2023
2	Ministry of High-Tech Industry of the Republic of **Armenia**	12th June,2023
3	Ministry of Information and Communications Technology of the **Papua New Guinea**	28th July,2023
4	Ministry of Information and Communications of the Republic of **Sierra Leone**	12th June,2023
5	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entrepreneurship and Technological Innovation of the Republic of **Suriname**	12th June,2023
6	Ministry of Digital Transformation of the Republic of **Trinidad and Tobago**	11th August,2023
7	Ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology of the United Republic of **Tanzania**	09th October ,2023
8	Ministry of Information, Communications and the Digital Economy of the Republic of **Kenya**	05th December ,2023
9	Ministry of Communications of the Republic of **Cuba**	19th January ,2024
10	Ministry of Information and Communications Technologies of the Republic of **Colombia**	16th February ,2024
11	Ministry of Technology and Communications of the **Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)**	27th July ,2024
12	The Government of the Federation of **Saint Christopher (Saint Kitts) and Nevis**	05th August ,2024
13	The Information Network Security Administration of the Federal Democratic Republic of **Ethiopia**	30th September 2024
14	The office of the Prime Minister of **Jamaica**	01st October ,2024
15	The Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy of the Republic of **Gambia**	03rd October ,2024
16	Ministry of Trade, Co-operatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Communications of the Republic of **Fiji**	12th November 2024
17	The office of the Prime Minister of the Co-operative Republic of	19th November 2024

	Guyana	
18	The Ministry of People's Power for Science and Technology of the Bolivarian Republic of **Venezuela**	12th February 2025
19	The Ministry of Digital Economy of the Democratic Socialist Republic of **Sri Lanka**	5th April 2025
20	The Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services of the Federative Republic of **Brazil**	8th July 2025
21	The Ministry of Information, Communications, Science, Technology and Innovation of Kingdom of **Lesotho**	21st July 2025
22	The Ministry of Homeland Security and Technology of the Republic of **Maldives**	24th July 2025
23	The Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation & Communication of **Mongolia**	13th October 2025
24	The Department of Information Communications Technology of the Republic of **Seychelles**	8th February 2026

STATEMENT-II

Countries using UPI along with Partner institutions

Sl.	Name of Country	Live for	Partner Institution	Live since
1.	Bhutan	P2M	RMA Bhutan	July 2021
2.	France	P2M	LYRA Network	February 2024
3.	Mauritius	P2M	Bank of Mauritius	February 2024
4.	Nepal	P2M	FonePay Payment Services Ltd.	March 2024
		P2P	Nepal Clearing House Limited (NCHL)	June 2026
5.	Qatar	P2M	Qatar National Bank	September 2025
6.	Singapore	P2M	NETS Singapore Pte. Ltd., HitPay Payments Solutions Pte. Ltd., LiquidPay Group Pte. Ltd	August 2021
		P2P	BCS Paynow	February 2023
7.	Sri Lanka	P2M	Lanka Pay Pvt. Ltd.	February 2024

8.	UAE	P2M	Mashreq Bank PSC (NeoPay) Network International Magnati- Sole Proprietorship LLC	April 2022
9.	Cambodia	P2M	Acleda Bank PLC	June 2026
10.	Greece	P2P	Eurobank S. A	May 2026

USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR PRODUCTION OF GREEN AMMONIA

1619. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study regarding the use of renewable energy for production of green ammonia for fertilizer manufacturing;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the regions identified as suitable for establishment of such facilities;

(c) whether Barmer district of Rajasthan has been considered for setting up green ammonia production units in view of its high solar energy potential and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of policy measures and incentives provided for promotion of green ammonia-based fertilizer production in the country;

(e) whether the domestic production of fertilizers is sufficient to meet the country's demand and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of measures taken by the Government to augment fertilizer production?

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

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

Under the mission, the fertilizer manufacturing has been identified as the potential sector for consumption of Green Ammonia.

Accordingly, Department of Fertilizers (DoF) has aggregated demand of 7.24 lakh tonnes per annum of Green Ammonia for supply to 13 fertilizer units across India.

(c) As per information available, no developer has reported Green Ammonia production unit in Barmer district of Rajasthan.

(d) Under the NGHM, the scheme guidelines have been issued for incentives towards Green Ammonia Production. As per the scheme, the incentives provided are ₹ 8.82/kg of Green Ammonia in the first year of production and supply, ₹ 7.06/kg during the second year of production and supply, and ₹ 5.30/kg during the third year of production and supply.

(e) and (f) The Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers.

Under the Scheme, P&K fertilizers are covered under Open General License (OGL) and companies are free to import/manufacture these fertilizers as per their business dynamics.

To reduce dependence on imported Phosphatic fertilizers and make country self-reliant measures have been taken to encourage domestic production through guidelines 18.01.2024 on reasonableness of MRP, wherein importers/manufacturers and integrated manufacturers are given reasonable profit of 8%/10% and 12% respectively; based on the requests, the new manufacturing units or increase in manufacturing capacity of existing units have been recognized/taken on record under the NBS Scheme; the number of P&K fertilizers covered under NBS Scheme has increased from 22 grades in 2021 to 28 grades; Freight Subsidy on SSP, which is an indigenously manufactured fertilizer, is being provided since Kharif, 2022 to promote SSP usage for providing Phosphatic or ‘P’nutrient to the soil. Further, the rates of nutrients under NBS scheme are decided on biannual basis to ensure availability of fertilizers under the Scheme.

MRP PRINTED ON CONSUMER GOODS

1621. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE -PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) printed on certain consumer goods is often substantially higher than the actual selling price in the market;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received from Maharashtra during the last three years regarding misleading MRPs, excessive discounts or unfair pricing practices along with the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has examined the feasibility of requiring manufacturers to disclose the ex-factory price or cost of production, in addition to the MRP, on product packaging to enhance price transparency and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government utilizes cost audit reports or pricing data for monitoring unreasonable price mark-ups and protecting consumers; and

(e) if so, the details of the policy measures taken by the Government to promote transparent pricing practices, prevent misleading discount claims and strengthen consumer protection across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (e) The Government is committed to ensuring transparency in pricing and protecting the interests of consumers. The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) declared on a pre-packaged commodity is required to be inclusive of all taxes. The Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 provides that no packaged commodity can be sold to a consumer at a price higher than the declared MRP. The Rules also mandate important declarations on packages, including the name and address of the manufacturer/ packer/ importer, name of the commodity, net quantity, month and year of manufacture, MRP, unit sale price and consumer care details, thereby enabling consumers to make informed purchasing decisions.

Enforcement of the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and the rules made thereunder is primarily undertaken by the Legal Metrology Departments of the States/UTs. Complaints relating to violation of the provisions of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, including sale of pre-packaged commodities above the declared MRP or incorrect declarations on packages, are dealt with by the Legal Metrology Authorities of the States/UTs in accordance with law. Consumers can also lodge complaints through the National Consumer Helpline for appropriate redressal.

As regards the proposal for declaration of ex-factory price, cost of production or any other price in addition to MRP, the matter had earlier been examined by an Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr.

M. Govinda Rao, the then Director, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. The Committee examined the feasibility of declaring a normative price for pre-packaged commodities applicable throughout the country and the requirement of declaring an additional price along with MRP. The Committee concluded that prescribing a normative price or requiring declaration of an additional price, such as the first-point price, was neither feasible nor desirable, inter alia, due to difficulties in accurately determining and enforcing such prices across diverse products and markets.

The Committee was of the view that consumer interests would be better served through greater competition, effective market mechanisms and strengthening of institutions responsible for promoting fair competition. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Government.

MEASURES TO REINFORCE TRUST IN DIGITAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

1622. THIRU DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN:

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

(a) the details of issues arising from digital governance initiatives involving integration of identity systems in consumer devices including implications for privacy, user consent, data security, individual autonomy and protection of personal information;

(b) the details of safeguards established by the Government for ensuring secure collection, storage and processing of data, preventing misuse of personal information and protecting user privacy within digital governance ecosystems;

(c) the details of progress achieved through efforts directed towards strengthening transparency, accountability and responsible use of digital identity-related technologies across public-facing digital platforms and services;

(d) the details of regulatory and institutional mechanisms adopted by the Government for monitoring compliance with data protection requirements and addressing concerns relating to privacy and user rights; and

(e) the details of measures proposed by the Government for reinforcing trust in digital governance systems, improving transparency standards and ensuring citizen-centric implementation of technology-driven public services?

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

(a) to (e) The Government recognizes that digital governance initiatives involving the integration of identity systems in consumer devices must be

implemented in a manner that safeguards privacy, security and the rights of individuals. The issues arising from the integration of identity systems in consumer devices primarily relate to informed consent, purpose specific use of data, secure transmission and storage, prevention of unauthorised access or disclosure, protection of biometric and personal information and preservation of individual choice. Accordingly, the Government has enacted the Information Technology Act (IT Act) , Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act), to establish a robust legal framework that promotes trust, transparency, accountability and the responsible use of digital identity-related technologies across public-facing digital platforms and services while safeguarding privacy and protecting personal data.

Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act):

(i) The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 provides a technology-neutral legal framework governing electronic transactions, protection of computer resources, cybersecurity, intermediary due diligence and cyber offences.

(ii) Under Section 43A of the IT Act, the Government has notified the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011 (SPDI Rules), prescribing reasonable security practices and procedures for the protection of sensitive personal data or information.

(iii) The SPDI Rules require body corporates handling sensitive personal data or information to implement reasonable security practices and procedures commensurate with the nature of their business and the value of the information assets, and to demonstrate compliance in the event of an information security breach.

(iv) Under Section 70B of the IT Act, the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has been designated as the national agency for responding to cybersecurity incidents. CERT-In also operates the National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) for detection, analysis and coordinated response to cybersecurity threats.

(v) Under Section 70A of the IT Act, the Government has established the National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) to protect the nation's critical information infrastructure from cyber threats.

(vi) Moreover, the Government has prescribed stringent security requirements for the empaneled cloud service providers who are handling government data including compliance with international security and privacy standards along with other security requirements to ensure cloud security, service management, and data protection. These compliances and standards cover critical security aspects such as risk assessment, security controls, service delivery, incident management, intrusion detection, data privacy, log retention, data encryption, access control, etc.

Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016:

(i) The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and the regulations framed thereunder provide safeguards for Aadhaar authentication, including protection of core biometric information and security of identity data. Aadhaar authentication is voluntary except where its use is mandated under law.

(ii) The Aadhaar ecosystem incorporates multiple safeguards, including informed consent, purpose limitation, secure transmission of authentication requests, encryption of data, and strict controls on the collection, storage and sharing of personal information. The Aadhaar Act prohibits the sharing of core biometric information and restricts the use and disclosure of identity information except as provided under the Act.

(iii) UIDAI does not collect or store the purpose of authentication or the details of the transaction for which authentication is sought. Authentication responses are limited to a "Yes/No" response or e-KYC, as applicable, and are provided only with the resident's consent.

Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act):

The Government is implementing the DPDP Act and the DPDP Rules, 2025 in a phased manner. The measures include enforcement of security obligations on Data Fiduciaries, effective grievance redressal, mandatory reporting of personal-data breaches, remedial action and penalties through

the Data Protection Board of India and continued compliance with prescribed security and privacy standards. These measures are intended to strengthen citizen trust, improve transparency and ensure secure delivery of digital public services.

(i) DPDP Act, 2023 provides a comprehensive legal framework for processing digital personal data in a manner that recognises both the right of individuals to protect their personal data and the need to process such data for lawful purposes.

(ii) To operationalise the Act, the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 were notified on 13 November 2025.

(iii) The Act permits the processing of personal data for lawful purposes either on the basis of the consent of the Data Principal or for certain legitimate uses specified under the Act.

(iv) Where processing is based on consent, such consent must be free, specific, informed, unconditional and unambiguous, and must be preceded or accompanied by a notice specifying the personal data to be processed and the purpose of such processing.

(v) The Act places obligations on Data Fiduciaries (entities that determine the purpose and means of processing personal data) to:

- implement reasonable security safeguards to protect personal data;
- establish effective grievance redressal mechanisms; and

- notify the Data Protection Board of India and affected Data Principals in the event of a personal data breach.

(vi) The Act establishes the Data Protection Board of India to inquire into personal data breaches and other contraventions of the Act, direct remedial measures, and impose monetary penalties. It also provides for grievance redressal mechanisms and enforcement of the rights of Data Principals, thereby strengthening privacy protection and safeguarding user rights.

These measures are aimed at enhancing trust, protecting user rights and ensuring secure delivery of digital services.

PASSENGER SECURITY AND ON-BOARD SAFETY

1623. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

(a) the total number of incidents of physical assault and violence reported on Railways premises between 2023 and 2026, year and zone-wise;

(b) whether the Railway Protection Force (RPF) has conducted a safety audit of station platforms and coaches, specifically in light of the June 2026 incident where a passenger was fatally stabbed in a first-class compartment of a Mumbai local train following a dispute over closing the door and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government plans to address the rising trend of violence sparked by minor disagreements in crowded transit environments?

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

(a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and maintenance of law and order on Railways.

State Governments maintain law & order through Government Railway Police (GRP) and District Police.

Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/District Police to provide better protection and security to railway property, passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

The numbers of incidents of crime against passengers reported in Railways are published state-wise by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

On 23rd June 2026, an incident of stabbing was reported in train no. 90963 (Churchgate–Nalasopara Fast Local), in first-class coach shortly after its departure from Andheri station. This was an outcome of the altercation arose between two passengers following a dispute over closing the coach doors due to rain. In connection with the incident, GRP Borivali registered Crime No. 630/2026 under Section 103(1) of the BNS. The assailant was subsequently arrested by GRP Borivali.

The following steps are being taken by the Railways in coordination with GRP/Local Police for safety and security of passengers in trains and at stations:-

i. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, trains are escorted by the Railway Protection Force (RPF) in addition to those escorted by the Government Railway Police (GRP) of various States. Zonal Railways have been instructed for deployment of an appropriate combined strength of male and female RPF/RPSF personnel in train escort parties, to the extent possible.

ii. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras provided in number of coaches and railway stations for enhanced security of passengers.

iii. RailMadad is Indian Railways online grievance redressal mechanism that provides passengers an integrated platform for raising grievances, seeking 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.

iv. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers on precautionary measures for their safety and security.

v. Railways are in regular touch with passengers through various social media platforms like. Twitter, Facebook, etc. to enhance security of passengers and to address their security concerns.

vi. With a view to strengthen the surveillance mechanism at sensitive railway stations, an Integrated Security System (ISS) has been installed, comprising a Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance system with analytical features, access control, personal baggage screening systems, Hand Held Metal Detectors (HHMDs), Bomb Detection Systems (BDS), drone-based surveillance and vehicle scanning systems (UVSS). Sniffer dogs are also deployed across different Zonal Railways for detection of explosives.

vii. Drives are conducted to restrict entry of male passengers into the compartments reserved for ladies and the offenders are prosecuted under relevant law.

viii. State Level Security Committee of Railways (SLSCR) have been constituted for all State/Union Territories under the Chairmanship of respective Director General of Police/Commissioner of States/Union Territories for regular monitoring and review of security arrangements of the Railways.

ix. Biannual Conferences of GRP Chief with Ministry of Railways are conducted to enhance coordination between the Ministry of Railways and States.

रेलवे विद्युतीकरण और हरित परिवहन प्रणाली

1624. श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री दिलीप शइकीया:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्री रोडमल नागर:

श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटी:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री राजकुमार चाहर:

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत:

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

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

(क) विगत एक वर्ष के दौरान रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण तथा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को अपनाने की दिशा में हासिल की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विद्युतीकरण, सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन तथा अन्य टिकाऊ पहलों के माध्यम से जीवाश्म ईंधनों पर निर्भरता कम करने और ऊर्जा दक्षता में सुधार लाने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देश में, विशेषकर दिल्ली में हरित रेलवे स्टेशनों, ऊर्जा-दक्ष अवसंरचना तथा पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से टिकाऊ रेलवे परिचालनों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) भारतीय रेल को निवल-शून्य कार्बन उत्सर्जक बनाने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में उक्त पहलों के अपेक्षित योगदान का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारतीय रेल पर रेल नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण मिशन मोड में शुरू किया गया है। अब तक, बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का लगभग 99.6% विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है। शेष नेटवर्क पर विद्युतीकरण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 2014-26 के दौरान और 2014 से पहले किए गए विद्युतीकरण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	मार्ग किलोमीटर
2014 से पहले (लगभग 60 वर्ष)	21,801
2014-26	48,072

इसके अलावा, सभी नई लाइन/बहुपथन परियोजनाओं को विद्युतीकरण के साथ ही स्वीकृत और निर्मित किया जा रहा है।

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश - वार विद्युतीकरण की स्थिति, जिसमें बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश शामिल हैं, निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	विद्यतीकरण %		क्र.सं.	राज्य	विद्यतीकरण %
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	100%		16	मिजोरम	100%
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	100%		17	नागालैंड	100%
3	बिहार	100%		18	ओडिशा	100%
4	चंडीगढ़	100%		19	पुडुचेरी	100%
5	छत्तीसगढ़	100%		20	पंजाब	100%
6	दिल्ली	100%		21	तेलंगाना	100%

7	गुजरात	100%		22	त्रिपुरा	100%
8	हरियाणा	100%		23	उत्तर प्रदेश	100%
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	100%		24	उत्तराखंड	100%
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	100%		25	पश्चिम बंगाल	100%
11	झारखंड	100%		26	राजस्थान	99.8%
12	केरल	100%		27	तमिलनाडु	98.3%
13	मध्य प्रदेश	100%		28	असम	97.9%
14	महाराष्ट्र	100%		29	कर्नाटक	96.8%
15	मेघालय	100%		30	गोवा	91.4%

भारतीय रेल ने विश्व में सबसे तेज गति से रेल विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। जबकि कई देश केवल अपने सबसे व्यस्तम यात्री और माल ढुलाई गलियारों को विद्युतीकृत करने को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। भारत ने अपने सम्पूर्ण बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क को विद्युतीकृत करने का विनिश्चय किया है। रेल विद्युतीकरण में भारतीय रेल की उपलब्धि विश्व स्तर पर विशिष्ट है। जून, 2025 की इंटरनेशनल यूनियन ऑफ रेलवेज की नवीनतम रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, महत्वपूर्ण रेल प्रणालियों में रेल विद्युतीकरण निम्नानुसार है:

देश	**रेल विद्युतीकरण**
स्विट्जरलैंड	100%
भारत	99.6%
चीन	82%
स्पेन	67%
जापान	64%
फ्रांस	60%
यूनाइटेड किंगडम	39%

नेटवर्क कवरेज के आधार पर, भारतीय रेल अब विश्व की सबसे व्यापक रूप से विद्युतीकृत बड़ी रेल प्रणालियों में से एक है। भारतीय रेल ने अपनी बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का 99.6% विद्युतीकरण कर लिया है, जो एक दशक में विश्व के सबसे बड़े अवसंरचना परिवर्तन कार्यक्रमों में से एक को पूरा करता है।

विद्युत कर्षण न केवल पर्यावरण अनुकूल है, बल्कि ऊर्जा कुशल भी है। सड़क मार्ग द्वारा परिवहन की तुलना में रेलवे द्वारा परिवहन में कार्बन डाइआक्साइड उत्सर्जन में कमी इस प्रकार है (संदर्भ:- नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट "फास्ट ट्रैकिंग फ्रेट इन इंडिया", जून 2021):

परिवहन का साधन	**1 कि.मी. ले जाने हेतु 1 टन के लिए कार्बन डाइआक्साइड उत्सर्जन**
सड़क	101 ग्राम
रेल	11.5 ग्राम (लगभग 89% कम)

इसके अलावा, रेलपथों के विद्युतीकरण से जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता कम होती है, डीज़ल की खपत कम होती है, परिणामस्वरुप कार्बन उत्सर्जन कम होता है। विद्युतीकरण से बेहतर माल ढुलाई क्षमता और गाड़ी की गति बढ़ती है, जिससे यात्रा का समय कम होता है और दक्षता में वृद्धि होती है।

कर्षण प्रयोजन के लिए भारतीय रेल की डीजल खपत में 185 करोड़ लीटर की कमी आई है, जिसमें 2024-25 में लगभग 108 करोड़ लीटर की खपत हुई है, जबकि 2015-16 में 293 करोड़ लीटर की खपत हुई थी। परिणामस्वरूप भारत सरकार के राजकोष के लिए बहुमूल्य विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई है, जिसकी आवश्यकता अन्यथा ईंधन के आयात के लिए होती है, जिसे विद्युतीकरण के कारण बचाया गया है।

विद्युतीकृत रेल सौर, पवन और अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को कर्षण शक्ति प्रणालियों में एकीकृत करने के लिए उपयुक्त है, जिससे वे नवीकरणीय बिजली का उपयोग करने के लिए सबसे प्रभावी परिवहन प्रणालियाँ बन जाती हैं। भारतीय रेल रणनीतिक बिजली प्रापण योजना के आधार पर, लगभग पूर्ण रेल विद्युतीकरण के साथ-साथ नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों के उपयोग के माध्यम से संवहनीय परिचालन के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है, इस प्रकार कार्बन फुटप्रिंट में कमी में योगदान देता है।

भारतीय रेल ने कार्बन उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए ऊर्जा कुशल तकनीकों का उपयोग करने की पहल भी की है, जैसे कि पुनर्योजी सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित तीन-फेज वाले विद्युत इंजनों

के उत्पादन में पूरी तरह से स्विच करना, हेड ऑन जनरेशन तकनीक का उपयोग, इमारतों और सवारी डिब्बों में एलईडी लाइटों का उपयोग, स्टार रेटेड उपकरण।

स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास की प्रक्रिया में, स्टेशनों के संवहनीय आधुनिकीकरण के लिए पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान करते समय सभी पर्यावरणीय मानदंडों पर विधिवत विचार किया जाता है।

जून 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल पर लगभग 1161 मेगावाट के सौर संयंत्र (छतों और भूमि दोनों पर) और लगभग 103 मेगावाट के पवन ऊर्जा संयंत्र कमीशन कर दिए गए हैं।

भारतीय रेल ने गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा स्रोतों का उपयोग करके, रेलपथ के विद्युतीकरण द्वारा डीजल की खपत में बचत करके, माल और यात्रियों को सड़क से रेल मार्ग पर स्थानांतरित करने के निरंतर प्रयासों और ट्रेन सेट चलाने के लिए हाइड्रोजन गैस का उपयोग करके नेट ज़ीरो कार्बन उत्सर्जक बनने की परिकल्पना की है। इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, भारतीय रेल शून्य कार्बन उत्सर्जन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की ओर अग्रसर है।

वर्तमान में, दिल्ली क्षेत्र में लगभग 7 मेगावाट सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता कमीशन कर दी गयी है।

दिल्ली में, पूरे मौजूदा बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, सभी नई लाइन/बहुपथन परियोजनाओं को विद्युतीकरण के साथ ही स्वीकृत और निर्मित किया जा रहा है।

MEDIA OUTREACH PROGRAMMES IN WARANGAL

1625. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has supported community radio stations, public awareness campaigns, media outreach programmes and other communication initiatives in Warangal district during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of financial assistance, grants, publicity support and other assistance provided for such initiatives including the names of beneficiary organisations and programmes, year-wise; and

(c) the details of public awareness campaigns undertaken by the Government through print, electronic, digital and community media in Warangal district during the said period for dissemination of information on various flagship schemes and public welfare programmes?

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) Community radios are supported under "Supporting Community Radio Movement in India" – a Central Sector Scheme. The objectives of the scheme are to strengthen new and existing Community Radio Stations (CRSs) with resources, capacity and technology. The key components of the scheme include providing financial assistance to new and existing CRSs for procurement or replacement of equipment and, capacity building and training of community radio operators. At present there is no Community Radio Station in Warangal district.

To create awareness and promote knowledge sharing, the Ministry organises workshops, seminars, and regional/national Sammelans across the country under the scheme.

During the last three years (as of July, 2026), the Ministry conducted 17 Integrated Communication and Outreach Programmes (ICOPs) and other awareness programmes in Warangal and surrounding areas on themes such as International Day of Yoga, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, SVEEP (ECI), Hyderabad Liberation Day, Constitution Day, Vande Mataram @150, Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam, Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan, Telugu Freedom Fighters and Poshan Maah.

DD Saptagiri, a 24x7 dedicated channel for the state of Telangana telecasts programmes related to art, culture, literature, history, heritage, traditions, people, eminent personalities, news and current affairs, Government Schemes and their implementation etc. of the entire state of Telangana including district of Warangal. Content telecast by channel includes dissemination of information on various flagship schemes and public welfare programmes/initiatives and their implementation in the state of Telangana including Warangal district.

FREE OF COST ADVANCED SEMICONDUCTOR TOOLS TO UNIVERSITIES

1626. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided access to advanced semiconductor/chip design tools from multiple companies to universities free of cost under its semiconductor and chip design promotion initiatives;

(b) if so, the details of the number and list of universities that have been provided access to such chip design tools, State-wise including district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of the total utilisation of these tools including design hours consumed, State and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the details of the number of chip tape-outs completed using these tools, institution and State-wise including chips fabricated domestically and overseas; and

(e) the details of the funds incurred by the Government for provision of such tools and associated capacity-building support, year-wise since inception?

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 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 made sustained investments in semiconductor education, research and design infrastructure, positioning India as a global hub for semiconductor design talent.

The Government has accorded high priority to talent development and workforce capacity building through various initiatives such Chips to Startup (C2S) Programme and the Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme.

This includes providing free-of-cost access to Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tools, faculty development, curriculum enhancement, chip fabrication opportunities, industry–academia collaboration, and startup support provided through the ChipIN Centre with its details available at https://c2s.gov.in/chipin.jsp

These initiatives have helped create a strong semiconductor design talent base. 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.

Following are the outcomes of these initiatives:

(i) The access of free-of-cost EDA tools has been provided to academic institutions and startups across the country from 11 leading semiconductor companies, namely Synopsys, Cadence, Siemens

EDA, AMD, Renesas, Keysight, Ansys, Silvaco, Cadre Design Systems, Compcarta and AsterQuanta**.**

(ii) State-wise list of **437 organizations** which are provided access to state-of-the-art EDA tools at no cost is available at https://c2s.gov.in/Lok_Sabha_PQ_1626.pdf **,** including district-wise details of Andhra Pradesh. This includes 332 academic institutions and 105 startups.

(iii) A cumulative **3.26 Crore hours of EDA tool usage** has been recorded across all States. State-wise details of EDA tool utilization (in hours) are available at https://c2s.gov.in/Lok_Sabha_PQ_1626.pdf including district-wise details of Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) **254 designs taped out by 67 academic institutions** including 175 designs taped out domestically at 180nm, SCL Mohali and 79 designs taped out at overseas foundry. The State-wise details of these taped outs are available at https://c2s.gov.in/Lok_Sabha_PQ_1626.pdf**.**

(v) Total fund incurred for provision of EDA tools and associated capacity-building support at academic institutions is Rs. 166 Crore as per Year-wise details is available at https://c2s.gov.in/Lok_Sabha_PQ_1626.pdf**.**

AI ROADMAPS FOR GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

1627. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

(a) the details of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) roadmaps submitted by various Union Ministries including the number of proposals approved, rejected and under examination along with the criteria adopted for such evaluation;

(b) whether the Union Government has consulted State Governments including Tamil Nadu while formulating AI roadmaps for governance and public service delivery and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial and technical assistance to States for implementing AI-based governance solutions and if so, the details of the allocation earmarked for Tamil Nadu;

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure that the deployment of AI in Government systems adheres to transparency, accountability, data privacy, algorithmic fairness and independent audit standards particularly where AI is proposed for citizen-facing services; and

(e) whether the Government has prepared a framework to prevent regional disparities in AI adoption, ensuring that technologically advanced States

such as Tamil Nadu receive equitable support for AI infrastructure, research and skilled manpower?

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) and (e) 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 it.

India’s AI strategy builds on India’s vibrant IT sector with annual revenue of 300 billion dollars and 60 Lakh strong workforce. IndiaAI Mission supports India’s AI ambitions under 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.

Under the Application Development Initiative (IADI), IndiaAI conducted a workshop on AI in public service delivery on 5th April 2024, bringing together representatives from the Central and State Governments. The workshop supported Ministries and Departments in assessing their data capabilities and identifying AI use cases, fostering a consultative and collaborative approach to developing AI roadmaps for governance and public service delivery.

Through innovation challenges, grant programmes and hackathons, IADI has built a pipeline of AI solutions across priority sectors including healthcare, agriculture, governance, climate, cybersecurity and financial regulation, with pathways from ideation to pilot deployment and scale. Under this pillar, the IndiaAI Mission has launched **11 national-level hackathons and innovation challenges** across these sectors.

i. **The IndiaAI Innovation Challenge** focused on AI solutions in healthcare, agriculture, governance, learning disabilities and climate change. 30 solutions were shortlisted in Stage 1 for pilot implementation with Central Ministries, States and Public Sector Organisations. Subsequently, five teams (one per sector) were selected for national-level deployment, with pilots underway across multiple States.

ii. **The IndiaAI I4C CyberGuard AI Hackathon**, conducted in collaboration with the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), developed AI solutions for classification of cybercrime complaints and identification of emerging crime patterns on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (NCRP). The shortlisted solution has been integrated with I4C systems.

iii. **The IndiaAI–GSI Mineral Targeting with AI Hackathon**, organised in partnership with the Geological Survey of India, focused on leveraging AI/ML for advanced mineral prognostication using geoscientific datasets such as geology, geophysics, geochemistry, and remote sensing.

iv. **The Cancer AI & Technology Challenge (CATCH)**, in collaboration with the National Cancer Grid, aims to strengthen cancer screening, diagnostics, treatment support, and healthcare operations. The top shortlisted teams are undergoing ethical review prior to implementation.

v. **The IndiaAI Face Authentication Challenge** aims to enhance the integrity of public examinations through AI-enabled de-duplication and one-to-many photo verification. Two teams have been selected for deployment at the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), and deployment has commenced.

vi. **The IndiaAI Intelligent Document Processing (IDP) Challenge** aims to automate extraction, classification, validation, and structuring of information from complex multilingual documents. Two shortlisted teams are being deployed at UPSC, and implementation is underway.

vii. **The IndiaAI Innovation Challenge 2026**, supported by the Ministry of Ayush and the Ministry of MSME, promotes AI solutions for AYUSH healthcare and MSMEs. Applications have been received across multiple problem statements, with Stage 1 evaluations underway, followed by prototype development and deployment.

viii. **The IndiaAI Challenge for Transforming Governance**, in partnership with the Real Time Governance Society (RTGS), Government of Andhra Pradesh, addresses AI use cases across key departments. Applications

have been received, Stage 1 evaluations are underway, and prototype development and pilot implementation are planned.

ix. **The IndiaAI Financial Compliance Reporting Challenge**, in collaboration with the National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA), promotes AI-enabled compliance monitoring and risk assessment.

x. **The CDSCO–IndiaAI Health Innovation Acceleration Hackathon**, organised with the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), focuses on AI-driven automation of regulatory workflows, including document summarisation, anonymisation, and inspection reporting. Prototype development and deployment are planned.

xi. **The PMJAY Auto Adjudication Hackathon**, in collaboration with the National Health Authority (NHA), supports the development of AI-based adjudication frameworks for PMJAY claims, resulting in multiple prototypes and pilot deployments.

These initiatives collectively demonstrate that State Governments are actively consulted and engaged through workshops, consultations, and collaborative challenge mechanisms in the formulation and implementation of AI roadmaps for governance and public service delivery.

AI Centres of Excellence: Government has approved a scheme for the establishment of 58 Artificial Intelligence Centres of Excellence (AI-CoEs) across States and Union Territories, in collaboration with the respective State/UT Governments and industry partners. Under the approved framework,

Two Artificial Intelligence Centres of Excellence (AI-CoEs) have been allocated for establishment in the state of Tamil Nadu.

IndiaAI Data & AI Labs (ITIs/Polytechnics): Under the IndiaAI FutureSkills pillar, 543 Data & AI Labs across ITIs and Polytechnics in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities have been approved for establishment to provide training in AI, data annotation, data curation and applied data science. As part of this initiative, 18 Data & AI Labs have been allocated for establishment in Tamil Nadu.

IndiaAI Fellowships: Under the IndiaAI FutureSkills pillar, fellowships are provided to undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral students for AI education and research. A total of 686 fellowships has been awarded nationally across 178 institutions. Of these, 162 fellowships have been awarded to students from Tamil Nadu, comprising 96 undergraduate, 34 postgraduate and 32 PhD fellowships.

IndiaAI Impact Summit: India hosted the India-AI Impact Summit 2026 in New Delhi from 16th to 21st February 2026. The Hon'ble Prime Minister called upon Ministries and Departments at the inauguration of the India AI Impact Summit 2026 to actively engage with the India AI Impact Expo and identify AI applications relevant to their respective domains to accelerate AI adoption across the Government.

Pursuant to these directions and the deliberations held during the Summit, the Cabinet Secretariat coordinated with Ministries and Departments

to identify opportunities for leveraging AI to address governance, service delivery, operational efficiency, and sector-specific challenges. This exercise resulted in the identification of 762 problem statements from 62 Ministries and Departments, which were subsequently shared with MeitY for facilitating AI-enabled interventions.

(d) The Government has undertaken the following steps to ensure that deployment of AI in Government systems, including for citizen-facing services, adheres to standards of transparency, accountability, data privacy, algorithmic fairness and independent audit:

- The **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act)** provides a comprehensive framework for processing of personal data, including purpose limitation, data minimisation, informed consent, and rights of access, correction and erasure for data principals; it also requires Significant Data Fiduciaries to appoint a data auditor and undertake periodic Data Protection Impact Assessments.
- Under the **Safe & Trusted AI pillar** of the IndiaAI Mission, 13 Responsible AI projects have been selected across themes including AI bias mitigation, algorithm auditing, explainable AI, privacy-preserving AI and deepfake detection, being implemented by academic institutions, start-ups, industry and civil-society organisations to develop indigenous tools and frameworks including tools for assessing model fairness and an open-source framework for participatory algorithmic auditing.

- **India AI 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. Pursuant to the Guidelines, the following institutional mechanisms have been initiated, AI Governance and Economic Group (AIGEG), a high-level inter-ministerial body to steer the development of India's national AI governance strategy; Technology and Policy Expert Committee (TPEC), to support technical and policy recommendations; and AI Safety Institute (AISI), to undertake safety research, develop standards, test AI systems and evaluate emerging risks.
- The **Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In)** issued advisories on safety measures against adversarial AI threats in May 2023, launched the Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence (CSPAI) programme with SISA in September 2024, and issued advisories on best practices for the responsible use of Generative AI in March 2025.
- An **IndiaAI Safety Institute** is being established as a hub for indigenous research and development on AI safety, to support India's technical and institutional infrastructure for AI governance.

COAL ALLOCATION TO THERMAL POWER PLANTS

1628. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

(a) the quantum of coal allocated to thermal power plants supplying electricity to Tamil Nadu during the last five years;

(b) the details of average delivered cost of coal to such plants during the same period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reduce the dependence on coal for electricity generation due to the environmental impact; and

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

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 details of the coal quantity (in MT) supplied to the thermal power plants in the State of Tamil Nadu and values in (in ₹ Crore) during the last five years is as under:

Coal Supplies by Coal India Limited (CIL)

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the Power Plant	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
		Bill Quantity / Coal Supplied (in MT)	Bill Value / Value (₹ Cr)	Bill Quantity / Coal Supplied (in MT)	Bill Value / Value (₹ Cr)	Bill Quantity / Coal Supplied (in MT)	Bill Value / Value (₹ Cr)	Bill Quantity / Coal Supplied (in MT)	Bill Value / Value in (₹ Cr)	Bill Quantity / Coal Supplied (in MT)	Bill Value / Value in (₹ Cr)
1	TANGEDCO	14.936	2524.63	17.923	3075.05	19.072	3297.93	18.927	3304.45	15.956	2566.69

2	NLC Tamil Nadu (NTPL)	1.448	361.91	2.017	354.50	1.954	342.02	0.038	5.74	0.00	0.00
3	NTECL, Vallur – NTPC Tamilnadu Energy Ltd	5.963	1220.65	6.533	1204.54	4.337	782.38	6.380	1382.28	6.154	1231.24
4	Moxie Power Generation Limited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.066	11.92	0.964	161.96
5	OPG Power Generation Pvt. Limited	0.248	61.58	0.112	23.03	0.188	35.92	0.116	23.53	0.585	102.66
6	Coastal Energen Private Limited	0.004	1.12	0.075	23.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	SEPC Power Pvt. Limited	0.00	0.00	0.028	11.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.072	36.87
8.	Orissa Alloy Steel Pvt. Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.10	15.25

Coal Supplies by Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the Power Plant	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
		Bill Quantity / Coal Supplied (in MT)	Bill Value / Value (₹ Cr)	Bill Quantity / Coal Supplied (in MT)	Bill Value / Value (₹ Cr)	Bill Quantity / Coal Supplied (in MT)	Bill Value / Value (₹ Cr)	Bill Quantity / Coal Supplied (in MT)	Bill Value / Value in (₹ Cr)	Bill Quantity / Coal Supplied (in MT)	Bill Value / Value in (₹ Cr)
1	Mettur TPS I & II	2.57	766.24	1.40	568.37	1.84	954.06	1.83	1122.9	0.004	2.48
2	NTECL	0.56	162.22	0.34	140.23	0.75	387.08	0.34	248.81	0.00	4.71
3	NCTPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54	354.50	0.65	460.19
4	UDANGUDI TPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	95.33

(c) and (d) The focus of the Government is on capacity addition from non-fossil sources in the country which now exceeds 54% of the total installed electricity generation capacity in the country. India has already achieved the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) goal of 50% of its installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources; five years ahead of the committed timeline of 2030. As on 30.06.2026, the installed electricity generation capacity is 548.85 GW, comprising 251.48 GW (45.82%) from fossil sources and 297.37 GW (54.18%) from non-fossil sources.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, as on 30.06.2026, a cumulative capacity of 29,776.52 MW Renewable energy has been installed which includes 14,121.46 MW Solar Power, 2,203.20 MW Large Hydro Power, 12,273.69 MW Wind Power, 123.05 MW Small Hydro Power and 1,055.12 MW Bio-Power.

PROGRESS UNDER BIND SCHEME

1629. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made under the Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND) Scheme for modernisation of Prasar Bharati during the last one year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken infrastructure and technological upgrades, including digitisation, High Definition broadcasting, transmitter modernisation and strengthening of broadcasting facilities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the quality, reach and accessibility of Doordarshan and Akashvani services across the country and if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise particularly in Maharashtra including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency along with the steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to further modernise broadcasting infrastructure and expand digital public service broadcasting in underserved regions of the country and if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise particularly for Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;

(e) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of the BIND Scheme on strengthening public service broadcasting and digital media outreach and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the status of Doordarshan and Akashvani Kendra in Palghar district and provision to enhance the regional services in regional language like Marathi?

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 (f) Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND) scheme is a Central Sector Scheme for development, modernization and upgradation of Doordarshan and Akashvani's broadcasting infrastructure, approved with an outlay of ₹2539.61 crore for 2021-26 and extended upto 31.03.2027.

The Scheme provides for modernization of broadcasting infrastructure through upgradation of transmitters, studios, production and transmission facilities, expansion of the DD Free Dish DTH platform and Doordarshan channels, and other initiatives to strengthen public service broadcasting.

Major infrastructure and technological upgrades undertaken under the Scheme include:

i. Digitalisation: Most Doordarshan studios have been digitalised. File-based workflow facilities have been provided, including an end-to-end facility at Hyderabad and a two-channel automated play-out system for

the DD National channel. E-governance has been completed at 125 Akashvani stations.

ii. High Definition broadcasting: DD Sahyadri, DD Girnar and DD Odia were launched in HD format in June 2025. Four studios of DD News and the Central Production Centre, Delhi have been upgraded to HD. Native UHD mobile production facilities (OB vans), UHD modular fly-pack OB units, 4K cameras and allied equipment have been provided. HD BARC watermarking systems have been installed to collect viewership data.

iii. Transmitter modernisation: 116 FM transmitters have been commissioned. In sensitive areas along the Indo-Nepal border, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, 5 FM transmitters have been commissioned and 7 supplied. Four digital-ready high-power TV transmitters have been commissioned in Jammu & Kashmir and a 10 kW HD-ready transmitter at Himbotingla in Ladakh. Tower strengthening has been completed at 16 locations.

iv. Strengthening of broadcasting facilities: Earth stations at various Kendras have been upgraded to HD-compliant and spectrum-efficient set-ups. The DD Free Dish platform has been expanded from 112 to 118 SDTV channels. Refurbishing of Akashvani studios has been completed at 18 locations, air-conditioning plants replaced at 31 locations and 15 gensets replaced. Visual Radio has been introduced.

The Government continuously assesses impact of its programmes. Akashvani's combined MW/FM coverage is about 98% by population and about 90% by area. "DD Free Dish" is receivable anywhere in the country free of subscription. Over 260 Akashvani channels, including 28 from Maharashtra, are on the "NewsOnAir" app; Doordarshan and Akashvani content is also available on "WAVES" and on social media.

Maharashtra has three Programme Production Centres - Doordarshan Kendra, Mumbai, and Programme Generating Facilities at Pune and Nagpur. UHD mobile production facilities and fly-pack OB units have been provided for field production in the State.

In Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency, Akashvani's Jalgaon station has a 20 kW Medium Wave and a 5 kW FM transmitter, and DD Free Dish signals (including DD Sahyadri) are receivable in the Constituency.

Projects for further modernisation and expansion of broadcasting facilities- including in Left Wing Extremism affected areas, border areas, aspirational districts and underserved areas — have been approved, comprising 82 new FM transmitters and upgradation of 126 existing ones. In Maharashtra, 2 new FM transmitters and upgradation of 11 (including Jalgaon's 5 kW transmitter to 10 kW) have been approved.

Digital public service broadcasting continues to expand through DD Free Dish, WAVES, "NewsOnAir" and other social media platforms.

Palghar district is covered by the Medium Wave coverage of Akashvani, Mumbai, which broadcasts in Marathi. DD Sahyadri, a 24x7 Marathi channel for Maharashtra beamed from Doordarshan Kendra, Mumbai, covers art, culture, heritage, news and Government schemes for the entire State including Jalgaon and Palghar. It is also available on DD Free Dish, "WAVES" and YouTube. Akashvani Maharashtra channels are also on the "NewsOnAir" app, enhancing regional language content in the district.

WIND ENERGY POTENTIAL IN TAMIL NADU

1630. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Tamil Nadu being one of the leading wind energy producing States has significant potential for repowering old wind turbines and expanding offshore and onshore wind capacity and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of wind energy capacity installed in Tamil Nadu during the last five years, year-wise along with the additional capacity targeted by the year 2030;

(c) whether any special financial assistance, viability gap funding, transmission infrastructure support and incentives have been provided or proposed for Tamil Nadu to facilitate achievement of the national target of

100 GW wind energy by the year 2030 and 155 GW by the year 2035 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has assessed issues relating to grid curtailment, evacuation constraints and delayed payments affecting wind energy producers in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) if so, 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) As per the wind resource assessment carried out by the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), the estimated onshore wind power potential in Tamil Nadu is 95.1 GW at 150 m hub height. In addition, Government has identified through mesoscale studies 8 offshore wind zones off the coast of Tamil Nadu having potential of 31 GW capacity.

As on 30.06.2026, the installed capacity of wind energy projects in Tamil Nadu is 12.27 GW. Considering replacement of wind turbines with individual capacities up to 2 MW, Tamil Nadu has an estimated repowering potential of about 7.3 GW.

(b) The details of wind energy capacity installed in Tamil Nadu during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister's announcement at COP26, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is intended to achieve 500 GW of installed

electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources including wind energy by 2030. As per the Report on optimal generation capacity mix for 2029-30 version 2.0 published by CEA, 100 GW of total wind capacity by FY 2029-30 has been envisaged for all wind potential sites of India.

(c) Presently, the development of onshore wind projects carried out by private developers/public sector enterprises based on techno-economic assessment. There is no central financial assistance scheme for new onshore wind power projects. However, Government has launched the 'Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects' with total outlay of ₹ 7453 crore for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects (500 MW each off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu) and upgradation of two ports to meet logistics requirements for offshore wind energy projects.

(d) and (e) Grid curtailment and evacuation transmission delay is one of the challenges in development of wind power capacity in the country including Tamil Nadu. In order to facilitate the grid infrastructure development, Government has taken following initiatives;

- Government had declared 625.3 GW of Renewable Energy (RE) potential in the RE rich states including Tamil Nadu.
- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has prepared the Transmission System Plan for Integration of over 500 GW Renewable Energy Capacity by 2030.

- Under the Intra-State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor Phase I & II, the total targeted RE evacuation capacity was 43 GW, of which 29 GW of RE had been evacuated as on 30.06.2026.

In order to facilitate timely payment to developers, Government has issued Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022. Further under the REIAs Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), a mechanism of State Government Guarantee/ Tri-Partite Agreement (TPA) signed between Reserve Bank of India, Central Government and State Government of the Buying Entity is in place for covering security for payment of energy charges.

STATEMENT

Details of wind energy capacity installed in Tamil Nadu during the last five years

S. No.	Financial Year	Annual Wind Capacity Addition (MW)
1	2021-22	258.32
2	2022-23	150.8
3	2023-24	586.37
4	2024-25	1136.37
5	2025-26	407.32
6	2026-27 (till 30.06.2026)	126.45

IMPLEMENTATION OF ONE NATION ONE RATION CARD SCHEME

1631. SHRIMATI DIMPLE YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) Scheme in Mainpuri district, Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details and findings thereof;

(b) the total number of beneficiaries who have availed intra-State and inter-State portability under the said Scheme during the last three years, year, State and district-wise particularly for Mainpuri in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the number of complaints received regarding denial of foodgrains, Aadhaar authentication failures, biometric mismatches and technical glitches, along with the action taken thereon, State and district-wise, particularly for Mainpuri in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of such issues on migrant workers and other beneficiaries in Mainpuri and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted ration delivery and strengthen grievance redressal in the said district?

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

(a) The One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) system has been implemented across all 36 States/UTs (including Mainpuri District of Uttar Pradesh), enabling NFSA beneficiaries to access their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop in the country through Aadhaar-based biometric or OTP authentication. Since its launch (till 08.07.2026), over **221** crore portability transactions have been recorded, benefiting migrant NFSA beneficiaries.

(b) Numbers of Inter-State and intra-State ONORC transactions State-wise for last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and numbers of Inter-State and Intra-State ONORC transactions of Uttar Pradesh district-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) and (d) 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. e-PoS devices are required to

periodically connect to a network to synchronize offline transaction data with the PDS online system.

All States/UTs have been advised that no genuine beneficiary/household shall be denied from receiving entitled quota of subsidised foodgrains due to failure of biometric/Aadhaar authentication due to network/connectivity/linking related issues, other technical reasons or poor biometrics of the beneficiary.

These measures ensure that eligible beneficiaries (including migrants) are not denied their entitlements.

(e) The measures taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted ration delivery and strengthen grievance redressal mechanism for NFSA beneficiaries are as follows:

i. Digitisation & Aadhaar seeding: Ration cards/beneficiary database 100% digitised in all States/UTs; 99.7% of ration cards Aadhaar-seeded, eliminating bogus/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.

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 Umrella 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).

STATEMENT-I

Numbers of Inter State and Intra State ONORC Transactions State-wise

Sr. No.	State Name	2023		2024		2025	
		Inter State	Intra State	Inter State	Intra State	Inter State	Intra State
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	176	14,036	340	16,145	162	20,974
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	5	2,34,79,098	-	2,52,17,768	159	2,73,25,769
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	-	-	3	88	-	-
4	ASSAM	50	7,30,739	423	3,46,159	766	3,23,605
5	BIHAR	12,044	9,10,77,707	53,521	10,85,89,164	84,747	13,22,36,310
6	CHHATTISGARH	70	-	3,892	-	8,131	24,67,157
7	DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI & DAMAN & DIU	50,322	48,067	1,02,189	45,925	1,03,028	71,021
8	DELHI	31,32,502	19,71,226	49,75,113	84,12,837	58,11,947	89,55,049
9	GOA	5,445	17,484	20,725	32,127	30,127	46,525
10	GUJARAT	1,21,015	13,20,620	1,98,559	18,39,523	2,11,316	24,13,252
11	HARYANA	4,42,865	1,15,25,158	7,09,555	2,08,47,555	9,33,610	2,23,82,138
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	37,335	936	1,17,600	99	-	31
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	37,678	6,24,950	74,094	8,24,961	81,350	9,01,219
14	JHARKHAND	11,661	33,18,280	21,942	45,25,665	25,666	47,50,107
15	KARNATAKA	4	1,25,62,916	-	1,24,65,740	-	1,17,69,583
16	KERALA	11,984	1,35,15,222	30,805	1,49,34,998	38,250	1,62,63,082
17	LADAKH	118	87	302	2,724	92	9,205
18	LAKSHADWEEP	-	11,056	1	19,960	-	18,036
19	MADHYA PRADESH	16,190	1,45,64,873	58,836	1,68,48,549	58,367	1,81,85,859
20	MAHARASHTRA	2,34,020	1,17,48,227	6,70,750	1,34,77,593	8,74,642	1,46,62,510
21	MEGHALAYA	75	75	149	104	221	81
22	MIZORAM	137	7,204	1	12,459	-	32,155
23	NAGALAND	17	20,411	7	30,531	-	47,160
24	ODISHA	703	7,97,464	55	9,90,360	-	14,71,888
25	PUDUCHERRY	-	-	-		1	2

26	PUNJAB	1,788	31,32,668	13,836	1,27,00,112	47,145	1,61,04,357
27	RAJASTHAN	-	2,69,37,165	1,48,770	2,82,88,142	2,35,454	3,17,16,705
28	SIKKIM	638	6,460	1,271	26,387	1,044	8,690
29	TAMIL NADU	4,046	38,30,133	4,618	47,93,707	1,290	55,66,166
30	TELANGANA	12,498	107	60,454	2,03,10,839	71,038	2,20,45,134
31	TRIPURA	1,162	4,08,210	5,192	3,49,973	5,494	3,89,302
32	UTTAR PRADESH	-	2,98,13,083	165	3,66,43,138	636	4,27,88,650
33	UTTARAKHAND	77,950	1,98,976	1,56,241	1,86,820	1,85,573	2,60,674
34	WEST BENGAL	11,811	40,49,345	46,439	46,22,999	75,010	36,88,484
	Grand Total	**4,224,309**	**25,57,31,983**	**74,75,848**	**33,74,03,151**	**88,85,266**	**38,69,20,880**

STATEMENT-II

Numbers of Inter State and Intra State ONORC Transactions in Uttar Pradesh District-wise

S. No.	District	2023		2024		2025	
		Inter State	Intra State	Inter State	Intra State	Inter State	Intra State
1	AGRA	0	6,16,981	2	8,34,704	0	9,73,429
2	ALIGARH	0	6,47,249	4	7,94,819	4	9,06,496
3	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	0	1,39,136	0	2,01,388	0	2,67,100
4	AMETHI	0	1,71,618	0	2,10,864	2	2,63,990
5	AMROHA	0	2,34,694	2	2,94,508	0	3,29,019
6	AURAIYA	0	2,93,152	2	3,60,607	6	3,65,841
7	AYODHYA	0	2,78,478	0	3,54,571	0	4,04,321
8	AZAMGARH	0	2,59,941	0	3,52,746	2	4,24,059
9	BAGHPAT	0	1,75,636	23	2,08,420	83	2,43,128
10	BAHRAICH	0	4,20,324	6	5,37,055	4	6,31,844
11	BALLIA	0	5,34,397	2	6,29,124	6	6,93,083
12	BALRAMPUR	0	2,09,231	0	2,83,765	4	3,52,531
13	BANDA	0	2,83,304	0	3,45,136	4	4,13,224

14	BARABANKI	0	5,37,484	4	6,36,427	10	7,25,010
15	BAREILLY	0	7,52,162	4	9,26,465	2	10,28,712
16	BASTI	0	1,93,996	0	2,53,708	0	3,13,268
17	BHADOHI	0	1,62,364	2	2,13,369	2	2,55,782
18	BIJNOR	0	4,05,952	0	5,07,309	4	6,21,460
19	BUDAUN	0	3,26,939	8	4,22,294	4	4,98,618
20	BULANDSHAHR	0	3,78,485	4	5,09,183	8	5,73,230
21	CHANDAULI	0	1,19,903	0	1,59,174	2	1,82,370
22	CHITRAKOOT	0	1,83,029	0	2,19,600	9	2,57,569
23	DEORIA	0	2,11,595	0	2,99,750	0	4,06,576
24	ETAH	0	2,23,311	0	3,03,230	4	3,67,659
25	ETAWAH	0	2,09,615	0	2,78,793	0	3,38,103
26	FARRUKHABAD	0	5,14,715	6	6,04,956	16	6,85,017
27	FATEHPUR	0	2,37,844	0	3,23,447	6	4,11,814
28	FIROZABAD	0	4,99,975	0	6,33,450	4	7,67,862
29	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	0	6,22,237	0	6,69,263	0	7,28,632
30	GHAZIABAD	0	9,59,729	2	11,19,232	0	13,21,611
31	GHAZIPUR	0	2,63,999	0	3,49,850	8	4,22,036
32	GONDA	0	5,68,638	0	6,64,014	2	7,22,845
33	GORAKHPUR	0	4,67,111	4	5,64,433	2	6,64,381
34	HAMIRPUR	0	2,18,916	0	2,59,849	4	3,02,585
35	HAPUR	0	1,86,028	0	2,36,722	2	2,73,304
36	HARDOI	0	7,08,462	4	8,97,086	8	10,02,670
37	HATHRAS	0	1,56,047	0	2,21,641	0	2,96,499
38	JALAUN	0	3,45,764	0	4,02,583	28	4,53,912
39	JAUNPUR	0	2,70,717	2	3,50,557	0	4,55,301
40	JHANSI	0	4,45,193	14	4,97,801	101	5,60,679
41	KANNAUJ	0	2,39,508	0	3,16,482	0	3,98,935
42	KANPUR DEHAT	0	2,06,278	0	2,96,495	2	3,79,693
43	KANPUR NAGAR	0	12,83,722	2	15,64,172	4	18,57,147
44	KASGANJ	0	1,60,591	0	2,23,122	0	2,66,377
45	KAUSHAMBI	0	1,71,194	0	2,02,491	2	2,62,908

46	KHERI	0	9,72,825	0	11,92,274	2	13,47,325
47	KUSHI NAGAR	0	4,55,092	4	5,69,937	4	6,64,831
48	LALITPUR	0	1,86,175	0	2,40,817	0	2,82,319
49	LUCKNOW	0	17,33,161	8	18,86,115	16	21,91,376
50	MAHARAJGANJ	0	2,65,972	0	2,94,775	0	3,70,423
51	MAHOBA	0	1,79,752	0	2,15,107	56	2,73,028
52	MAINPURI	0	2,14,745	2	2,89,361	0	3,64,828
53	MATHURA	0	4,81,553	4	5,96,938	4	6,58,477
54	MAU	0	1,75,035	2	2,49,106	0	2,98,920
55	MEERUT	0	6,85,021	0	8,76,649	86	10,24,977
56	MIRZAPUR	0	1,14,869	4	1,67,543	0	2,26,231
57	MORADABAD	0	6,14,051	4	7,36,819	2	8,15,431
58	MUZAFFARNAGAR	0	5,87,185	2	5,93,070	4	6,97,490
59	PILIBHIT	0	2,79,991	2	3,46,758	0	4,51,264
60	PRATAPGARH	0	3,38,199	2	4,12,859	4	4,83,071
61	PRAYAGRAJ	0	8,46,815	2	10,54,838	2	11,82,835
62	RAE BARELI	0	3,30,148	0	3,96,691	2	4,76,406
63	RAMPUR	0	2,52,258	8	3,06,225	2	3,29,598
64	SAHARANPUR	0	3,03,466	4	3,59,163	2	3,94,598
65	SAMBHAL	0	3,73,127	8	4,53,271	0	4,74,953
66	SANT KABEER NAGAR	0	1,61,874	0	1,92,580	0	2,61,541
67	SHAHJAHANPUR	0	6,50,746	6	7,91,376	8	8,87,737
68	SHAMLI	0	2,03,207	0	2,55,838	0	2,98,351
69	SHRAVASTI	0	1,57,009	0	1,88,354	2	1,88,489
70	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	0	2,07,444	0	2,62,006	6	3,15,988
71	SITAPUR	0	10,39,906	0	12,70,806	72	15,22,710
72	SONBHADRA	0	4,06,841	0	5,44,014	10	5,76,495
73	SULTANPUR	0	3,05,701	2	3,85,498	0	4,77,759
74	UNNAO	0	4,24,939	0	5,08,157	0	6,11,573
75	VARANASI	0	3,70,332	4	4,71,538	3	5,68,996
	Grand Total	**0**	**2,98,13,083**	**165**	**3,66,43,138**	**636**	**4,27,88,650**

SAFETY OF ROBS, RUBS AND LEVEL-CROSSINGS IN THE COUNTRY

1632. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed ROB, RUB and level-crossings safety and the present project or operational status in the country and if so, the details thereof, section and station-wise;

(b) the details of sanctioned cost, physical and financial progress, traffic/passenger data and target dates of above said projects;

(c) the details of capacity, safety, staffing, land/inter-zonal bottlenecks and the authority holding each action; and

(d) the details of the approval and completion of roadmap with firm milestones?

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

(a) to (d) As on 01.06.2026, there are 15,689 Nos. of Manned Level Crossings (MLCs) on Indian Railways. Further, all Unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) network of Indian Railways have been eliminated in 2019.

Level Crossings (LCs) are eliminated either by providing Road over Bridges/ Road under Bridges (ROBs/ RUBs) in lieu of LCs or through direct closure (for low traffic LCs) or by diversion of road traffic to nearby ROB/RUB/LC depending upon the site conditions.

Sanctioning 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.

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.

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 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.

MATSYA 6000

1633. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) the details of the progress made under the Samudrayaan programme including the development and testing of the MATSYA 6000 manned submersible;

(b) whether the harbour and shallow-water trials have been completed and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the timeline for deep-ocean demonstration and operational deployment of the submersible; and

(d) whether any measures have been taken to promote indigenous technologies for deep-sea exploration and sustainable utilisation of marine resources and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The design and integration of the human submersible (MATSYA-6000) to carry three persons to a depth of 6000 meters have been completed by the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, as part of the Deep Ocean Mission. The wet harbour trials of MATSYA-6000 at an 8-meter depth with crewed dives were successfully conducted in January-February 2025 at L&T Shipbuilding Facility in Katupalli, near Tamil Nadu.

(d) Yes. The design and development of MATSYA-6000 have been completed by NIOT, Chennai, under the Ministry of Earth Sciences. The realisation of the titanium personnel sphere for MATSYA-6000 has been initiated as an

indigenous effort in collaboration with ISRO. Sub-components such as the sub-sea thrusters, base frame, underwater cameras and lights, pressure cases, data acquisition system, AI-enabled processor, and fibre-optic multiplexer are developed with Indian industry partners. The development of inertial navigation systems and their integration with global positioning systems, doppler velocity logs, depth and acoustic positioning systems, and an underwater acoustic telephone is being undertaken with DRDO.

राजगीर-हावड़ा-राजगीर द्रुत यात्री गाड़ी

1634. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नालंदा के ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक स्थलों पर बड़ी संख्या में आने वाले बौद्ध/जैन तीर्थयात्रियों और पर्यटकों के लिए परिवहन का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन राजगीर-हावड़ा-राजगीर द्रुत यात्री गाड़ी कोविड़-19 महामारी के दौरान बंद कर दी गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान राजगीर में मलमास मेले के मौके पर एक माह के लिए राजगीर-हावड़ा-राजगीर के बीच मलमास मेला विशेष रेलगाड़ी चलाई गई थी और बाद में देवघर में बाबा भोलेनाथ के दर्शन करने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए श्रावणी मेला विशेष रेलगाड़ी के रूप में इस सेवा को एक और माह के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का तीर्थयात्रियों और पर्यटकों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए राजगीर-हावड़ा-राजगीर द्रुत यात्री गाड़ी को पहले की भांति नियमित सेवा के रूप में पुन: शुरू करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) वर्तमान में, 03001/03002 हावड़ा-नाटेसर श्रावणी मेला स्पेशल (राजगीर के रास्ते) हावड़ा-राजगीर क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर रही है, जबकि 03029/03030 हावड़ा-राजगीर स्पेशल (भागलपुर-किऊल के रास्ते) को 16.05.2026 से 18.06.2026 तक परिचालित किया गया था। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल, यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने और नियमित गाड़ी सेवाओं में उपलब्ध एकोमोडेशन की पूर्ति के लिए त्यौहारों, छुट्टियों आदि के दौरान विशेष रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं का परिचालन भी करती है।

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/रेलखंड पर रेल सेवा शुरू करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो निम्नलिखित कारकों पर निर्भर करती है:

- उक्त रेलखंड की क्षमता।
- मार्ग की उपलब्धता।
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता।
- चल स्टॉक हेतु समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता।
- रेलपथ एवं अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकताएँ।
- रेलखंड की अधिभोगिता और यातायात आवश्यकता।

DATA BREACHES ON GOVERNMENT DIGITAL PLATFORMS

1635. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) the number of instances of data breaches on Government digital platforms reported or detected during the last year;

(b) the details of specific corrective actions taken by the Government to address vulnerabilities highlighted in recent cyber-security audits; and

(c) the details of legal protocols and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) followed by the Government while sharing citizen data with law enforcement agencies?

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

(a) to (c) Government is committed to ensuring an open, safe, trusted and accountable cyberspace. Several legal, technical, and administrative policy measures have been implemented to address cyber security challenges in the country.

The Government has institutionalized a nationwide integrated and coordinated system to deal with cyber-attacks in the country which, inter alia, includes:

i. **The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In)** is designated as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents under the provisions of section 70B of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000.

ii. CERT-In has created a panel of 'Information Security Auditing Organisations' for auditing, including vulnerability assessment and penetration testing of computer systems, networks, websites and applications of various organizations of the Government and critical sectors. 237 information security auditing organisations are empanelled by CERT-In to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.

iii. The vulnerabilities identified by the empanelled organisations during the initial audits are addressed by the respective entities through appropriate remediation measures, including patching and mitigation. Subsequently, the auditing organisations conduct revalidation audits to verify the effective closure of the identified vulnerabilities and assess compliance with the prescribed cybersecurity requirements and recommendations.

iv. CERT-In has developed and issued the "Comprehensive Cyber Security Audit Policy Guidelines" with the strategy to carry out cyber security audits in a consistent, effective, and secure manner across sectors including critical infrastructure.

v. CERT-In coordinates incident response measures with affected organisations, service providers, regulators and law enforcement agencies.

vi. **National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC)**, implemented by CERT-In, examines cyberspace to detect cyber security threats. It shares the information with concerned organizations, state governments and stakeholder agencies for taking action.

vii. CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform for sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation.

viii. **Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK)**

- A citizen-centric service provided by CERT-In, which extends the vision of Swachh Bharat to the Cyber Space.
- It is the Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre and helps to detect malicious programs and provides free tools to remove the same.
- It also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations.

ix. **Sectoral Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT)**

- CSIRT in Finance sector (CSIRT-Fin) under CERT-In is operational since May 2020 to coordinate cyber incident response in the banking and financial sector.
- CSIRT-Power is operational since September 2024 as an extended arm of CERT-In to coordinate cyber security issues within the power sector entities.

x. CERT-In has formulated a Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) for countering cyber-attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/Departments, State Governments and their organizations.

xi. Cyber security mock drills are conducted regularly by CERT-In, to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors.

xii. CERT-In has operationalised a Responsible Vulnerability Disclosure and Coordination Program for collection, analysis, mitigation and coordination with researchers/finders/vendors for fixing vulnerabilities in software/ devices.

xiii. CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers, networks and data on an ongoing basis.

xiv. CERT-In conducts regular cyber security trainings, workshops for IT/ cyber security professionals of Government, public and private sector organizations.

xv. **Provisions under Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023**

- The Government has put in place a statutory framework under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and the rules framed thereunder to ensure that the sharing and processing of citizens' digital personal data for law enforcement purposes is undertaken in a lawful, secure and accountable manner.

- The Act recognises the sharing of personal data with another Data Fiduciary authorised by law to obtain such personal data, where the sharing is pursuant to a request made in writing for the prevention, detection or investigation of offences or cyber incidents, or for the prosecution or punishment of offences. It further provides for processing where personal data is processed in the interest of prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of any offence or contravention of any law for the time being in force in India.
- The Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 provide for reasonable security safeguards, including securing personal data through encryption, obfuscation, masking or the use of virtual tokens, reasonable measures for the detection of unauthorised access, retention of logs and other relevant data for the prescribed period, appropriate contractual provisions where a Data Processor is engaged, and appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure effective observance of security safeguards.
- Accordingly, the framework under the Act and the Rules ensures that the sharing of citizens' personal data with law enforcement agencies is undertaken pursuant to lawful

authority, through documented processes and subject to appropriate security safeguards and institutional accountability.

UNDERWEIGHT AND ADULTERATED PACKAGED COMMODITES

1636. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

(a) the details of the nationwide campaign against underweight and adulterated packaged commodities along with the number of enforcement actions taken;

(b) the reasons for the successful elimination of non-standard weights and measures in retail trade after the introduction of digital verifiable weighing machines;

(c) the details of the capacity building of State legal metrology officers and the number of training programmes conducted;

(d) the extent to which consumer confidence in packaged goods has increased due to strict enforcement of labelling and declaration requirements; and

(e) the details of the future roadmap for mandatory verification of all electronic weighing instruments through remote sensing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (e) To protect the consumer interests and ensuring that consumers get the correct quantity and proper information about the packaged commodities the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules are framed under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009. Enforcement of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and the rules made thereunder is primarily carried out by the Legal Metrology Departments of the States/UTs through regular inspections, market checks, surprise inspections and verification of weighing and measuring instruments. Action is taken as per law wherever cases of short quantity, use of non-standard weights and measures or violation of labelling and declaration requirements are detected.

The Legal Metrology Departments of States/ UTs have booked 381 cases of short delivery of packaged commodities during 2025-26 and recovered an amount of Rs. 71.81 Lakhs as compounding sum. Further, 2046 cases were booked during 2025-26 for short selling of goods in loose form and Rs. 1.47 crore were recovered from traders/ sellers as compounding sum.

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and the State/UT Food Safety Authorities also conduct regular surveillance and enforcement activities to check food adulteration and ensure compliance with food safety standards. During 2025-26, out of 2,23,808 food samples analysed by the State/UT Food Safety Authorities, 40,023 were found to be non-conforming, including 9,086 unsafe, 26,754 sub-standard and 4,225 having labelling defects/misbranding/misleading claims or other deficiencies. A total of 31,878 civil cases were decided with penalties amounting to ₹109.11 crore, while 1,918 criminal cases resulted in convictions with penalties amounting to ₹5.71 crore.

FSSAI has also undertaken consumer awareness initiatives, including the “#NoToAdulteration campaign”, DART (Detect Adulteration with Rapid Test) resources, Food Safety on Wheels/mobile food testing laboratories and rapid testing kits, to help consumers identify adulteration and make informed choices.

The periodic verification and stamping of weighing and measuring instruments by the State/UT Legal Metrology Departments, along with regular inspections, market surveillance, enforcement and awareness programmes, have contributed to reducing the use of non-standard weights and measures in retail trade. The use of digital and verifiable weighing instruments has further improved transparency and accuracy in transactions and strengthened consumer confidence.

Capacity building of State/UT Legal Metrology officers is also undertaken through the Indian Institute of Legal Metrology (IILM), Ranchi. During the period from December 2023 to July 2026, IILM, Ranchi conducted 8 Basic Training Courses covering 364 trainees and 48 Special Courses/Seminars covering 287 trainees, totaling 56 training programmes and 651 trainees from various States/UTs and participating organisations. The training programmes covered areas such as the Legal Metrology Act and Rules, Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, verification of weighing and measuring instruments, radar equipment, gas meters, fuel dispensers, automatic weighing instruments, weighbridges, mass comparators, consumer education and other emerging areas.

The enforcement of labelling and declaration requirements under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, including declarations relating to MRP, net quantity, manufacturer/packer/importer details, month & year of manufacture and consumer care information, has improved transparency regarding price & quantity and enabled consumers to make more informed purchasing decisions.

Technology enabled systems and digital verification certificates with QR code mechanisms are also being utilized to strengthen the accuracy, transparency and reliability of weighing and measuring instruments, including electronic weighing instruments, in accordance with applicable legal and technical requirements.

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU

1637. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) the details of renewable energy projects sanctioned or under implementation in Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the renewable energy capacity created in the said constituency during the last five years;

(c) whether any solar parks, rooftop solar, Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) or wind energy projects have been approved for the said constituency and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the financial assistance released for renewable energy projects in the said constituency during the last three years; and

(e) the future roadmap for promoting clean energy in the said constituency?

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 the information received from Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB), the Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency covers Perambalur, Tiruchirappalli, and Karur districts. There are no wind power projects and no projects under PM-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM) and Solar Parks scheme in these districts.

Details of no. of applications for installation of rooftop solar systems under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijili Yojana submitted on the national portal of the scheme and the installations done in these districts as on 24.07.2026 since the launch of the scheme in February, 2024 are given below:

District	No. of applications	No. of Installations done	Central Financial Assistance released (Rs. Crore)
Perambalur	371	287	1.95
Tiruchirappalli	4705	3953	26.82
Karur	2537	2251	15.38

Further, TNEB has also furnished the Circle-wise details of rooftop solar plants commissioned during the last five years (from 2021-22 to 2025-26) pertaining to Perambalur, Tiruchirappalli and Karur which are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) TNEB has informed that the financial assistance is not maintained constituency-wise separately. The details of the funds released by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for installation of rooftop solar systems in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years are given below:

Year	(Rs. Crore)
2023-24	13.94
2024-25	172.64
2025-26	283.37

(e) As per the information received from TNEB, the future roadmap for promoting clean energy in the Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency includes

the implementation of the Model Solar Village under the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSGMBY) in Perambalur and Karur districts, rooftop solar installations in residential households under PMSGMBY and implementation of the rooftop solar in other Low Tension (LT) consumers & High Tension (HT) consumers based on related State regulation provision.

STATEMENT

Rooftop Solar Power Plants Commissioned during the last five financial years (2021-22 to 2025-26)

Name of District	LT CONSUMERS		HT CONSUMERS		Total (LT & HT)	
	No. of LT Consumers	Rooftop Solar Capacity (kW)	No. of Consumers	Rooftop Solar Capacity (kW)	No. of Consumers	Rooftop Solar Capacity (kW)
Perambalur	533	2494.04	6	11570	539	14064.04
Trichy	4009	23880.34	32	26605	4041	50485.34
Karur	2530	15556.75	19	8200	2549	23756.75

सोनीपत-जींद रेल खंड पर मेमू/डेमू रेल सेवाएं

1638. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि सोनीपत-जींद रेल खंड पर यात्रियों और माल की बढ़ती आवाजाही को देखते हुए पटरी के क्षमता विस्तार, दोहरीकरण, गति बढ़ाने, सिग्नल

प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण और मेमू/डेमू रेल सेवाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस रेल खंड के आधुनिकीकरण, दोहरीकरण या क्षमता विस्तार के संबंध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है, स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनाएं क्या हैं, आवंटित निधि कितनी है और अपेक्षित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष बारिश के मौसम में सारंग रोड रेलवे अंडरपास पर सदा जल जमाव होने के कारण यातायात में बाधा और स्थानीय निवासियों को होने वाली भारी परेशानियों के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त अंडरपास पर जल की निकासी की स्थायी व्यवस्था, पंपिंग की व्यवस्था और अन्य आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कार्यों के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है या की जा रही है और इन सुधारात्मक कार्यों के कब तक पूरा होने की अपेक्षा है?

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

(क) से (घ) सोनीपत, दिल्ली–अम्बाला मुख्य मार्ग पर स्थित है जबकि जींद, दिल्ली–रोहतक–बठिण्डा लाइन पर स्थित है। जींद–सोनीपत एक शाखा एकल लाइन (90 कि.मी. लंबाई) है जो इन दोनों मुख्य लाइनों को जोड़ती है। वर्तमान में, इस रेलखंड पर प्रतिदिन 10 सवारी गाड़ियाँ और लगभग 08 मालगाड़ियाँ परिचालित की जाती हैं। इस रेलखंड में वर्तमान यातायात भार को वहन करने के लिए वर्तमान रेल लाइन क्षमता पर्याप्त है। किसी भी रेलखंड का दोहरीकरण उस खंड की रेल लाइन क्षमता तथा अनुमानित यातायात आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करता है। बहरहाल, परिचालन आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस खंड में परिचालन दक्षता में सुधार के लिए निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं:

क्र.सं.	**कार्य का नाम**	**लागत (करोड़ रु. में)**
1	बिशनपुरा हरियाणा-जींद सिटी के बीच कॉर्ड लाइन (5.21 कि.मी.)	76.87

2	एकल लाइन रेलखंड पर मडलौडा स्टेशन पर दूसरी लूप लाइन का प्रावधान	6.33
3	एकल लाइन रेलखंड के पीलु खेड़ा स्टेशन पर दूसरी लूप लाइन का प्रावधान	6.17

रेलपथ अवसंरचना का सुदृढ़ीकरण:

भारतीय रेल में रेलपथ अवसंरचना का सुदृढ़ीकरण, उन्नयन, आधुनिकीकरण और सुधार एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। भारतीय रेल द्वारा रेलपथ को उन्नत करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं:

i. प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण करते समय 60 किग्रा. की आधुनिक रेलपथ संरचना, 90 अल्टीमेट टेन्सिल स्ट्रेंथ की पटरियां, लोचदार बंधन वाले चौड़े और भारी प्रीस्ट्रेस्ड कंक्रीट स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपरों पर फैनशेप्ड लेआउट टर्नआउट, गर्डर पुलों पर स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर्स का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

ii. टर्नआउट नवीनीकरण कार्यों में थिक वेब स्विच और वेल्ड करने योग्य सीएमएस क्रॉसिंग का उपयोग।

iii. ज्वाइंटों की वेल्डिंग से बचने के लिए 260 मीटर लंबे रेल पैनलों की आपूर्ति को बढ़ाना ताकि संरक्षा और सवारी की गुणवत्ता बेहतर हो।

iv. पूर्व में उपयोग किए जाने वाले पारंपरिक/बेहतर एसईजे के स्थान पर थिक वेब स्विच एक्सपैंशन ज्वाइंट्स का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

v. पटरियों के लिए बेहतर वेल्डिंग तकनीक अर्थात फ्लैश बट वेल्डिंग को अपनाना।

vi. रेलपथ अनुरक्षण के लिए उच्च आउटपुट प्लेन टैम्पर और पॉइंटों एवं क्रॉसिंग टैम्पर्स का उपयोग करते हुए मशीनीकृत प्रणाली को अपनाना, ताकि रेलपथ की बेहतर अनुरक्षण और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

vii. परिसंपत्ति विश्वसनीयता में और सुधार लाने के लिए रेल ग्राइंडिंग मशीनों सहित अत्याधुनिक आधुनिक मशीनों की तैनाती।

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

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

x. रेल और वेल्ड के परीक्षण के लिए उन्नत फेज़्ड ऐरे तकनीक का उपयोग।

xi. इष्टतम अनुरक्षण आवश्यकताओं का पता लगाने के लिए व्यापक स्थिति मूल्यांकन हेतु एकीकृत रेलपथ निगरानी प्रणाली और दोलन निगरानी प्रणाली की तैनाती।

xii. यार्डों में रेलपथ मापदंडों की निरंतर रिकॉर्डिंग के लिए पोर्टेबल रेलपथ मापक ट्रॉली को अपनाना।

xiii. सटीक अनुरक्षण इनपुट प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त रेलपथ निरीक्षण रिकॉर्ड के एकीकरण और डेटा विश्लेषण के लिए वेब सक्षम रेलपथ प्रबंधन प्रणाली का उपयोग करना।

उपर्युक्त उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, रेलपथ की गति क्षमता में उल्लेखनीय बढ़ोतरी हुई है। वर्ष 2014 की तुलना में 2026 के दौरान रेलपथ की गति क्षमता का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

खंडीय गति	**2014**		**2026**	
(कि.मी. प्रति घंटा)	**रेलपथ किलोमीटर**	**%**	**रेलपथ किलोमीटर**	**%**
130 और अधिक	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
कुल	79,342	100	1,07,552	100

सोनीपत-जींद रेलखंड की गति क्षमता को 75 कि.मी प्रति घंटा से बढ़ाकर 110 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा तक बढ़ाने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

सिगनल संबंधी अवसंरचना का सुदृढ़ीकरण:

भारतीय रेल में सिगनल प्रणाली अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ बनाना, उन्नत करना, आधुनिकीकरण करना और सुधार करना एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। भारतीय रेल अपनी सिगनल प्रणाली के वर्तमान अवसंरचना का निरंतर आधुनिकीकरण कर रही है, जो इस प्रकार है:

1. 30.06.2026 तक 6671 स्टेशनों पर पुराने यांत्रिक संकेतन के स्थान पर केंद्रीकृत संचालन काँटों और संकेतों वाले विद्युत/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली मुहैया कराई गई है, जिनमें से 3954 स्टेशनों पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग मुहैया कराई गई है।
2. समपार रेलफाटकों पर संरक्षा का संवर्धन करने के लिए, 30.06.2026 तक 10,395 समपार रेलफाटकों पर अंतर्पाशन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
3. 30.06.2026 तक 6,671 स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों द्वारा रेलपथ अधिभोग के सत्यापन द्वारा संरक्षा का संवर्धन करने के लिए रेलवे स्टेशनों के पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
4. ब्लॉक खंड के स्वचालित क्लीयरेंस के लिए एक्सल काउंटर, ब्लॉक प्रूविंग एक्सल काउंटर (बीपीएसी) लगाए गए हैं ताकि अगली गाड़ी के लिए लाइन क्लीयरेंस देने से पहले बिना किसी मानवीय हस्तक्षेप के गाड़ी का पूर्ण आगमन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और मानवीय हस्तक्षेप को कम किया जा सके। 30.06.2026 तक 6085 ब्लॉक खंडों पर ये प्रणालियाँ उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं।
5. 30.06.2026 तक 7464 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर स्वचालित ब्लॉक सिगनलिंग जो मौजूदा रेलपथ अवसंरचना के भीतर लाइन की क्षमता को बढ़ाती है, प्रदान की गई है।
6. व्यापक और विस्तृत परीक्षणों के बाद, 20.07.2026 को कवच संस्करण 4.0 को उच्च घनत्व वाले दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्गों को कवर करते हुए 2,569 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर सफलतापूर्वक चालू किया गया है। सोनीपत-जींद रेलखंड पर कवच से संबंधित कार्य स्वीकृत किया गया है।

आरओबी और आरयूबी:

2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-26 (मई, 2026) की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेल में निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	**निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल**
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-26 (मई, 2026)	14,451 अदद (हरियाणा राज्य में 553)

01.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल में ₹1,17,492 करोड़ की लागत से 4,993 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं जिसमें हरियाणा राज्य में लगभग ₹ 2899 करोड़ की लागत से 166 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल का निर्माण कार्य शामिल है जो नियोजन और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

दिल्ली–अम्बाला रेलखंड पर सोनीपत स्टेशन के निकट कि.मी. 45.450 पर सारंग अंडरपास का निर्माण डिपॉजिट-टर्म आधार पर किया गया था और इसका अनुरक्षण एवं जल निकासी व्यवस्था का कार्य लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया जाता है।

जल भराव की समस्या की रोकथाम के लिए, भारतीय रेल में कई उपचारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं, जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

i. नए आरयूबी/अंडरपास की योजना निर्माण के अभिन्न अंग के रूप में पर्याप्त जल निकासी व्यवस्था की गई है।

ii. मौजूदा आरयूबी/अंडरपास में नजदीक के पुलों और नालों/निकासी से जलप्रवाह का परिवर्तन, पहुंच सड़कों पर कवर शेड का प्रावधान, निचले सड़क पुलों में प्रवेश पर हंप का प्रावधान, क्रॉस ड्रेन का प्रावधान, जोड़ों को सील करना आदि जैसे निवारक उपाय व्यवहार्यता, उपयुक्तता और साइट की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार किए गए हैं।

iii. 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।

रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं:

भारतीय रेल संपर्कता में सुधार करने तथा यात्रियों की यात्रा को सुगम बनाने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत है और इसी उद्देश्य से भारतीय रेल ने दिनांक 19.07.2026 से 74009/74010 सोनीपत–जींद नमो ग्रीन रेल (हाइड्रोजन रेलगाड़ी) की शुरुआत की है।

वर्तमान में, सोनीपत-जींद खंड 05 जोड़ी रेल सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है जो निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	**रेलगाड़ी संख्या और नाम**
1	15733/15734 बालुरघाट–बठिण्डा एक्सप्रेस
2	74009/74010 सोनीपत–जींद नमो ग्रीन रेल
3	74029/74030 सोनीपत–जींद डेमू
4	74019/74020 सोनीपत–जींद डेमू
5	74039/74040 सोनीपत–जींद डेमू

इसके अलावा, नई गाड़ी सेवा शुरु करना, जो एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें निम्नानुसार शामिल हैं:

- उस खंड की क्षमता।
- पथ की उपलब्धता।
- आवश्यक चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता।
- चल स्टॉक के लिए समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता।
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता।
- अधिभोगिता और खंड की यातायात संबंधी आवश्यकता।

मोबाइल नेटवर्क/इंटरनेट सेवाएं

1639. श्रीमती लवली आनंदः

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि बिहार के ग्रामीण और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर शिवहर में मोबाइल नेटवर्क और इंटरनेट सेवाएं संतोषजनक नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिहार और शिवहर जिले में लगाए गए 4जी/5जी मोबाइल टावरों की संख्या कितनी है और उनका वर्ष वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) बिहार और शिवहर में मोबाइल नेटवर्क और ब्रॉडबैंड के विस्तार के लिए 'डिजिटल भारत निधि' और अन्य केंद्रीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत की गई, पूरी हो चुकी और वर्तमान में चल रही परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे गाँवों को चिह्नित किया है जहाँ नेटवर्क कवरेज नहीं है या नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी खराब है और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उन्हें कवर करने की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का शिवहर सहित बिहार के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त मोबाइल टावर लगाने और दूरसंचार संबंधी अवसंरचना का उन्नयन करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) सेवा गुणवत्ता (क्यूओएस) विनियम में यथा निर्धारित विभिन्न सेवा गुणवत्ता मापदंडों के बेंचमार्क के तहत सेवा प्रदाताओँ के प्रदर्शन की निगरानी करता है। मोबाइल सेवाओं के लिए मई 2026 माह के लिए ट्राई द्वारा प्रकाशित कार्य

निष्पादन निगरानी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सभी सेवा प्रदाता बिहार लाइसेंस सेवा क्षेत्र, जिसमें शिवहर जिला शामिल है, में नेटवर्क से जुड़े सभी क्यूओएस पैरामीटर के बेंचमार्क को पूरा कर रहे हैं।

(ख) बिहार और शिवहर जिले में स्थापित 4जी/5जी मोबाइल टावर का ब्योरा इस प्रकार हैं:

राज्य/जिले का नाम	**वित्त वर्ष**				
	2022-23	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27 (30.06.2026 तक)**
बिहार	10,305	22,836	4,976	12,150	2,430
शिवहर (जिला)	47	100	31	70	23

(ग) से (ङ): बिहार के अनकवर्ड गावों में मोबाईल कवरेज डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) के तहत विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से दिया जा रहा है। इन योजनाओं में सेवा से वंचित सीमावर्ती और प्राथमिकता वाले 354 गांव, आकांक्षी जिले के सेवा से वंचित 502 गांव, वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडबल्यूई) चरण-I उन्नयन, एलडबल्यूई चरण-II और 4जी सेचुरेशन परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। डीबीएन मोबाइल परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत शिवहर जिले के किसी गांव को नियोजित नहीं किया गया है।

दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार डीबीएन वित्तपोषित विभिन्न मोबाइल परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत बिहार में 388 टावर लगाकर 481 गांव/लोकेशन को 4जी से कवर किया गया है।

INTERNET SERVICES IN HILLY AND HIGH-ALTITUDE AREAS

1640. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

(a) whether Government has assessed poor internet connectivity in hilly and high-altitude regions and if so, the details thereof including the gaps identified and reasons for continued digital exclusion despite flagship Digital India initiatives;

(b) whether BharatNet and other rural connectivity schemes have failed in mountainous regions due to terrain challenges and if so, the details thereof including corrective measures taken and accountability fixed for delays and underperformance;

(c) whether Government has data on villages in Himalayan and tribal regions still lacking reliable internet and if so, the details thereof including the details and timeline for achieving universal connectivity in such difficult terrains, State-wise;

(d) whether high-altitude border areas face communication blackouts affecting security and civilians and if so, the details thereof including the steps taken to ensure robust telecom infrastructure and uninterrupted connectivity in strategic locations; and

(e) whether private telecom operators are reluctant to invest in hilly regions due to low commercial viability and if so, the details thereof including the incentives or subsidies provided to expand coverage in these underserved areas?

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

(a) to (e) As of May 2026, out of 89,959 villages of State/Union Territories in predominantly hilly areas, around 87,485 villages are having mobile coverage including 86,538 villages having 4G connectivity. State/UTs wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Mobile coverage for any uncovered area is provided by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) based on the techno-commercial viability. However, there are various Digital Bharat Nidhi funded schemes of Government for expansion of mobile and internet facilities through installation of 4G mobile towers in the rural and remote areas of the country. In addition, BharatNet project has been approved to provide high-speed fibre broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages on demand basis. As on 30.06.2026, under BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II, 2,15,250 Gram Panchayats (GPs) had been connected. Additionally, under the Amended BharatNet Programme, 13,494 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected and upgraded.

STATEMENT

S. No.	State	Total number of villages (as per RGI data of 2019)	Number of villages having mobile coverage	Number of villages having 4G Connectivity
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5993	4885	4426
2.	Assam	26429	26273	26133

3.	Himachal Pradesh	20852	20357	20159
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	6474	6228	6210
5.	Ladakh	243	233	229
6.	Manipur	2612	2478	2471
7.	Meghalaya	7100	6986	6982
8.	Mizoram	867	817	816
9.	Nagaland	1535	1443	1426
10.	Sikkim	461	455	443
11.	Tripura	937	930	929
12.	Uttarakhand	16456	16400	16314
Total		**89959**	**87485**	**86538**

DIGITAL RATION CARDS

1641. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) the details of the present status of Digital Ration Card in the country;

(b) whether there is any deadline fixed for the starting of the One Nation one Ration Card (ONORC) in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a) Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), ration cards/beneficiary database of around **20.5** crore households is 100% digitised in all States/UTs.

(b) and (c) The One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) system has already been implemented across all 36 States/UTs, enabling PMGKAY beneficiaries to access their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop in the country through Aadhaar-based biometric or OTP authentication using their same/existing Ration Card. Since its launch, over **221** crore portability transactions have been recorded, benefiting migrant beneficiaries. State-wise details of ONORC Portability transaction is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

State-wise details of ONORC Portability Transactions

S.No	States/UTs	ONORC Transactions
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	95,347
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	20,68,74,599
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,551
4	ASSAM	27,04,537
5	BIHAR	71,03,14,164
6	CHANDIGARH	1,643
7	CHHATTISGARH	92,06,684
8	DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI & DAMAN & DIU	8,19,686
9	DELHI	7,16,42,680
10	GOA	2,40,767
11	GUJARAT	1,17,05,331
12	HARYANA	12,12,87,664
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5,52,947
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	43,15,304
15	JHARKHAND	1,38,92,179
16	KARNATAKA	10,15,71,027

17	KERALA	10,55,06,318
18	LADAKH	17,564
19	LAKSHADWEEP	66,757
20	MADHYA PRADESH	9,07,70,057
21	MAHARASHTRA	10,09,19,878
22	MANIPUR	1,527
23	MEGHALAYA	987
24	MIZORAM	87,597
25	NAGALAND	1,45,442
26	ODISHA	37,20,475
27	PUDUCHERRY	1,388
28	PUNJAB	4,73,83,558
29	RAJASTHAN	20,97,46,342
30	SIKKIM	62,208
31	TAMIL NADU	2,34,17,294
32	TELANGANA	15,68,56,611
33	TRIPURA	24,82,763
34	UTTAR PRADESH	19,43,81,341
35	UTTARAKHAND	62,40,674
36	WEST BENGAL	1,93,43,231
Total		**221,63,78,122**

WIND AND SOLAR ENERGY CAPACITY IN TAMIL NADU

1642. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the total installed capacity of solar and wind energy in the country along with the capacity added in Tamil Nadu during the last five years;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to promote solar and wind energy generation in Tamil Nadu including incentives, policy measures and infrastructure support;

(c) the details of major solar and wind energy projects in Tamil Nadu along with their status;

(d) the initiatives undertaken to enhance grid integration and storage capacity for renewable energy in the said State; and

(e) the funds allocated and utilized for solar and wind energy development in Tamil Nadu during the last three years?

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

(a) The details of total solar and wind energy installed capacity addition in the country and in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last five years (2021-22 to 2025-26) are given below:

Source	Capacity addition (GW)	
	India	Tamil Nadu
Solar energy	109.02	9.05
Wind energy	16.85	2.54

(b) The Government has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity, including solar and wind energy, in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu details of which is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(c) In the State of Tamil Nadu, as on 30.06.2026, solar power projects of a total of 14121.46 MW capacity and wind power projects of 12273.69 MW capacity have been installed.

Under the CPSU Scheme Phase-II, around 230 MW of solar power project by NTPC Limited and 10 MW solar power project by NLC India Limited have been commissioned in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Under PM-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM), projects of 3 MW capacity were sanctioned under Component-A out of which all the projects have been commissioned and under Component-B, out of 5187 no. of solar pumps allocated 5186 pumps have been installed.

Under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijili Yojana, 1,03,006 no. of applications have been submitted on the national portal of scheme and 85,161 no. of installations done as on 24.07.2026.

(d) The Government has taken various initiatives to enhance grid integration and storage capacity in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu, which inter alia, include those given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(e) No State-wise allocation of funds is made by the Ministry. The funds are released in accordance with the respective scheme guidelines. The details of the funds released for development of solar projects in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years under the major ongoing schemes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy are given below:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	CPSU	Rooftop solar	PM-KUSUM
2023-24	80.97	13.94	2.59
2024-25	1.76	172.64	6.48
2025-26	-	283.37	10.46

Wind projects are developed based on techno-economic viability by the developers and no funds were allocated for wind energy projects during the last three years.

STATEMENT-I

The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country. These include, inter-alia, the following:

- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- Pilot scheme for Contract for Difference (CfD) for renewable energy projects of 500 MW capacity issued. The CfD mechanism, a globally proven framework, will provide an alternative instrument (in addition to long term Power Purchase Agreements) for sale of renewable energy, through power exchanges.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties

on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects, Small hydro power 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.
- Waiver on Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for renewable energy projects including green hydrogen projects, with certain timelines and conditions.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

- Quality Control Orders for Solar Photovoltaic products (i.e., Solar PV Modules, Solar PV Inverters & Storage Battery) and Solar Water Heating systems notified.
- Issued National Framework for promoting & developing Energy Storage Systems.
- Issued Guidelines for Resource Adequacy Planning Framework for India.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- “National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023” has been issued.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- The Revised Guidelines for installation of prototype wind turbine models issued on 12th June 2025.
- Procedure for inclusion/updating Wind Turbine Model in the Revised List of Models and Manufacturers of Wind Turbines (RLMM) issued on 31st July 2025. The amendment renames RLMM as Approved List of Models

and Manufacturers [ALMM (Wind)] and mandates usage of listed components such as Blade, Tower, Generator, Gearbox and Special Bearings (Main, Pitch and Yaw Bearing) along with mandatory relocation of data centres within India and prohibition of real-time data transfer outside India.

- The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for ALMM-Wind and ALMM – Wind Turbine Components (ALMM-WTC) issued on 29th October 2025, detailing the end-to-end process for application, verification, factory inspection, component evaluation and model enlistment.
- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.

- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Power through exchanges.
- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.

STATEMENT-II

Initiatives taken by the Government to enhance grid integration and storage capacity

- The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been implementing the Intra-State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor (InSTS GEC) Phase-I and Phase-II schemes in ten States including in the State of Tamil Nadu through Transmission Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (TANTRANSCO) for creation of transmission infrastructure for renewable energy.
- Comprehensive Regulations and Standards governing interconnection and operations of renewable plants such as CEA (Central Electricity Authority) connectivity standards, flexible thermal plant operations, and the Indian Electricity Grid Code 2023;
- Establishment of Renewable Energy Management Centers (REMCs) for real-time forecasting, scheduling, and monitoring of RE generation across 12 RE- rich regions, including Tamil Nadu.

- ‘National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage’ for implementation of giga-scale ACC manufacturing facilities in India, with an aim to establish a competitive domestic manufacturing ecosystem for 50 GWh with a total budgetary outlay of ₹18,100 crore. Out of 50 GWh capacity, 10 GWh has been earmarked for grid scale stationary storage applications.
- Ministry of Power is providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under different scheme for development of over 43 GWh capacity of BESS in the country including for the state of Tamil Nadu.
- A 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.
- Waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges has been provided for co-located BESS projects commissioned up to June 2028, to improve project viability.
- Electricity supplied from BESS has been allowed to participate in the High-Price Day-Ahead Market, enabling storage to respond to peak price signals.
- CEA issued an advisory on co-location of ESS with solar power projects, recommending storage capacity of at least 10% of installed solar capacity

for a minimum duration of two hours, to improve dispatchability of solar power.

CREATION OF EAST COAST RAILWAYS IN TAMIL NADU

1643. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Ministry to form an East Coast Railway on the lines of Konkan Railways on the West Coast;

(b) if so, the details of the status of the representation and whether any survey has been ordered or any other administrative action taken thereon;

(c) whether starting of East Coast Railway from northernmost Pulicat to the southernmost Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu is feasible and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any time frame set to undertake a study of the East Coast Railway and if so, the details thereof and any indication of the possible budget outlay; and

(e) whether the East Coast Railway is proposed to start in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof and whether it is likely to be announced as a policy?

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

(a) to (e) Chennai and Kanniyakumari, on East Coast of Tamil Nadu, are already connected through existing railway network via Vriddhachalam, Tiruchchirapalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Nagercoil. To improve connectivity in coastal region of Tamil Nadu, the following works/surveys have been taken up:

S.N.	Project	Status
1	Chennai-Cuddalore new line (179 km)	Chennai - Cuddalore via Mamallapuram, MaraKanam, Puducherry (179 km) new line project is a sanctioned project. The project was kept on hold due to alignment issues near Puducherry. However, due to demands from the various public and to cater to requirements of developments of coastal area, it has been decided to take this project forward.
2	Nagapattinam-Tiruturaipundi new line (36 km)	Land Acquisition of 108 Ha out of 120 Ha has been completed. 11 out of 23 major bridges completed. 288 out of 330 minor bridges completed. 01 out of 04 Road Over Bridges (ROB) completed. 21 out of 34 Road Under Bridges (RUB) completed. 7 out of 11 station buildings completed. Work taken up in balance section.
3	Tambaram-Chengalpattu 4th line (30 km)	Recently sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 757 Crore.
4	Villupuram-Nagercoil 3rd & 4th line (565 km)	Survey sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)
5	Villupuram-Thanjavaur doubling (193 km)	Survey sanctioned for preparation of DPR

6	Thanjavur-Thiruvarur-Karaikal doubling (96 km)	DPR prepared
7	Manamadurai - Rameswaram Doubling (113 km)	Survey sanctioned for preparation of DPR
8	Gummidipundi-Gudur 3rd& 4th Line (90 km)	DPR prepared

After preparation of DPR, sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. As sanctioning of projects is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines depend upon appraisals and approvals by various stakeholders.

Proposals/requests/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal for Railway projects/Works across the country are received on the basis of demands raised by State Governments, Members of Parliament, Ministries of Central Government, elected representatives, Railways' own requirements, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Division Office etc. The receipt of such proposals/complaints/suggestions is a continuous and dynamic process. These are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time.

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 Crores)
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-Bodiyakannur 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	Baiyapannahalli- Hosur doubling (48 km)	1,160
10	Arakkonam-Chengalpattu doubling (68 km)	993
11	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 Crore. 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 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.

POSTAL SERVICES EXEMPT FROM GST

1644. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that normal postal services are exempt from GST;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposition of GST on Speed Post;

(c) whether it is also true that some other postal services also attract GST;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to remove GST on all postal services to compete with private players 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 (d) Only following postal services served by Department of Posts are exempted from GST:

i. Services provided by Department of Posts by way of Postcard, inland letter, book post, ordinary post (envelopes weighing less than 10 grams) are exempt from GST by virtue of Notification no. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28th June, 2017 amended by Notification no. 04/2022 Central Tax (Rate) dated 13th July, 2022 (effective from 18th July 2022).

ii. Services of life insurance provided by Department of Posts are also exempted from GST by virtue of Notification no. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28th June, 2017 amended by Notification no. 16/2025 Central Tax (Rate) dated 17th September, 2025 (effective from 22nd September, 2025).

iii. With the implementation of GST, the services that were previously subject to Service Tax became taxable under GST. Speed Post was one such service. All other postal services, except those specifically exempted under (i) and (ii) above, are subject to GST.

(e) Department of Posts has taken up the matter regrading exemption from GST on various postal services with the CBIC, Ministry of Finance through several communications. The proposal sought exemption from GST on International Postal Mail Services, namely Letters, Parcels, Tracked Service, and Express Mail Services (EMS)/Speed Post; Domestic Mail products including Book Packets, Pattern & Sample book packet containing periodicals, Book Packets containing printed books, Registered newspapers, and Letters up to 20 grams.

LEGISLATION FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1645. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to bring about a comprehensive legislation specifically for Artificial Intelligence (AI); and

(b) 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) and (b) India's Artificial Intelligence (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. The IndiaAI Mission has seven pillars including development of AI models, applications, datasets, talent development and affordable compute.

India AI 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.

Pursuant to the Guidelines, the following institutional mechanisms have been initiated:

- AI Governance and Economic Group (AIGEG), a high-level inter-ministerial body to steer the development of India's national AI governance strategy;
- Technology and Policy Expert Committee (TPEC), to support technical and policy recommendations; and
- AI Safety Institute (AISI), to undertake safety research, develop standards, test AI systems and evaluate emerging risks.

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.

Any legislative or regulatory measures, if considered necessary, are processed in accordance with the extant policy and established legislative procedures of the Government.

Information Technology Act, 2000 (“IT Act”) and the rules:

- In this direction, it may be noted that the IT Act and the rules made thereunder provide a technology-neutral legal framework governing computer resources, intermediaries, digital platforms and online activities.
- Accordingly, their provisions apply irrespective of the underlying technology used, including AI, and the existing legal framework is strengthened from time to time to address emerging technological developments and associated online harms.
- The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (“IT Rules, 2021”) lay down the statutory due diligence framework governing intermediaries and significant social media intermediaries, and require them to implement these obligations

effectively so as to prevent the hosting or transmission of unlawful content.

- To address the issues of emerging online harms generated through misuse of technologies like AI, the Government has already strengthened the existing regulatory framework through the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Amendment Rules, 2026, which were notified on 10th February, 2026 and came into force on 20th February, 2026.
- These amendments have, *inter alia*,—
    - introduced a dedicated due diligence framework for synthetically generated information (SGI), including deepfakes and other AI-generated audio, visual and audio-visual content, and
    - prescribed additional obligations for intermediaries, including Significant Social Media Intermediaries, to mitigate online harms arising from such content, such as user declaration and technical verification before publishing SGI, and prominent labelling of SGI.

These amendments have also strengthened the timelines for compliance, including reduced timelines for removal of unlawful information upon actual knowledge and for grievance redressal (including special categories such as nudity/impersonation etc.):

- Reduction of Removal/disablement Timeline:

- Removal/disablement timeline reduced from 36 hours to 3 hours upon valid reasoned intimation from the Appropriate Government.

- Reduction of Grievance Redressal Timelines:
  - General grievances: reduced from 72 hours to 36 hours;
  - Special category harms (nudity, impersonation, sexually explicit content etc.): reduced from 24 hours to 2 hours.

BHANUPALLI–BILASPUR–BERI RAILWAY LINE

1646. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

(a) the present status/progress of Bhanupalli–Bilaspur–Beri new broad-gauge line, including land acquisition, physical progress including tunnelling works, bridge construction, track laying and other major infrastructure components and expenditure incurred till date;

(b) the total number of tunnels, major and minor bridges, Road Overbridges (ROBs), Road Underbridges (RUBs) and other structures planned and completed under the Bhanupalli– Bilaspur–Beri project so far and the details of the executing agency and EPC contractors engaged for various packages and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has deposited its full committed share of project cost and if so, the details thereof including the

total cost of the project fund allocated, the amount released so far, the balance outstanding and the manner in which this shortfall has affected execution of works and payments to contractors;

(d) whether there is any proposal ready to integrate and extend this line from Beri towards the Bilaspur–Manali–Leh strategic railway project and if so, the details thereof including the current status of survey/DPR, estimated cost and timelines;

(e) whether the implementation of the project has witnessed any delays due to geological challenges, environmental clearances, land acquisition issues or other administrative reasons and if so, the details thereof along with steps to resolve such challenges; and

(f) the revised timeline fixed for completion, trial operations and commissioning of the railway line for public use?

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

(a) to (f) Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri (63km) New Rail Line project has been sanctioned on cost sharing basis with 25% share of State Government of Himachal Pradesh and 75 % share of Central Government. Further, full cost of land beyond Rs. 70 crore is to be borne by Government of Himachal Pradesh.

The project has been taken up in two stages:

1. Bhanupalli-Bilaspur (52 Km)

2. Bilaspur-Beri (11 Km)

Status of the project is as under:

Section	Status
Bhanupalli-Bilaspur (52Km)	231 Ha out of 232 Ha land has been acquired. Work has been taken up on available land. Forest clearance has been obtained Progress of other works is as under: Tunnels: 15 out of 16 completed Major Bridges: 10 out of 27 completed Minor Bridges : 39 out of 49 completed ROB: 06 out of 08 completed RUB/LHS: All 04 completed Track Linking : 8 TKM out of 52 TKM completed
Bilaspur-Beri (11 Km)	Land is yet to be acquired by State Government of Himachal Pradesh

Land beyond Bilaspur to Beri is yet to be handed over by Government of Himachal Pradesh. Non-availability of land is adversely affecting the project.

The total expenditure incurred on the project so far is Rs. 8,237 crore. As per cost sharing arrangements Rs. 2,910 crore was to be given by Government of Himachal Pradesh. However, they have deposited only Rs. 847 crore as a part of their share of cost. Thus, Rs. 2,063 crore is balance with State Government of Himachal Pradesh. Non deposition of their share of cost is adversely affecting the progress of project.

The progress of this project is affected due to non fulfillment of their commitments by State Govt.

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

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

Bilaspur – Manali – Leh New line (489 km)

Bilaspur – Manali – Leh new line is identified as strategic line by Ministry of Defence. The survey has been completed and Detailed Project Report has been prepared. The project passes through difficult terrain of Himalayas, which are full of geological surprises and numerous problems. The total length of the project is 489 Km including tunnels of 270 km length. Anticipated cost of the project as per Detailed Project Report is ₹1,31,000 crore.

The alignment passes through Beri, Sundernagar, Mandi, Manali, Sissu, Darcha, Keylong, Sarchu, Pang, Rumtse, Upshi, Kharu and terminates at Leh Terminus, connecting important towns of Himachal Pradesh and Ladakh.

Sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz., Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defence etc. As sanctioning of projects is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines depend upon appraisals and approvals by various stakeholders.

ELIGIBILITY OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL SYSTEMS FOR SAFE HARBOUR PROTECTION

1647. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the legal implications of applying the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Amendment Rules, 2026 on Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems including generative AI services and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether generative AI systems including chatbot-based AI services fall within the definition of an "intermediary" under Section 2(1)(w) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and are consequently eligible for safe harbour protection under Section 79 of the Act;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to issue clarificatory guidelines distinguishing between AI systems that merely facilitate access to third-party content and AI systems that independently generate content for the purposes of determining intermediary liability;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce a dedicated legal framework governing liability for Artificial Intelligence systems 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) The policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring an Open, Safe and Trusted and Accountable Internet for its users, including women and children. The Government is committed to ensuring that the Internet in India is free from any form of unlawful content or information, while fostering innovation in Artificial Intelligence (AI) through an appropriate legal and regulatory framework.

Legal frameworks to counter unlawful content on digital platforms

Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act"):

- The IT Act is a technology-neutral legislation. Its provisions apply to computer resources and intermediaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act, irrespective of the underlying technology used, including AI.
- Whether a particular AI system or service falls within the definition of an "intermediary" under section 2(1)(w) of the IT Act and is eligible for

exemption from liability under section 79 of the Act depends upon the nature of the service provided, the functions performed by such system or service, and the applicable provisions of the IT Act and the rules made thereunder.

- The IT Act and the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021), together, have put in place a stringent framework to deal with unlawful and harmful content in the digital space.
- The IT and the rules made thereunder constitute a dynamic legal framework and are reviewed from time to time. Amendments are undertaken, as and when considered necessary, to address emerging issues in cyberspace, technological advancements, evolving cyber threats, and changing regulatory requirements.
- They impose clear obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, to ensure accountability. These provisions require intermediaries to publish user-facing rules/terms, privacy policy and user agreement, implement grievance redressal mechanisms, and take expeditious action on unlawful content as per the provisions of law.

IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021")

- The IT Rules, 2021 cast due-diligence obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, and require them to implement

these obligations effectively so as to prevent the hosting or transmission of unlawful content.

- The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Amendment Rules, 2026, which were notified on 10th February, 2026 and came into force on 20th February, 2026, have strengthened the due diligence framework for intermediaries, particularly in relation to synthetically generated information and associated online harms.

Key provisions under IT Rules, 2021:

Provision	**Details**
Restricted information under Rule 3(1)(b)	Restricts hosting, storing, transmitting, displaying or publishing information/content that, among other things, is: ● obscene, pornographic, invasive of another's privacy, insulting or harassing on the basis of gender, racially or ethnically objectionable, or promoting hate or violence; ● harmful to child; ● deceives or misleads, including through deepfakes; ● impersonates others, including via Artificial Intelligence; ● threatens national security or public order; ● violates any applicable law.
User Awareness Obligations	Intermediaries must clearly inform users through terms of service and user agreements about the consequences of sharing unlawful content, including content removal, account suspension, or termination.
Accountability in Content Removal	Social media platforms and other intermediaries are required to remove unlawful content within stipulated timeline of the receipt of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction or a reasoned intimation by the Appropriate Government or its agency.

Grievance Redressal	• Intermediaries to appoint Grievance Officers • Mandates to resolve complaints through removal of unlawful content within stipulated timeline. • Content violating privacy, impersonating individuals, or showing nudity must be removed within stringent stipulated time against any such complaint.
Grievance Appellate Committees (GACs) Mechanism	Users can appeal online at www.gac.gov.in if their complaints are not addressed by the intermediaries' Grievance Officers. GACs ensure accountability and transparency of content moderation decisions.
Assistance by Intermediaries to Government Agencies	Intermediaries must provide information under their control or assistance to authorised Government agencies for identity verification, or for the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of offences, including cyber security incidents.
Additional Obligations of significant social media intermediaries (SSMIs) (i.e., social media intermediaries having 50 lakhs or above registered user base in India)	• SSMIs offering messaging services must help law enforcement trace originators of serious or sensitive content. • SSMIs to use automated tools to detect and limit spread of unlawful content. • SSMIs to publish compliance reports, appoint local officers, and share physical address based in India for compliances and law enforcement coordination. • SSMIs to offer voluntary user verification, internal appeals, and fair hearing before taking *suo moto* action.

- 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 and social media platforms 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 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.

- 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.

India AI Governance Guidelines

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. The IndiaAI Mission has seven pillars including development of AI models, applications, datasets, talent development and affordable compute.

India AI 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.

Pursuant to the Guidelines, the following institutional mechanisms have been initiated:

- AI Governance and Economic Group (AIGEG), a high-level inter-ministerial body to steer the development of India's national AI governance strategy;
- Technology and Policy Expert Committee (TPEC), to support technical and policy recommendations; and
- AI Safety Institute (AISI), to undertake safety research, develop standards, test AI systems and evaluate emerging risks.

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.

Any legislative or regulatory measures, if considered necessary, are processed in accordance with the extant policy and established legislative procedures of the Government.

HYDROGEN BASED VEHICLES

1648. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) the number of proposals received and approved for setting up hydrogen-based vehicles, routes and hydrogen refueling stations, State-wise including the number and type of vehicles (Fuel Cell or Hydrogen Internal Combustion Engine);

(b) the total financial assistance allocated and disbursed so far under the scheme, project and State-wise including support for hydrogen refueling stations, vehicle procurement and validation activities;

(c) whether the Government has established a structured feedback mechanism on vehicle performance and infrastructure challenges related to green hydrogen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for absence of such mechanism?

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

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

Under NGHM, 12 pilot projects have been awarded for deployment of 70 hydrogen - powered vehicles, comprising 27 buses and 43 trucks, including Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles (FCEVs) and Hydrogen Internal Combustion Engine (H_2 - ICE) vehicles, along with 16 Hydrogen Refuelling Stations (HRS) across 21 routes in different States.

The total financial assistance allocated for these projects is approximately ₹ 410.77 crores, out of which ₹ 41.582 crores has been released. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) and (d) Yes, a structured monitoring and feedback mechanism has been incorporated for pilot projects being implemented in the road transport sector under NGHM. The agencies executing these projects are required to regularly submit performance reports on hydrogen vehicle operations, including vehicle efficiency, fuel consumption, safety aspects, and utilization patterns. The learnings from these pilot projects support the assessment of techno – economic viability of hydrogen – based mobility solutions and facilitate future policy interventions and deployment of green hydrogen vehicles in India.

STATEMENT

Details of the financial assistance allocated for the projects

Pilot Projects – Transport (Phase I)

S. No.	Consortium	Routes	Total Sanctioned Viability Gap Funding (90%) (INR Crore)	Vehicle Category	
				Buses	Trucks
1.	NTPC with buses manufactured by AL	1. Greater Noida - Delhi – Agra (NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh) 2. Bhubaneshwar - Konark – Puri (Odisha)	39.05	12m HFCV Buses (6)	-
2.	Tata Motors + IOCL	1. Ahmedabad - Vadodara – Surat (Gujarat) 2. Sahibabad - Faridabad – Delhi (Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and NCT of Delhi) 3. Pune – Mumbai (Maharashtra) 4. Jamshedpur - Kalinga Nagar (Jharkhand and Odisha)	70.02	12m HFCV Buses (2)	55T HICE Trucks (8) 28T HICE Trucks (4) 55T HFC Trucks (2)
3.	ANERT + BPCL	1. Thiruvananthapuram – Kochi (Kerala) 2. Kochi – Edappally (Kerala)	34.84	-	28T FC Trucks (2) 28T ICE Trucks (2)

4.	RIL + AL	1. Jamnagar – Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	46.87	11m HICE bus (1) 13.5 m HFCV bus (1)	19T HICE truck (3) 28T HICE truck (3) 35T HFCV Truck (2)
5.	HPCL – Volvo	1. NH – 16 Vasakhapatnam – Bayyavaram (Andhra Pradesh)	17.13	-	40T – Truck HICE (1)
Total			**207.91**	**10**	**27**

Pilot Projects – Transport (Phase II)

S. No.	Consortium	Total Sanctioned Viability Gap Funding (90%) (INR Crore)	Route	Vehicle Category	
				Buses	Trucks
1.	NTPC – GEL	26.61	1. Kandla – Gandhidham (Gujarat)	9m HFCV Bus (3)	-
2.	NHPC	1.77	1. In and around Chamba, Himachal Pradesh	9m HFCV Bus (1)	-
3.	ANERT + KSRTC + TML	51.54	1. Kochi-Kozhikode, NH 66 2. Kochi-Thrissur-Palakkad (Kerala)	12m HFCV Bus (2)	28T HICE Trucks (2)
4.	VECV + BPCL	5.91	1. Bina - Guna – Bina (Madhya Pradesh)	9m HFCV Bus (1)	19T HICE truck (3) 40T HICE truck (2)
5.	WAAREE+ Indify Horizon Fuel	28.77	1. Surat-Chikhli-Tumb (Gujarat)	12m HFCV Bus (2)	35T HFCV Truck (1)

	Cell Technologies Pvt Ltd				
6	EKA Mobility + KPIT Technologies +BPCL + Super Spares & Services	44.84	1. Bina-Bhopal-Bina 2. Bina-Jhansi-Bina 3. Bina-Sanchi Stupa-Bina (Madhya Pradesh)	9m HFCV Bus (3) 12m HFCV Bus (5)	55T HFCV Truck (2)
7	KPI GEL + TML + AB Process Technologies	43.42	1. Vadodara-Ankleshwar-Vadodara 2. Vapi-Nashik-Vapi (Gujarat and Maharashtra)		55T HICE Truck (6)
Total		**202.86**		**17**	**16**

*HFCV: Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicles, HICE: Hydrogen Internal Combustion Engine.

CONSUMER PROTECTION AGAINST MISLEADING DIGITAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND INFLUENCER CLAIMS

1649. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

(a) whether the Government maintains data on complaints relating to misleading online advertisements including on Social Media, influencer endorsements and false product claims;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received and action taken by the Government during the last five years, category-wise;

(c) whether celebrities, influencers or endorsers have been proceeded against for misleading claims; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to strengthen consumer awareness and enforcement in digital marketplaces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (d) The Department 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.

The CCPA has also notified the Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022 on 9th June, 2022. These guidelines inter-alia provide for; (a) conditions for an advertisement to be non-misleading and valid; (b) duties of manufacturer, service provider, advertiser and advertising agency. According to these Guidelines endorser, social media endorser/virtual endorsers includes an individual or a group or an institution making endorsement of any goods, product or service in an advertisement whose opinion, belief, finding or experience being the message which such advertisement appears to reflect. These Guidelines state that due diligence is required for endorsement of advertisements, such that any endorsement in an advertisement must reflect the genuine, reasonably current opinion of the individual, group or organisation making such representation and must be based on adequate information about, or experience with, the identified goods, product or service and must not otherwise be deceptive.

Under Section 21 of the Act, CCPA is empowered to impose penalties and issue directions for discontinuation of misleading advertisements and unfair trade practices to an extant of ₹10 lakhs. For every subsequent contravention

the Central Authority is empowered to impose a penalty which may extend to ₹ 50 lakhs. The amount of penalty is determined taking into account the facts and circumstances of each case and in line with the provisions of the Act.

In order to further curtail misleading advertisements and in compliance to Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 07.05.2024, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has launched a new feature on Broadcast Seva Portal for TV/Radio advertisements and Press Council of India Portal for print/internet advertisements respectively for uploading of Self-Declaration Certificate (SDC). The Ministry issued an advisory on 03.07.2024 advising Advertisers/Advertising Agencies to upload an annual SDC for advertisement related to products and services related to 'Food & Health sectors', published across various media platforms i.e. print/electronic/internet on the above-mentioned portals.

राजस्थान में परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं

1650. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला

श्री राहुल कस्वां

श्रीमती संजना जाटव

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) राजस्थान में प्रचालनशील और निर्माणाधीन परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनकी स्थापित क्षमता कितनी है, वर्तमान बिजली उत्पादन कितना है, निर्माणाधीन इकाइयाँ कौन सी हैं और प्रस्तावित नई परियोजनाएँ क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान में परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के स्थानीय रोज़गार, कौशल विकास, औद्योगिक निवेश, अवसंरचना और क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक विकास पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव संबंधी कोई स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके परिणाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान को परमाणु विनिर्माण, परमाणु अनुसंधान और परमाणु कौशल विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने की संभावना संबंधी कोई अध्ययन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान में भावी परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के साथ स्थानीय उद्योगों, एमएसएमई और शिक्षण संस्थानों को जोड़ने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्य योजना बनाने 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) राजस्थान राज्य में प्रचालित, कार्यान्वयनाधीन और प्रस्तावित नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों का विवरण निम्नलिखित तालिका में दिया गया है:

नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्र/परियोजनाएं	**क्षमता (मेगावाट)**
प्रचालित नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्र	
आरएपीएस - 2	1 X 200
आरएपीएस - 3 व 4	2 X 220
आरएपीएस - 5 व 6	2 X 220
आरएपीपी - 7	1 X 700

निर्माण/कमीशन के अधीन नाभिकीय विद्युत परियोजनाएं	
आरएपीपी - 8	1 X 700
पूर्व-परियोजना गतिविधियों के तहत नाभिकीय विद्युत परियोजनाएं	
एमबीआरएपीपी - 1 व 2	2 X 700
एमबीआरएपीपी - 3 व 4	2 X 700
प्रस्तावित नाभिकीय विद्युत परियोजनाएं	
आरएपीपी **-** 9 व 10	2 X 700

(ख) एनपीसीआईएल ने राजस्थान राज्य में माही बांसवाड़ा राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना (एमबीआरएपीपी) स्थल और रावतभाटा राजस्थान स्थल के आस-पास 30 किलोमीटर के अध्ययन क्षेत्र में व्यापक पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) अध्ययन किया है। इन अध्ययनों में नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों/परियोजनाओं के कारण जनसांख्यिकीय प्रोफाइल, रोजगार, कौशल विकास, बुनियादी ढांचा आदि सहित सामाजिक आर्थिक वातावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का आकलन शामिल था। इन अध्ययनों से निष्कर्ष निकला कि नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों/परियोजनाओं का इन स्थलों के आस-पास रहने वाले लोगों के समग्र सामुदायिक विकास के साथ-साथ रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि, औद्योगीकरण की संभावना, कौशल विविधीकरण और बेहतर बुनियादी ढांचे, स्वास्थ्य और शैक्षिक सुविधाओं से सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है।

(ग)और (घ) यद्यपि राजस्थान के लिए कोई विशेष कार्य योजना नहीं है, सरकार ने सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों की नाभिकीय ऊर्जा में व्यापक भागीदारी को सक्षम करने के लिए शांति अधिनियम अधिनियमित किया है। शांति अधिनियम, 2025 के तहत नियम तैयार हो जाने के बाद, स्थानीय उद्योगों, एमएसएमई और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की नाभिकीय कार्यक्रम में भागदारी संभव हो जाएगी।

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS IN TRAINS ORIGINATING/PASSING THROUGH FROM TAMIL NADU

1651. 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 maintenance and reliability of electrical fittings and on board electrical systems in trains originating from and passing through Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of complaints received during the last three years regarding lighting, charging points, air-conditioning, fans and other electrical fittings in such trains, along with the action taken thereon, year-wise;

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen preventive maintenance, periodic inspection and timely replacement of electrical equipment in coaches to enhance passenger comfort and safety;

(d) whether modern technologies and upgraded maintenance facilities are being introduced to improve the quality and reliability of railway coaches serving Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of further steps proposed to modernise coach infrastructure and ensure safe, comfortable and uninterrupted travel for passengers travelling to and from Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (e) Inspection and periodical maintenance of coaches including electrical fittings and on board electrical systems are carried out as per prescribed maintenance manuals. Specifications for electrical fittings and onboard electrical systems are developed by Research Designs & Standards Organisation (RDSO)/ Integral Coach Factory (ICF)/ Rail Coach Factory (RCF) in consultation with all stakeholders. Maintenance Manuals are prepared and updated from time to time based on feedback and the performance of electrical equipment. These Specifications and Manuals are followed across Indian Railways including Southern Railway in State of Tamil Nadu.

Replacement of electrical fittings/ equipments is carried out based on completion of their codal life/ condition basis.

Safety Audits are also conducted by RDSO and Zonal Railways from time to time to further improve the reliability and safety.

In addition, special safety drives are carried out by Zonal Railways to improve the reliability of the electrical equipment. These drives are regularly monitored at Railway Board level.

Detailed analysis of complaints is undertaken to improve the passenger satisfaction level. The corrective measures implemented have reduced the complaints to only 1.20 complaints per 100 coaches per day during 2025–26.

Indian Railways have been continuously upgrading the technology in line with other worldwide available technologies. Following modern technologies and upgraded maintenance facilities have been introduced across Indian Railways including Southern Railway in the State of Tamil Nadu:

(i) Conventional Electrical Multiple Units (EMU) / Mainline Multiple Electrical Units (MEMU) rakes are replaced with latest 3-phase EMU/MEMU, which are equipped with latest 3-phase propulsion system, regenerative braking, Train Control and Management System (TCMS), Public Address and Passenger Information System (PAPIS), Emergency talk back unit (ETB) and modern passenger amenities.

(ii) Vande Bharat Express and Amrit Bharat Express, introduced over Indian Railways including in State of Tamil Nadu, are equipped with modern technologies and passenger amenities like LED lights, CCTVs, smoke detector and ETB.

(iii) Specification of LED lights of coaches has been revised to make Hazard Level-3 (HL) compliant as per EN45545. Further, fire prevention standard (Hazard Level) of electrical items in SBC panel upgraded from HL-2 to HL-3.

(iv) Thermal scanning of electrical switchgears fitted onboard is carried out with latest gadgets.

(v) Specification of RMPU (Roof Mounted Air Conditioner Package Unit) has been revised to incorporate feature of VVVF (Variable Voltage Variable

Frequency) drive control for compressors, reverse cycle for heating, which improves efficiency.

To provide comfortable travel to passengers, an AC EMU rake has also been recently introduced in the Chennai suburban section.

RAILWAY SERVANTS (PASS) RULE,1986

1652. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

(a) the details of the exact provision of Railway Servants (Pass) Rules, 1986 which provides the Railway officials to travel with family over Luxury trains on official duty; and

(b) whether the amendment in the Railway Servants (Pass) Rules, 1986 have been introduced to enable the Railway officials to travel with family in Luxury trains and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Railway Officials are allowed to travel along with family on Indian Railway trains including trains like Rajdhani, Duronto, Shatabdi, Humsafar, Gatiman, Vande Bharat, etc. as per Railway Servants (Pass) Rules, 1986.

Further, no amendment has been made in the Railway Servants (Pass) Rules, 1986 regarding Luxury/Tourist trains which are being operated by State

Tourism Development Corporations and IRCTC. Railway Servants (Pass) Rules, 1986 are available at **https://indianrailways.gov.in**.

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM AND HYDERABAD

1653. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the heavy passenger demand for an additional daily train service between Kerala and Hyderabad, in view of the growing dependence on costly long-distance bus services and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the Thiruvananthapuram–Secunderabad Sabari Express is presently the only daily train connecting Kerala with Hyderabad and takes about 28 hours to cover a distance of 1,555 km; and

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to introduce a new train service between Thiruvananthapuram and Hyderabad via the shorter route of Mahbubnagar–Kurnool– Dharmavaram and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor including the proposed timeline?

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

(a) to (c) The demand pattern of reserved accommodation on Indian Railways including in the trains serving Kerala and Hyderabad is not uniform throughout the year and it varies over lean and peak periods. Further, the trains running on popular routes and convenient timings are generally well patronized, however, in other trains, accommodation is generally available. Demand pattern of passenger traffic is monitored on regular basis and based on this assessment, new trains are introduced, special trains are operated during festivals/holidays/summer/winter/ pilgrimage seasons and load of existing trains is augmented on temporary/permanent basis to meet the unmet demand, subject to operational feasibility.

With a view to facilitate the passengers of Thiruvananthapuram Central Secunderabad sector, have introduced 17041/17042 Charlapalli Thiruvananthapuram North Amrit Bharat Express w.e.f. 23.01.2026. Accordingly, Thiruvananthapuram Central -Secunderabad sector is presently served by following 02 pairs of trains:

SN	**Train No. and Name**
1	17041/17042 Charlapalli - Thiruvananthapuram North Amrit Bharat Express
2	20629/20630 Secunderabad -Thiruvananthapuram Central Sabari Express

The shortest route from Thiruvananthapuram Central to Secunderabad is via Nagercoil, Tirunelveli, Dharmavaram, and Gooty. However, 20629/20630 Secunderabad -Thiruvananthapuram Central Sabari Express has traditionally operated via Chengannur (the railhead serving the Sabarimala Temple),

Kottayam, Coimbatore, and Tirupati. Although this route is longer, it connects several important cities and major pilgrimage destinations, thereby serving a significantly larger passenger base. Further, with effect from 29 September 2025, Indian Railways has reduced the train's journey time by approximately two hours, enabling its conversion into a Superfast service.

Besides, introduction of new train/augmentation of existing train services on any route/section, which is an on-going process, depends on various factors which include:

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets.
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section.

NUMBER OF RAILWAY STATION FOR REDEVELOPMENT UNDER ABSS

1654. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

(a) the number of railway stations selected for redevelopment under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) since its launch, along with their present

status, categorised as completed, ongoing and yet to start, State/UT and year-wise;

(b) the number of stations where tenders have not yet been issued or tenders have been cancelled, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of station redevelopment projects under the scheme delayed by more than two years from the original targeted completion date, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the said scheme since its launch, State/UT and year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to monitor delays, contractor performance, quality of work and passenger inconvenience during redevelopment works?

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

(a) to (e) Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations 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 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 sub station 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.

Kerala:

- **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, improvements of circulating area, improvement of 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.

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. The fund allocation of ₹ 11,972 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27 under Plan Head – 53 and expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 4,633 crore has been incurred so far.

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 laid down in various codes and manuals. Inspections/checks are carried out from time to time by various agencies/officials as per laid down instructions and actions for correction 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.

COAL-TO-AMMONIUM NITRATE PROJECT

1655. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the details of India's first commercial-scale coal-to-ammonium nitrate project being established at Lakhanpur in Jharsuguda district of Odisha including the project cost, production capacity, financial assistance provided by the Government, expected annual coal requirement and timeline for commissioning;

(b) the details of coal gasification projects approved or under implementation across the country, State-wise indicating the investment envisaged, production capacities and expected employment generation;

(c) whether the Government has estimated the likely reduction in import dependence on ammonium nitrate and other downstream chemical products through the proposed coal gasification projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of incentives extended under the Coal Gasification Financial Incentive Scheme so far including the number of projects sanctioned and funds released thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a) India's first commercial-scale Coal-to-Ammonium Nitrate Project is being established at Lakhanpur in Jharsuguda district of Odisha by Bharat Coal Gasification and Chemicals Limited (BCGCL), a Joint Venture of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).

As per the Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR), the estimated project cost is ₹25,016 crore. The project is designed to produce 0.66 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA) of Ammonium Nitrate and will require approximately 1.66 MMTPA of coal annually. A financial incentive of ₹1350 crore has been earmarked for the project by the Ministry of Coal. The project is scheduled to be commissioned by March 2030.

(b) The Government has 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 State-wise details 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, attract investment of about ₹65,365 crore and generate approximately 3,000 direct and indirect employment opportunities.

(c) The Government has approved the Scheme for Promotion of Coal/Lignite Gasification Projects under which eight (8) coal gasification projects are under implementation. Upon commissioning, these projects are expected to reduce import dependence through domestic production of products such as Ammonium Nitrate, Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG), Ethanol, Hydrogen, Acetic Acid and Direct Reduced Iron (DRI). The projects are estimated to generate annual foreign exchange savings of approximately ₹16,500 crore through import substitution. They are also expected to promote value addition to domestic coal resources, strengthen energy security, enhance supply-chain resilience and support downstream industries such as chemicals, fertilisers and clean fuels.

(d) Under the ₹8,500 crore Financial Incentive Scheme approved on 24.01.2024, eight (8) coal gasification projects have been approved and are under various stages of implementation. These include three Government sector projects, three private sector projects and two small-scale product-based projects. One project of Jindal Steel Limited has achieved financial closure and is in the construction stage, while the remaining projects are at different stages of obtaining financial closure, statutory clearances, technology finalisation, tendering and project implementation. An amount of ₹235.52 crore was disbursed to Jindal Steel Limited (JSL) as part of the first instalment of financial assistance for their gasification project.

The Government has approved a ₹37,500 crore financial incentive scheme on 13.05.2026 for coal/lignite gasification. Request for proposal has been issued for inviting applications and as of now, no projects have been approved under this new scheme.

उज्जैन-इंदौर रेल खंड की ट्रैक क्षमता

1656. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

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

(क) क्या उज्जैन-इंदौर रेल खंड की ट्रैक क्षमता बढ़ाने का कोई विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उज्जैन मंडल के सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर दिव्यांगजनों के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर लिफ्ट और एस्केलेटर लगाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उज्जैन लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में समाप्त किए गए मानवरहित समपारों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में रेलवे ट्रैकों के दोहरीकरण/विद्युतीकरण का कार्य प्रगति पर है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्री सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए अतिरिक्त बजट स्वीकृत किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) क्या उज्जैन से वंदे भारत या अमृत भारत ट्रेनें चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ज) क्या उज्जैन क्षेत्र में माल यातायात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नए रेल टर्मिनलों का विकास किया गया है/किया जा रहा 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 (ज) उज्जैन और इंदौर पहले से ही उज्जैन-देवास-इंदौर दोहरी लाइन और उज्जैन-फतेहाबाद चन्द्रावतीगंज-इंदौर सिंगल लाइन के माध्यम से मौजूदा रेल नेटवर्क से जुड़े हुए हैं।

उज्जैन और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्र में कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार करने के लिए, हाल ही में निम्नलिखित कार्यों की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	रतलाम-नागदा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (41 कि.मी.)	964
2	नागदा-मथुरा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (568 कि.मी.)	16,403
3	उज्जैन बाईपास लाइन (9 कि.मी.)	189
4	नागदा बाईपास लाइन (14 कि.मी.)	390

स्टेशन पुनर्विकास:

भारत सरकार के "सुगम्य भारत मिशन" या 'एक्सेसिबल इंडिया कैम्पेन' के एक भाग के रूप में, भारतीय रेल अपने रेलवे स्टेशनों को दिव्यांगजनों और कम गतिशीलता वाले यात्रियों के लिए सुलभ बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के अनुपालन में, "भिन्न रूप से सक्षम दिव्यांगजनों और कम गतिशीलता वाले यात्रियों की भारतीय रेल के रेलवे स्टेशनों तक पहुंच और स्टेशनों पर इनकी सुविधाओं संबंधी दिशानिर्देश" परिपत्रित किए गए हैं तथा इन्हें भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किया गया है। इन दिशानिर्देशों में दिव्यांगजनों और कम गतिशीलता वाले यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाएं यथा-प्रवेश रैम्प, सुलभ पार्किंग, कम ऊंचाई वाले टिकट काउंटर/सहायता बूथ, शौचालय, पेयजल बूथ, रैम्प/लिफ्ट की सुविधा सहित भूमिगत पैदल पार

पथ/ऊपरी पैदल पुल और दृष्टि बाधित दिव्यागजनों हेतु ब्रेल संकेतकों सहित मानक संकेतक और स्पर्शनीय पथ आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण जिसमें दिव्यांगजन के लिए सुविधाएं भी शामिल हैं, एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में निर्माण कार्य आवश्यकता के अनुसार, अंतः संबंधित प्राथमिकता और निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन किए जाते हैं। किसी स्टेशन का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण स्टेशन की श्रेणी/स्थिति/यातायात संभलाई आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

उज्जैन लोकसभा संसदीय क्षेत्र के खाचरोद, नागदा जंक्शन, उज्जैन और विक्रमगढ़ आलोट स्टेशनों पर दिव्यांगजनों के लिए स्टेशन प्रवेश रैंप, सहायता बूथ, शौचालय जैसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। लिफ्ट सहित ऊपरी पैदल पुल, पेयजल बूथ और कम ऊंचाई वाले टिकट काउंटर का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

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 योजना तैयार करना और इनका चरणों में कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए मास्टर योजना में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- रेलवे स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुँच में सुधार
- रेलवे स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों तरफ के साथ एकीकरण
- रेलवे स्टेशन इमारत में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, वाटर-बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल/एयर कॉन्कोर्स की व्यवस्था

- लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर/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
- प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को देखते हुए एक्ज़ीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, भूसुदर्शनीकरण आदि की व्यवस्था।

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

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 1,340 स्टेशन चिह्नित किए गए है, जिनमें से उज्जैन लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के खाचरोद, नागदा जंक्शन, उज्जैन और विक्रमगढ़ आलोट स्टेशनों सहित 80 स्टेशन मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं:

राज्य	**स्टेशनों की संख्या**	**स्टेशनों के नाम**
मध्य प्रदेश	80	अकोदिया, अमला, अनूपपुर, अशोकनगर, बालाघाट, बाणपुरा, बरगवां, ब्योहारी, बैरछा, बैतूल, भिंड, भोपाल, बिजुरी, बीना, बियावरा राजगढ़, छिंदवाड़ा, डाबरा, दामोह, दतिया, देवास, गाडरवारा, गंजबासौदा, घोड़ाडोंगरी, गुना, ग्वालियर, हरदा, हरपालपुर, इंदौर जं, इटारसी जं, जबलपुर, जुन्नार देव, करेली, कटनी

		जं, कटनी मुरवारा, कटनी साउथ, खाचरौद, खजुराहो जं, खंडवा, खिरकिया, लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, मइहर, मक्सी जं, मंडला फोर्ट, मंदसौर, एमसीएस छतरपुर, मेघनगर, मुरैना, मुलताई, नागदा जं, नैनपुर जं, नर्मदापुरम, नरसिंहपुर, नेपानगर, नीमच, ओरछा, पंधुर्ना, पिपरिया, रतलाम, रीवा, रुठियाई, सांची, संत हिरदाराम नगर, सतना, सागर, सीहोर, सिवनी, शहडोल, शाजापुर, शामगढ़, श्योपुर कलां, शिवपुरी, श्रीधाम, शुजालपुर, सिहोरा रोड, सिंगरौली, टीकमगढ़, उज्जैन, उमरिया, विदिशा, विक्रमगढ़ आलोट

<u>कार्य संपन्न स्टेशन:</u>

मध्य प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तेज गति से किए जा रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में जिन स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य पूरा हो गया है, उनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
मध्य प्रदेश	19	अशोकनगर, बालाघाट, ब्योहारी, भिंड, छिंदवाड़ा, हरपालपुर, जुन्नार देव, कटनी दक्षिण, एमसीएस छतरपुर, नैनपुर जंक्शन, नर्मदापुरम, ओरछा, सांची, सिवनी, शाजापुर, शिवपुरी, श्रीधाम, टीकमगढ़, विदिशा

अन्य स्टेशनों पर विकास की गतिविधियां भी तेज गति से शुरू की गई हैं और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

मध्य प्रदेश का उज्जैन लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र:

- **खाचरोद स्टेशन:** मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार की ओर नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, शौचालय ब्लॉक, परिचलन क्षेत्र का सुधार, पार्किंग, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह का सुधार कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 6 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- **नागदा जंक्शन स्टेशन:** स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, परिचलन क्षेत्र का सुधार, पार्किंग, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, प्रतीक्षालय और नए शौचालय ब्लॉक के सुधार कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- **उज्जैन स्टेशन:** यात्री होल्डिंग क्षेत्र, 12 मीटर चौड़ा ऊपरी पैदल पुल, 6 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल (02 अदद) और जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं को स्थानांतरित करने का कार्य किया गया है।

- **विक्रमगढ़ आलोट स्टेशन:** प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह और प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर के सुधार कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। परिचलन क्षेत्र, स्टेशन भवन, शौचालय और संकेतों में सुधार के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

<u>मध्य प्रदेश</u>

- **लक्ष्मी बाई नगर स्टेशन:** नए शौचालय ब्लॉक, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म के उत्थान और प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह के सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर नए स्टेशन भवन का कार्य, नया बुकिंग काउंटर, दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर नया प्रतीक्षालय, 12 मीटर चौड़ा ऊपरी पैदल पुल, मुख्य और दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग में सुधार का कार्य किया गया है।

- **सिहोरा रोड स्टेशन:** स्टेशन भवन के सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 और 2 के प्लेटफॉर्म को ऊपर उठाने और सतह बनाने, नए शौचालय ब्लॉक, प्रतीक्षालय में सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग क्षेत्र में सुधार, 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल का प्रावधान, दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग क्षेत्र में सुधार और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं में सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। लिफ्ट और एस्केलेटर का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- **नरसिंहपुर स्टेशन:** स्टेशन भवन, नए प्रवेश द्वार, 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 और 2 के प्लेटफॉर्म को ऊपर उठाने और सतह बनाने, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 और 2 पर प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, नए शौचालय ब्लॉक और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं में सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। लिफ्ट और एस्केलेटर का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- **हरदा स्टेशन:** नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 और 2 पर प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह, प्रतीक्षालय और शौचालय, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, नया शौचालय ब्लॉक, 12 मीटर चौड़ा ऊपरी पैदल पुल और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं में सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। लिफ्ट और एस्केलेटर का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- **गाडरवारा स्टेशन:** स्टेशन भवन के सुधार, नए प्रवेश द्वार, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 और 2 के प्लेटफॉर्म को ऊपर उठाने और सतह बनाने, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 और 2 पर प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, नए शौचालय ब्लॉक, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग क्षेत्र में सुधार, प्रतीक्षालय और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल, लिफ्ट और एस्केलेटर के काम शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

सामान्यतः अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण का वित्तपोषण योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएँ' के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि रेलवे स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सात क्षेत्रीय रेलों अर्थात् मध्य रेल, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पश्चिम रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए, वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 हेतु 5,285 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक (जून, 2026 तक) 2,318 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

दिव्यांगजनों के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं हेतु मानदंडों/नीति दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन पर पर्याप्त प्रकाश व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है।

इसके अलावा, उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन पर 06 लिफ्टें भी उपलब्ध हैं। वर्तमान में, उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन पर 02 एस्केलेटर उपलब्ध हैं। साथ ही, उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन पर 12 लिफ्टों की व्यवस्था करने की योजना बनाई गई है।

ऊपरी सड़क पुल और निचले सड़क पुल:

2019 में भारतीय रेल की बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क पर सभी मानवरहित समपारों को हटा दिया गया था।

भारतीय रेल में समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों (आरओबी/आरयूबी) के निर्माण के प्रस्तावों की स्वीकृति और निष्पादन एक सतत् और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों की प्राथमिकता निर्धारण और उन्हें शुरू करने का कार्य रेल परिचालन में संरक्षा, गाड़ियों की गतिशीलता तथा सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर इसके प्रभाव और व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है।

2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-26 (मई, 2026) की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेल में निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-26 (मई, 2026 तक)	14,451 अदद (मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 1,361 अदद)

01.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उज्जैन-इंदौर खंड पर 07 ऊपरी सड़क पुल और 09 निचले सड़क पुल हैं। इसके अलावा, उज्जैन-इंदौर खंड पर 17 समपार हैं। भारतीय रेल में लगभग ₹1,17,492 करोड़ की लागत से 4,993 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिसमें उज्जैन-इंदौर खंड पर लगभग 190.11 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाले 03 ऊपरी

सड़क पुल और 07 निचले सड़क पुल के कार्य शामिल हैं और ये योजना निर्माण और क्रियान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल कार्यों का पूरा होना और चालू होना कई कारकों जैसे समपार को बंद करने के लिए सहमति देने में राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग, एप्रोच अलाइनमेंट तय करना, सामान्य व्यवस्था ड्राइंग (जीएडी) की मंजूरी, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण को हटाना, अतिक्रमणकारी 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 सत्र की अवधि आदि पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के पूरा होने के समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, रेलवे ने कार्य की प्रगति में तीव्रता लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- सामान्य व्यवस्था ड्राइंग (जीएडी) को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले सुचारू रूप से निष्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार/सड़क स्वामित्व प्राधिकरण के साथ संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है।

- ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल कार्यों से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए रेलवे और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की आवधिक रूप से बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

- डिज़ाइन अनुमोदन के दौरान देरी से बचने के लिए रेलवे हिस्से पर सड़क के फैलाव, तिरछापन और चौड़ाई के विभिन्न संयोजनों के लिए अधिरचना और उपसंरचना रेखाचित्रों का मानकीकरण किया गया है। इसे एक संकलन के रूप में जारी किया गया है, जिसे त्वरित योजना के लिए रेल लाइनों के आर-पार ऊपरी सड़क पुल के लिए सीधे अपनाया जा सकता है।

मध्य प्रदेश

रेल बजट:

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 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 का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	अनूपपुर - कटनी तीसरी लाइन (166 किमी)	2,311
2.	पेंड्रा रोड - अनूपपुर तीसरी लाइन (50 किमी)	394
3.	भोपाल- बीना तीसरी लाइन (145 किमी)	1,075
4.	बीना -कोटा दोहरीकरण (283 किमी)	2,477
5.	जबलपुर- गोंदिया आमान परिवर्तन (300 किमी)	2,005
6.	छिंदवाड़ा -नागपुर आमान परिवर्तन (150 किमी)	1,512
7.	छिंदवाड़ा-मंडला फोर्ट आमान परिवर्तन (182 किमी)	1,268
8.	इटारसी-बुधनी तीसरी लाइन (25 किमी)	286
9.	बरखेड़ा -भोपाल तीसरी लाइन (41 किमी)	473
10.	नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ दोहरीकरण (56 किमी)	560
11.	बुधनी-बरखेड़ा तीसरी लाइन (27 किमी)	1,703
12.	इंदौर- देवास -उज्जैन दोहरीकरण (79 किमी)	757
13.	गुना - इटावा नई लाइन (348 किमी)	683
14.	रमना-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (160 किमी)	2,436
15.	करैला रोड- शक्तिनगर दोहरीकरण (32 किमी)	763
16.	कटनी-बीना तीसरी लाइन (260 किमी)	3,138
17.	नीमच-रतलाम दोहरीकरण (133 किमी)	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 का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	कटनी - ग्रेड सेपरेटर/बाईपास (35 किमी)	2,300
2.	कटनी - सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (257 किमी)	4,377
3.	ललितपुर - खजुराहो नई लाइन (541 किमी)	8,914

4.	रामगंजमंडी -भोपाल नई लाइन (277 किमी)	5,073
5.	इंदौर- बुदनी नई लाइन (198 किमी)	7,474
6.	नीमच-बड़ी सादड़ी नई लाइन (48 किमी)	896
7.	ग्वालियर- श्योपुरकलां आमान परिवर्तन (284 किमी)	3,947
8.	इटारसी - नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (280 किमी)	2,607
9.	झांसी- बीना तीसरी लाइन (153 किमी)	2,002
10.	मथुरा-झांसी तीसरी लाइन (274 किमी)	5,961
11.	झांसी- मानिकपुर और खिरार-भीमसेन दोहरीकरण (431 किमी)	4,330
12.	सतना-रीवा दोहरीकरण (50 किमी)	616
13.	मनमाड - इंदौर नई लाइन (360 किमी)	18,529
14.	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 किमी)	3,285
15.	दाहोद -इंदौर नई लाइन (205 किमी)	9,746
16.	छोटा उदेपुर-धार नई लाइन (147 किमी)	1,994
17.	वडोदरा-रतलाम तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (259 किमी)	8,885
18.	रतलाम-अकोला आमान परिवर्तन (525 किमी)	18,811
19.	बीना-इटारसी चौथी लाइन (237 किमी)	4,329
20.	इटारसी-नागपुर चौथी लाइन (297 किमी)	5,010
21.	गोंदिया-जबलपुर दोहरीकरण (231 किमी)	5,236

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

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

गति शक्ति मल्टी- मॉडल कार्गो टर्मिनल

रेल कॉर्गो को संभालने के लिए अतिरिक्त टर्मिनलों के विकास में उद्योग से निवेश को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, 'गति शक्ति मल्टी-मॉडल कार्गो टर्मिनल (जीसीटी)' नीति शुरू की गई है। गति शक्ति कॉर्गों टर्मिनलों को निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों द्वारा विकसित किया जा रहा है और इन्हें गैर रेलवे भूमि पर या पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से रेलवे भूमि पर विकसित किया जा सकता है। जीसीटी का स्थान उद्योग की मांग और कॉर्गों यातायात की क्षमता के आधार पर तय किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में मेहगांव, गोंडवाली, सिंगरौली, शक्ति नगर और बीर में जीसीटी शुरू किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, मध्य प्रदेश में 19 अतिरिक्त जीसीटी के विकास के लिए सैद्धांतिक स्वीकृति (आईपीए) दी गई है, जिनमें बड़वाबारा-1, बड़वाबारा-2, बड़वाबारा-3, मबन, मझौली, धुरवा सिन, गजाराबहारा, घुंघुटी, बैहाटोला, बिजुरी, चुर्की, बीर, रीवा, सतना जंक्शन, अमलाई, नुगां, चुर्की, देवरग्राम और बागड़ा तवा शामिल हैं।

विद्युतीकरण:

भारतीय रेल पर रेल नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण मिशन मोड में शुरू किया गया है। अब तक, बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का लगभग 99.6% विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है। शेष नेटवर्क पर विद्युतीकरण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 2014-26 के दौरान और 2014 से पहले किए गए विद्युतीकरण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	**मार्ग किलोमीटर**
2014 से पहले (लगभग 60 वर्ष)	21,801
2014-26	48,072

मध्य प्रदेश में, समग्र मौजूदा बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, सभी नई लाइन/बहुपथन परियोजनाओं को विद्युतीकरण सहित स्वीकृत और निर्मित किया जा रहा है।

रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं:

वर्तमान में, उज्जैन स्टेशन पर 158 गाड़ी सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं जिनमें 20911/20912 इंदौर-नागपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस शामिल है। उज्जैन से चलने वाली गाड़ियां दिल्ली, मुंबई, चेन्नई, कोलकाता, बेंगलुरु, हैदराबाद, जम्मू तवी, कामाख्या, वाराणसी, तिरुवनंतपुरम, अहमदाबाद, पुणे, जयपुर आदि महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करती हैं। उज्जैन स्टेशन पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों की सूची निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1.	20911 इंदौर-नागपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
2.	20912 नागपुर-इंदौर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
3.	11125 रतलाम -ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस
4.	11126 ग्वालियर- रतलाम एक्सप्रेस
5.	11463 वेरावल -जबलपुर एक्सप्रेस
6.	11464 जबलपुर- वेरावल एक्सप्रेस
7.	11465 वेरावल -जबलपुर एक्सप्रेस
8.	11466 जबलपुर- वेरावल एक्सप्रेस
9.	11703 रीवा -डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर एक्सप्रेस
10.	11704 डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर- रीवा एक्सप्रेस
11.	12227 मुंबई सेंट्रल-इंदौर दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
12.	12228 इंदौर-मुंबई सेंट्रल दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
13.	12415 इंदौर-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
14.	12416 नई दिल्ली-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
15.	12465 इंदौर- भगत की कोठी रणथंभौर एक्सप्रेस
16.	12466 भगत की कोठी -इंदौर रणथंभोर एक्सप्रेस
17.	12719 जयपुर -हैदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
18.	12720 हैदराबाद- जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
19.	12913 इंदौर-नागपुर त्रिशताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
20.	12914 नागपुर-इंदौर त्रिशताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
21.	12919 डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर- श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा मालवा एक्सप्रेस
22.	12920 श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा -डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर मालवा एक्सप्रेस
23.	12961 मुंबई सेंट्रल-इंदौर अवंतिका एक्सप्रेस
24.	12962 इंदौर-मुंबई सेंट्रल अवंतिका एक्सप्रेस
25.	12967 एमजीआर चेन्नई सेंट्रल- जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
26.	12968 जयपुर -एमजीआर चेन्नई सेंट्रल एक्सप्रेस

27.	12969 कोयंबटूर- जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
28.	12970 जयपुर -कोयंबटूर एक्सप्रेस
29.	12973 इंदौर- जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
30.	12974 जयपुर -इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
31.	12975 मैसूर- जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
32.	12976 जयपुर -मैसूर एक्सप्रेस
33.	14115 डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर- प्रयागराज एक्सप्रेस
34.	14116 प्रयागराज -डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर एक्सप्रेस
35.	14309 लक्ष्मीबाई-योग नगरी ऋषिकेश उज्जैनी एक्सप्रेस
36.	14310 योग नगरी ऋषिकेश-लक्ष्मी बाई नगर उज्जैनी एक्सप्रेस
37.	14317 लक्ष्मीबाई-योग नगरी ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
38.	14318 योग नगरी ऋषिकेश-लक्ष्मी बाई नगर एक्सप्रेस
39.	14319 इंदौर-बरेली एक्सप्रेस
40.	14320 बरेली-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
41.	15045 गोरखपुर- ओखा एक्सप्रेस
42.	15046 ओखा -गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
43.	15559 दरभंगा-अहमदाबाद अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस
44.	15560 अहमदाबाद-दरभंगा अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस
45.	17019 हिसार -हैदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
46.	17020 हैदराबाद- हिसार एक्सप्रेस
47.	17605 काचीगुड़ा-भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस
48.	17606 भगत की कोठी-काचीगुडा एक्सप्रेस
49.	18233 इंदौर- बिलासपुर नर्मदा एक्सप्रेस
50.	18234 बिलासपुर -इंदौर नर्मदा एक्सप्रेस
51.	19053 सूरत-मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
52.	19054 मुजफ्फरपुर-सूरत एक्सप्रेस
53.	19091 बांद्रा (टी) - गोरखपुर हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
54.	19092 गोरखपुर- बांद्रा (टी) हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
55.	19165 अहमदाबाद-दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस
56.	19166 दरभंगा-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
57.	19167 अहमदाबाद -वाराणसी सिटी एक्सप्रेस
58.	19168 वाराणसी सिटी- अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
59.	19301 डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर- यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस
60.	19302 यशवंतपुर -डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर एक्सप्रेस
61.	19303 इंदौर-भोपाल एक्सप्रेस
62.	19304 भोपाल-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस

63.	19305 डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर- कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
64.	19306 कामाख्या -डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर एक्सप्रेस
65.	19307 इंदौर- ऊना हिमाचल एक्सप्रेस
66.	19308 ऊना हिमाचल-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
67.	19309 गांधीनगर कैपिटल-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
68.	19310 इंदौर- गांधीनगर कैपिटल एक्सप्रेस
69.	19313 इंदौर-पटना एक्सप्रेस
70.	19314 पटना-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
71.	19315 इंदौर- असरवा वीर भूमि एक्सप्रेस
72.	19316 असरवा -इंदौर वीर भूमि एक्सप्रेस
73.	19319 वेरावल -इंदौर महामना एक्सप्रेस
74.	19320 इंदौर- वेरावल महामना एक्सप्रेस
75.	19321 इंदौर-पटना एक्सप्रेस
76.	19322 पटना-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
77.	19339 दाहोद -भोपाल एक्सप्रेस
78.	19340 भोपाल- दाहोद एक्सप्रेस
79.	19341 नागदा-बीना एक्सप्रेस
80.	19342 बीना-नागदा एक्सप्रेस
81.	19413 अहमदाबाद -कोलकाता एक्सप्रेस
82.	19414 कोलकाता- अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
83.	19421 अहमदाबाद -पटना एक्सप्रेस
84.	19422 पटना- अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
85.	19489 अहमदाबाद -गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
86.	19490 गोरखपुर- अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
87.	19711 खातीपुरा -भोपाल एक्सप्रेस
88.	19712 भोपाल- खातीपुरा एक्सप्रेस
89.	19713 जयपुर -कुरनूल सिटी एक्सप्रेस
90.	19714 कुरनूल सिटी- जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
91.	20155 डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
92.	20156 नई दिल्ली-डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर एक्सप्रेस
93.	20163 बांद्रा (टी)-जबलपुर एक्सप्रेस
94.	20164 जबलपुर- बांद्रा (टी) एक्सप्रेस
95.	20413 वाराणसी-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
96.	20414 इंदौर-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस
97.	20415 वाराणसी-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
98.	20416 इंदौर-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस

99.	20813 पुरी -जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस
100.	20814 जोधपुर- पुरी एक्सप्रेस
101.	20843 बिलासपुर-भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस
102.	20844 भगत की कोठी-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
103.	20845 बिलासपुर -बीकानेर एक्सप्रेस
104.	20846 बीकानेर- बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
105.	20915 चर्लापल्ली -इंदौर हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
106.	20916 इंदौर- चरलापल्ली हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
107.	20931 तिरुवनंतपुरम उत्तर-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
108.	20932 इंदौर- तिरुवनंतपुरम उत्तर एक्सप्रेस
109.	20935 गांधीधाम -इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
110.	20936 इंदौर- गांधीधाम एक्सप्रेस
111.	20961 उधना -बनारस एक्सप्रेस
112.	20962 बनारस- उधना एक्सप्रेस
113.	21125 रतलाम-भिंड एक्सप्रेस
114.	21126 भिंड-रतलाम एक्सप्रेस
115.	22175 नागपुर - जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
116.	22176 जयपुर - नागपुर एक्सप्रेस
117.	22193 दौंड - ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस
118.	22194 ग्वालियर- दौंड एक्सप्रेस
119.	22195 वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झांसी- बांद्रा (टी) एक्सप्रेस
120.	22196 बांद्रा (टी) - वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झांसी एक्सप्रेस
121.	22585 बनारस- गांधीनगर कैपिटल एक्सप्रेस
122.	22586 गांधीनगर कैपिटल-बनारस एक्सप्रेस
123.	22631 मदुरै-बीकानेर अणुव्रत एक्सप्रेस
124.	22632 बीकानेर-मदुरै अणुव्रत एक्सप्रेस
125.	22645 इंदौर- तिरुवनंतपुरम उत्तर अहिल्या नगरी एक्सप्रेस
126.	22646 तिरुवनंतपुरम उत्तर-इंदौर अहिल्यानगरी एक्सप्रेस
127.	22673 जोधपुर- मन्नारगुडी एक्सप्रेस
128.	22674 मन्नारगुडी -जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस
129.	22829 भुज -शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
130.	22830 शालीमार- भुज एक्सप्रेस
131.	22909 वलसाड-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
132.	22910 पुरी-वलसाड एक्सप्रेस
133.	22911 इंदौर-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
134.	22912 हावड़ा-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस

135.	22941 इंदौर-शहीद कैप्टन तुषार महाजन एक्सप्रेस
136.	22942 शहीद कैप्टन तुषार महाजन -इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
137.	22943 दौंड -इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
138.	22944 इंदौर- दौंड एक्सप्रेस
139.	59306 उज्जैन-इंदौर पैसेंजर
140.	59307 इंदौर-उज्जैन पैसेंजर
141.	59317 नागदा -उज्जैन पैसेंजर
142.	59318 उज्जैन- नागदा पैसेंजर
143.	59319 उज्जैन-भोपाल पैसेंजर
144.	59320 भोपाल-उज्जैन पैसेंजर
145.	59353 नागदा -उज्जैन पैसेंजर
146.	59354 उज्जैन- नागदा पैसेंजर
147.	59387 नागदा -इंदौर पैसेंजर
148.	59388 इंदौर- नागदा पैसेंजर
149.	61623 उज्जैन-कोटा मेमू
150.	61624 कोटा-उज्जैन मेमू
151.	69183 रतलाम -उज्जैन मेमू
152.	69184 उज्जैन- रतलाम मेमू
153.	69211 उज्जैन-इंदौर मेमू
154.	69212 इंदौर-उज्जैन मेमू
155.	69213 उज्जैन-इंदौर मेमू
156.	69214 इंदौर-उज्जैन मेमू
157.	69231 उज्जैन- चित्तौड़गढ़ मेमू
158.	69232 चित्तौड़गढ़ -उज्जैन मेमू

रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलों, मंडल कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर संसद सदस्यों, निर्वाचित जनप्रतिनिधियों, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि द्वारा अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ रेलगाड़ियों की शुरुआत के लिए औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों प्रकार के प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। ऐसे प्रस्तावों/अनुरोधों/सुझावों का प्राप्त होना सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। इनकी जांच की जाती है और समय-समय पर यथासंभव और उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है, जो एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/खंड पर वंदेभारत एक्सप्रेस और अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस सहित नई रेलगाड़ी शुरू करना, एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है, जो कि विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- पथ की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए समान अवसंरचना उपलब्धता
- रेलपथों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता
- खंड की अधिभोगिता और यातायात मांग

PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME

1657. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI GOPAL JEE THAKUR:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

(a) the details of progress made in promotion of electronics manufacturing under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme and other

Government initiatives during the last one year along with the details of sanctioned, on-going and completed projects under the scheme during said period, State/region-wise;

(b) the measures taken to increase domestic production, exports and value addition in electronic goods including mobile phones, IT hardware and electronic components at the domestic level;

(c) the initiatives undertaken to encourage indigenous manufacturing, research and innovation and participation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the electronics sector; and

(d) the impact of these initiatives on employment generation, investment and India's emergence as a global electronics manufacturing hub?

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 electronics production has increased from Rs. 11.32 lakh crores in FY 2024-25 to Rs. 13.11 Lakh crores in FY 2025-26 growing at year-on-year growth rate of 15.8% in the last one year.

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

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM)

Government of India launched the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM) in 2020 to boost domestic manufacturing of mobile phones in the country.

Performance under PLI Scheme for LSEM (till March, 2026) is as follows:

Category	**Target for 5 Years**	**Actual Reported till March 2026 (Cumulative)**
Investment (Rs. Cr)	7,000	20,587 (294%)
Production (Rs. Cr)	8,12,550	11,61,581 (142%)
Exports (Rs. Cr)	4,87,530	6,43,323 (132%)

- Smartphones, which did not feature in top 100 exported commodities in 2014 have now emerged as India's top exported individual commodity in FY 2025-26 by surpassing petroleum, gems and jewellery.
- India has now reached a point where 99.2% of the mobile phones being used in India are made in India.
- India today 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.
- PLI-LSEM has catalysed investments of approximately Rs. 96,000 crore (around USD 14 billion) in the mobile manufacturing ecosystem across the country.
- The external evaluation study of the PLI Scheme for LSEM reported that, alongside the significant increase in production and exports, domestic value addition (DVA) increased to 23% in FY 2023–24.

The details of state-wise approved applicants under PLI Scheme for LSEM is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware

Government of India has also launched PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware in 2023 to create a robust domestic manufacturing ecosystem for IT hardware (laptops, tablets, servers, etc.), attract large investments, reduce import reliance, and make India a trusted global supply chain hub. As on date,

the Schemes have led to a total cumulative production of Rs. 24,385.89 crore, total cumulative investment of Rs. 1056.36 crore and total cumulative employment of 5,216 (direct jobs).

The details of state-wise approved applicants under PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

To further strengthen the domestic electronics manufacturing ecosystem and enhance domestic value addition, the Government has taken the following initiatives:

Electronics Component 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.

The scheme envisaged an investment of Rs 59,350 crore from the domestic/global manufacturers in India and direct employment of 91,600 during the scheme tenure.

As on date, total 75 applications for 23 products have been approved under ECMS. These approved units are expected to attract investments of Rs

61,671 crore, generate projected production of Rs 4.51 lakh crore, and create 65,040 direct employment opportunities.

Government schemes have led to developments of many Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which have got integrated in to supply chain of global value chains. MSMEs play a critical role as supply chain partners of these global value chains and also by supporting them in various ancillary activities of electronic manufacture. So far more than 85 MSMEs have been supported under various schemes of MeitY.

Semicon 2.0

Further, to improve domestic value addition and as well as larger ecosystem development in semiconductor technologies which form a substantial part of bill of material of any electronic product, Government had launched Semicon India Programme. So far 12 projects have been approved under this programme for total committed investment of Rs 1.64 lakh crores. Out of these 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 outlay of the program is Rs 1,27,500 Cr. Semicon 2.0 aims to accelerate design and development of Indian designed chips, expand semiconductor fabrication units (fabs), advanced packaging and also larger semiconductor ecosystem development by supporting materials and gases, equipment needed for semiconductor manufacturing.

Employment generation in the electronics ecosystem

As on date, India's electronics manufacturing sector supports ~25 lakh jobs (direct and indirect) reflecting the sector's growing role in creating industrial employment opportunities. Mobile manufacturing ecosystem alone currently employs around 12 lakh people (both direct and in-direct) across the value chain. Electronics manufacturing sector has emerged as an important sector for gender-inclusive industrial growth, with a few high-precision mobile phone manufacturing segment employing almost 70% of the total workforce as women workforce.

STATEMENT-I

State wise approved applicants under PLI Scheme for LSEM

S. No.	State	No. of Applicants
1	Andhra Pradesh	2
2	Delhi	1
3	Gujarat	1
4	Haryana	1
5	Himachal Pradesh	1
6	Karnataka	6
7	Kerala	1
8	Maharashtra	7
9	Rajasthan	1
10	Tamil Nadu	4
11	Telangana	1
12	Uttar Pradesh	6
	Total	32

STATEMENT-II

State wise approved applicants under PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware

S. No.	State	No. of Applicants
1	Andhra Pradesh	1
2	Delhi	1
3	Gujarat	1
4	Haryana	2
5	Karnataka	2
6	Kerala	1
7	Madhya Pradesh	1
8	Maharashtra	3
9	Pondicherry	1
10	Rajasthan	1
11	Tamil Nadu	6
12	Telangana	1
13	Uttar Pradesh	6
	Total	27

उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती में रेल कनेक्टिविटी का अभाव

1658. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एक आकांक्षी जिले श्रावस्ती में रेल कनेक्टिविटी के अभाव के कारण पर्यटन, व्यापार, कृषि और रोजगार जैसे क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षित विकास अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा श्रावस्ती संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रेलवे स्टेशनों के आधुनिकीकरण, यात्री सुविधाओं के विस्तार और रेलवे अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए कोई कार्य किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से संबंधित नई रेल लाइनों, रेल पटरियों के दोहरीकरण, विद्युतीकरण या नई रेल सेवाएं शुरू करने से संबंधित कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उक्त परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्य योजना तैयार कर रही है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसको कब तक अंतिम रूप दिए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (च) रेल परियोजनाएं क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृत/क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं, न कि राज्य-वार/क्षेत्र-वार/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार, क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं।

श्रावस्ती जिले से गुजरने वाली बहराइच-खलीलाबाद नई लाइन परियोजना (240 कि.मी.) को 4,940 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर स्वीकृत किया गया है। मार्च, 2026 तक 1,525 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है और वर्ष 2026-27 में इस परियोजना के लिए 686 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय प्रदान किया गया है।

इस परियोजना को राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए "विशेष रेल परियोजना" के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है। प्रमुख खंड-वार प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

खंड	कार्यों की स्थिति
खलीलाबाद-बांसी (54 कि.मी.)	भूमि अधिग्रहण: 254.44 हेक्टेयर में से 246.81 हेक्टेयर भूमि अधिगृहीत कर ली गई है, शेष भूमि का अधिग्रहण शुरू कर दिया गया है। खुदाई कार्य: 61.71 लाख घन मीटर में से 37.03 लाख घन मीटर खुदाई का कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है और आगे का कार्य शुरू किया गया है। बड़े पुल: सभी 26 बड़े पुलों पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। निचले सड़क पुल: 56 निचले सड़क पुलों में से 27 का कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है तथा शेष का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। ऊपरी सड़क पुल: सभी 4 ऊपरी सड़क पुलों पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। स्टेशन भवन: सभी 7 स्टेशन भवनों पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
बांसी-इकौना (120 कि.मी.)	भूमि अधिग्रहण: 568.22 हेक्टेयर में से 48.02 हेक्टेयर भूमि अधिगृहीत कर ली गई है और शेष भूमि का अधिग्रहण शुरू कर दिया गया है।
इकौना-बहराइच (66 कि.मी.)	भूमि अधिग्रहण: 329.60 हेक्टेयर में से 274.17 हेक्टेयर भूमि अधिगृहीत कर ली गई है और शेष भूमि का अधिग्रहण शुरू कर दिया गया है।

<u>उत्तर प्रदेश:</u>

रेल बजट:

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,109 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष
2026-27	20,012 करोड़ रुपए (18 गुना से अधिक)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों के निर्माण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	996 किलोमीटर	199 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष
2014-26	5,499 किलोमीटर	458 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 62,417 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर 3,691 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 49 परियोजनाएं (09 नई लाइन, 01 आमान परिवर्तन और 39 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत की गई हैं। सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	**परियोजनाओं की संख्या**	**कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)**	**कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)**	**मार्च, 2026 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)**
नई लाइन	09	1,200	365	11,885
आमान परिवर्तन	01	11	0	27
दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन	39	2,480	985	21,631
कुल	49	3,691	1,350	33,543

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

उत्तर 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 में)**
1	मेरठ-मुज़फ्फरनगर दोहरीकरण (55 कि.मी.)	430
2	बहराइच-नेपालगंज आमान परिवर्तन (56 कि.मी.)	342
3	बलिया-गाजीपुर सिटी दोहरीकरण (65 कि.मी.)	650
4	गाजीपुर सिटी-तारीघाट नई लाइन (17 कि.मी.)	1,766
5	गोंडा-गोरखपुर लूप आमान परिवर्तन (260 कि.मी.)	863
6	गोंडा-बहराइच आमान परिवर्तन (60 कि.मी.)	318
7	बाराबंकी-अकबरपुर दोहरीकरण (161 कि.मी.)	1,700
8	कप्तानगंज-छपरा आमान परिवर्तन (234 कि.मी.)	819
9	पीलीभीत-शाहजहाँपुर आमान परिवर्तन (83 कि.मी.)	589
10	इंदारा-दोहरीघाट आमान परिवर्तन (34 कि.मी.)	213
11	लखनऊ-पीलीभीत आमान परिवर्तन (263 कि.मी.)	1,634
12	भदोही-जंघई दोहरीकरण (31 कि.मी.)	168
13	लहोटा-भदोही दोहरीकरण (39 कि.मी.)	184
14	इटावा-मैनपुरी नई लाइन (58 कि.मी.)	313

15	फाफामऊ-प्रयागराज दोहरीकरण (14 कि.मी.)	212
16	मुजफ्फरनगर-टपरी दोहरीकरण (52 कि.मी.)	525
17	उतरेटिया-रायबरेली दोहरीकरण (66 कि.मी.)	662
18	रायबरेली-अमेठी दोहरीकरण (60 कि.मी.)	668
19	आलमनगर-उतरेटिया दोहरीकरण (20 कि.मी.)	358
20	भीमसेन-झाँसी दोहरीकरण (206 कि.मी.)	2,620
21	डोमिनगढ़-कुसुम्ही तीसरी लाइन एवं गोरखपुर-नकहा जंगल दोहरीकरण (21 कि.मी.)	508
22	मल्हौर-डालीगंज दोहरीकरण (13 कि.मी.)	183
23	रूमा चकेरी-चंदारी तृतीय लाइन (13 कि.मी.)	177
24	बरेली-टनकपुर आमान परिवर्तन (102 कि.मी.)	313
25	रोसा-बुढ़वल दोहरीकरण (181 कि.मी.)	2,094
26	जौनपुर-अकबरपुर दोहरीकरण (77 कि.मी.)	676
27	रामना-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (160 कि.मी.)	2,436
28	जंघई-फाफामऊ दोहरीकरण (47 कि.मी.)	414
29	वाराणसी-प्रयागराज दोहरीकरण (120 कि.मी.)	2,018
30	करैला रोड-शक्तिनगर दोहरीकरण (32 कि.मी.)	763
31	देवबंद-रुड़की नई लाइन (27 कि.मी.)	1,289
32	आगरा-इटावा नई लाइन (110 कि.मी.)	427
33	फेफना-इंदारा, मऊ-शाहगंज दोहरीकरण (150 कि.मी.)	1,778
34	जंघई-प्रतापगढ़-अमेठी दोहरीकरण (87 कि.मी.)	1,429
35	बुढ़वल-गोंडा तृतीय लाइन (62 कि.मी.)	1,308

चालू परियोजनाएं:

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली कुछ परियोजनाएं जो शुरू की गई हैं, इस प्रकार हैं:

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना**	**लागत (₹ करोड़ में)**
1	बाराबंकी-बुढ़वल तीसरी लाइन (27 कि.मी.)	426
2	बुढ़वल- गोंडा कचहरी चौथी लाइन (56 कि.मी.)	796
3	बहराइच-खलीलाबाद नई लाइन (240 कि.मी.)	4,940
4	कटरा-अयोध्या धाम दोहरीकरण (10 कि.मी.)	466
5	पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय-प्रयागराज तीसरी लाइन (150 कि.मी.)	2,649
6	बिल्ली-चुनार दोहरीकरण (102 कि.मी.)	1,424
7	छपरा-बलिया दोहरीकरण (65 कि.मी.)	1,046

8	एटा-कासगंज नई लाइन (29 कि.मी.)	389
9	गोरखपुर-वाल्मीकिनगर दोहरीकरण (96 कि.मी.)	1,121
10	वाराणसी-पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (15 कि.मी.)	2,464
11	झांसी- मानिकपुर और खैरार-भीमसेन दोहरीकरण (431 कि.मी.)	4,330
12	सहजनवा-दोहरीघाट नई लाइन (81 कि.मी.)	1,320
13	प्रयागराज (इरादतगंज)-मानिकपुर तीसरी लाइन (84 कि.मी.)	1,508
14	भटनी-औड़िहार दोहरीकरण (117 कि.मी.)	2,529
15	मथुरा-झांसी तीसरी लाइन (274 कि.मी.)	5,961
16	आगरा फोर्ट-बांदीकुई दोहरीकरण (150 कि.मी.)	988
17	बाराबंकी-मल्हौर तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (33 कि.मी.)	450
18	फाफामऊ-ऊंचाहार दोहरीकरण (72 कि.मी.)	899
19	औड़िहार-वाराणसी सिटी तीसरी लाइन (31 कि.मी.)	497
20	गाजियाबाद-सीतापुर तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (403 कि.मी.)	14,926
21	नागदा-मथुरा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (568 कि.मी.)	16,403
22	बुढ़वल-सीतापुर सिटी तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (103 कि.मी.)	2,276

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

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी स्वीकृति
- अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियाँ
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियाँ
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- किसी परियोजना स्थल के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि।

विद्युतीकरणः

भारतीय रेल पर रेल नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण मिशन मोड में शुरू किया गया है। अब तक, बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का लगभग 99.6% विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है। शेष नेटवर्क पर विद्युतीकरण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 2014-26 के दौरान और 2014 से पहले किए गए विद्युतीकरण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	मार्ग किलोमीटर
2014 से पहले (लगभग 60 वर्ष)	21,801
2014-26	48,072

उत्तर प्रदेश में मौजूदा पूरे बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है। इसके अलावा, सभी नई लाइन/बहुपथन परियोजनाओं को विद्युतीकरण के साथ ही स्वीकृत और निर्मित किया जा रहा है।

रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं:

भारतीय रेल संपर्कता में सुधार लाने और यात्रियों की यात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाने का निरंतर प्रयास करती है और इस उद्देश्य के लिए 2025-26 और 2026-27 (जून, 2026 तक) के दौरान निम्नलिखित कार्य किए गए हैं जो अन्य स्थानों के साथ-साथ, बलरामपुर, तुलसीपुर, कौवापुर और गैंसड़ी के यात्रियों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करते हैं:

1. 26.05.2026 से 55061/55062 नकहा जंगल-ऐशबाग पैसेंजर शुरू की गई है, जिसके ठहराव बलरामपुर, तुलसीपुर, कौवापुर और गैंसड़ी में दिए गए हैं।
2. 14.05.2026 से 14663/14664 न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी-अमृतसर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस शुरू की गई है, जिसका ठहराव बलरामपुर में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, बलरामपुर में ठहराव के साथ 14045/14046 गोरखपुर-दिल्ली अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस शुरू करने और तुलसीपुर में ठहराव के साथ 13507/13508 आसनसोल-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस को बलरामपुर तक बढ़ाने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

वर्तमान में, बलरामपुर जो श्रावस्ती लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित एक प्रमुख स्टेशन है, जिसे 26 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जाता है जो अन्य स्थानों के साथ-साथ दिल्ली, मुंबई, लखनऊ, गोरखपुर, अमृतसर आदि जैसे गंतव्यों को संपर्कता प्रदान करती हैं।

इसी तरह, तुलसीपुर, कौवापुर और गैंसड़ी स्टेशनों को क्रमशः 22 रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं, 08 रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं और 08 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जाता है। इन स्टेशनों को सेवित करने वाली **रेलगाड़ियों की सूची निम्नानुसार है:**

बलरामपुर स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां:

क्र.सं.	**गाड़ी सं. और नाम**
1	14663 न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी-अमृतसर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	14664 अमृतसर-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
3	11079 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
4	11080 गोरखपुर-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
5	12571 गोरखपुर-आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
6	12572 आनंद विहार (टी)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
7	15009 गोरखपुर-इज्जतनगर एक्सप्रेस
8	15010 इज्जतनगर-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
9	15065 गोरखपुर-पनवेल एक्सप्रेस
10	15066 पनवेल-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
11	15067 गोरखपुर-बांद्रा (टी) एक्सप्रेस
12	15068 बांद्रा (टी)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
13	15069 गोरखपुर-ऐशबाग एक्सप्रेस
14	15070 ऐशबाग-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
15	15081 गोरखपुर-गोमती नगर एक्सप्रेस
16	15082 गोमती नगर-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
17	15705 कटिहार-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
18	15706 दिल्ली जंक्शन-कटिहार एक्सप्रेस
19	22199 ग्वालियर-बलरामपुर एक्सप्रेस

20	22200 बलरामपुर-ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस
21	22921 बांद्रा (टी)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
22	22922 गोरखपुर-बांद्रा (टी) एक्सप्रेस
23	55061 नकहा जंगल-ऐशबाग पैसेंजर
24	55062 ऐशबाग-नकहा जंगल पैसेंजर
25	75107 नकहा जंगल-गोंडा डेमू
26	75108 गोंडा-नकहा जंगल डेमू

तुलसीपुर स्टेशन 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	12571 गोरखपुर-आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
4	12572 आनंद विहार (टी)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
5	15009 गोरखपुर-इज्जतनगर एक्सप्रेस
6	15010 इज्जतनगर-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
7	15065 गोरखपुर-पनवेल एक्सप्रेस
8	15066 पनवेल-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
9	15067 गोरखपुर-बांद्रा (टी) एक्सप्रेस
10	15068 बांद्रा (टी)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
11	15069 गोरखपुर-ऐशबाग एक्सप्रेस
12	15070 ऐशबाग-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
13	15081 गोरखपुर-गोमती नगर एक्सप्रेस
14	15082 गोमती नगर-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
15	15705 कटिहार-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
16	15706 दिल्ली-कटिहार एक्सप्रेस
17	22921 बांद्रा (टी)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
18	22922 गोरखपुर-बांद्रा (टी) एक्सप्रेस
19	75107 नकहा जंगल-गोंडा डेमू
20	75108 गोंडा-नकहा जंगल डेमू
21	55061 नकहा जंगल-ऐशबाग पैसेंजर
22	55062 ऐशबाग-नकहा जंगल पैसेंजर

कौवापुर स्टेशन 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

गैंसड़ी स्टेशन 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	75107 नकहा जंगल-गोंडा डेमू
6	75108 गोंडा-नकहा जंगल डेमू
7	55061 नकहा जंगल-ऐशबाग पैसेंजर
8	55062 ऐशबाग-नकहा जंगल पैसेंजर

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है जो कि विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- पथ की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना उपलब्धता
- रेलवे पटरियों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता

- खंड की अधिभोगिता और यातायात आवश्यकता

अमृत भारत स्टेशनः

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 हैं। प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए मास्टर योजना में निम्नानुसार शामिल हैं:

- स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच में सुधार
- स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पेयजल बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप 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।

अब तक, इस योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 1,340 स्टेशनों की पहचान की गई है, जिसमें श्रावस्ती लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बलरामपुर और तुलसीपुर स्टेशनों सहित 157 स्टेशन उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित हैं। अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	**स्टेशनों की संख्या**	**स्टेशनों के नाम**
उत्तर प्रदेश	157	अछनेरा, आगरा कैंट, आगरा फोर्ट, ऐशबाग, अकबरपुर जंक्शन, अलीगढ, अमेठी, अमरोहा, आनन्द नगर जंक्शन, अनोला, अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन, आज़मगढ़, बाबतपुर, बछरावां, बदायूँ, बादशाहनगर, बादशाहपुर, बहेड़ी, बहराइच, बालामऊ जंक्शन, बलिया, बलरामपुर, बनारस, बांदा, बाराबंकी जंक्शन, बरेली, बरेली सिटी, बढ़नी, बस्ती, बेल्थरा रोड, भदोही, भरतकुंड, भटनी, भूतेश्वर, बिजनौर बुलन्दशहर, चंदौली मझवार, चंदौसी, चिलबिला, चित्रकूट धाम, कर्वी, चोपन, चुनार जं., डालीगंज, दर्शननगर, देवरिया सदर, धामपुर, दिलदारनगर, इटावा जं., फर्रुखाबाद, फतेहाबाद, फ़तेहपुर, फ़तेहपुर सीकरी, फ़िरोज़ाबाद, गजरौला, गढ़मुक्तेश्वर, गौरीगंज, घाटमपुर, ग़ाज़ियाबाद, ग़ाज़ीपुर सिटी, गोला गोकरननाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोंडा, गोरखपुर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, गुरसहायगंज, हैदरगढ़, हापुड, हरदोई, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह, इज्जतनगर, जंघई जंक्शन, जौनपुर सिटी, जौनपुर जंक्शन, कन्नौज, कानपुर अनवरगंज, कानपुर ब्रिज लेफ्ट बैंक, कानपुर सेंट्रल, कप्तानगंज, कासगंज, काशी, खलीलाबाद, खोरासन रोड़, खुर्जा जंक्शन, कोसी कलां, कुंडा हरनामगंज, लखीमपुर, लालगंज, ललितपुर, लंभुआ, लोहता, लखनऊ (चारबाग एवं जंक्शन), लखनऊ सिटी, मां बेल्हा देवी

		धाम, प्रतापगढ़ जंक्शन, मगहर, महाराजगंज बिजली पासी, महोबा, मैलानी, मैनपुरी जं., मल्हौर जं., मानकनगर जं., मानिकपुर जं., मरियाहू, मथुरा, मऊ, मेरठ सिटी, मिर्ज़ापुर, मोदीनगर, मोहनलालगंज, मुरादाबाद, मुज्जफरनगर नगीना, नजीबाबाद जं., उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जं., फूलपुर, पीलीभीत, पोखरायां, प्रयाग जंक्शन, प्रयागराज जं., पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय, रायबरेली जं., राजा की मंडी, रामघाट हॉल्ट, रामपुर, रेनुकूट, सहारनपुर जं., सलेमपुर, स्योहारा, शाहगंज जं., शाहजहाँपुर, शामली, शिकोहाबाद जं., शिवपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर, सीतापुर जं., सोनभद्र, श्री कृष्णा नगर, सुल्तानपुर जं., सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, तकिया, तुलसीपुर, टूंडला जं., उझानी, ऊंचाहार, उन्नाव जं., उतरेटिया जं., वाराणसी कैंट. वाराणसी सिटी, विंध्याचल, वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झांसी, व्यासनगर, जाफराबाद

स्टेशन जहां कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं:

उत्तर प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से किए जा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरे किये गए स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
उत्तर प्रदेश	38	ऐशबाग जंक्शन, अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन, बछरावां, बहेरी, बलरामपुर, बरेली सिटी, बिजनौर, चुनार जंक्शन, डालीगंज, धामपुर, फतेहाबाद, फतेहपुर, गौरीगंज, गोला गोकरननाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह आगरा जंक्शन, इज्जतनगर, खलीलाबाद, मैलानी जंक्शन, मोदीनगर, मोहनलालगंज, उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जंक्शन, पुखरायां, प्रयाग जंक्शन, रामघाट हॉल्ट, सहारनपुर जंक्शन सलेमपुर, शामली, सिद्धार्थनगर, सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, उझानी, विंध्याचल

श्रावस्ती लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रः

श्रावस्ती लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से किए जा रहे हैं और स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

- बलरामपुरः विकास कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं।

- तुलसीपुर स्टेशनः स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, प्रवेश द्वार पोर्च, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग क्षेत्र में सुधार, प्रतिक्षालयों, शौचालयों, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर और संकेतकों के कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी विकास की गतिविधियां तीव्र गति से शुरू की गई हैं और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- **लखनऊ (चारबाग) एनआर स्टेशन:** दूसरे प्रवेश पर नए स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। दूसरे प्रवेश के स्टेशन भवन का फिनिशिंग कार्य, कॉनकोर्स, 10 मीटर चौड़े पैदलपार पुल, परिचलन क्षेत्र का विकास कार्य और मुख्य प्रवेश पर परिचलन क्षेत्र का विकास कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- **गोरखपुर स्टेशन:** मल्टी-लेवल कार पार्किंग, वाणिज्यिक ब्लॉक, नई लॉन्ड्री और विद्युत सब-स्टेशन का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। मुख्य स्टेशन भवन, दूसरा प्रवेश स्टेशन बिल्डिंग और पैदलपार पुल का संरचनात्मक कार्य, और मल्टी-लेवल कार पार्किंग क्षेत्र, वाणिज्यिक ब्लॉक, नई लॉन्ड्री और विद्युत सब-स्टेशन के फिनिशिंग का कार्य शुरू हो गया है।

- **देवरिया सदर स्टेशन:** प्रतीक्षालय, रिटायरिंग रूम, डॉरमेट्री, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, परिचलन क्षेत्र को बेहतर बनाने, प्रवेश/निकास द्वार और प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर को बेहतर बनाने का काम पूरा हो चुका है। नई स्टेशन बिल्डिंग, प्रवेशद्वार पोर्च, 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदलपार पुल, लिफ्ट, एस्केलेटर, 'पे एंड यूज़' टॉयलेट को बेहतर बनाने और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं का कार्य शुरू हो गया है।

- **भटनी स्टेशन:** स्टेशन बिल्डिंग को बेहतर बनाने, प्रवेश द्वार पोर्च, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग क्षेत्र को बेहतर बनाने का काम पूरा हो चुका है। प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर को बेहतर बनाने और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं का कार्य शुरू हो गया है।

- **बस्ती स्टेशन:** स्टेशन बिल्डिंग को बेहतर बनाने, परिचलन क्षेत्र को बेहतर बनाने, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, प्रतिक्षालय, टॉयलेट, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह को बेहतर बनाने, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, नए प्रवेश द्वार प्रांगण, नए 'पे एंड यूज़' टॉयलेट ब्लॉक और भूसुदर्शीनिकरण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। प्रकाश व्यवस्था और संकेतकों का कार्य शुरू हो गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में 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 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 पूरा होने के समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

सामान्यतः अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण का वित्तपोषण योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएँ' के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि रेलवे स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पांच क्षेत्रीय रेलों अर्थात् पूर्व मध्य रेलवे,

उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए पिछले पांच वित्त वर्षों के दौरान 17,973 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अब तक 13,624 करोड़ रुपए (जून, 2026 तक) का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

FUNDS RAISING BY IREDA

1659. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) has raised funds through Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP);

(b) if so, the details of issue price and discount offered;

(c) the details of major institutional investors including Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and others who have participated in the QIP and their respective allotments;

(d) the manner in which the raised funds would be utilized to strengthen IREDA's capital base and support green energy financing; and

(e) whether the quick follow-up to IREDA's Initial Public Offering (IPO) reflects strong investor confidence in India's renewable energy sector and if so, the details of key indicators 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) Yes, IREDA has raised funds ~ ₹ 2005.9 crores by issuance of fresh equity shares through Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP) route in June, 2025.

The Issue price was ₹ 165.14 per Equity share. The discount offered was ~ 5.00% on the floor price (₹173.83) amounting to ₹ 8.69 per Equity Share.

(c) All 30 investors who participated in IREDA's QIP were allotted equity shares against their application as per the applicable regulation. The major investors (more than 5% of the QIP offerings) to whom allotment were made are given below:

Sr. No.	Name of the Allotees	% allotment of the Issue size
1	Life Insurance Corporation of India	50.000
2	Societe Generale - ODI	8.9821
3	Morgan Stanley Asia (Singapore) PTE. – ODI	9.1203
4	Vikasa India EIF I Fund	5.1326

(d) The funds raised through QIP issue were added to the Tier-1 capital of the Company, thereby boosting the Capital to Risk (Weighted) Assets Ratio (CRAR). The CRAR of the Company increased from 17.77% as on March 31, 2025 to 19.58% as on June 30, 2025 majorly due to increase in Tier-1 capital from the QIP raising.

As per the Objects of the Issue, the net proceeds raised from the QIP were used for onward lending towards renewable energy projects and general corporate purpose.

(e) The timing and successful execution of IREDA's QIP after its Initial Public Offering (IPO) underscores a high level of investor confidence in the company and India's renewable energy sector. IREDA was listed on the stock exchanges on 29th November 2023 following an IPO that saw an overwhelming demand.

Following listing at an issue price of ₹32 per share, IREDA's stock has shown listing gains and continued strength in the secondary market. This reflects investor's optimism around renewable energy financing and confidence in IREDA's financials, asset quality, growth trajectory, robust and corporate governance.

Key indicators that illustrate the robust investor sentiment include:

i. The QIP was subscribed by marquee investors like LIC which reinforces the long-term institutional confidence in IREDA's business model and sectoral growth.

ii. The participation of marquee institutional investors bolsters the credibility of the QIP. LIC's large investment approx. ₹1,003 crore, taking 50% of the issue – signals domestic institutional confidence in IREDA's stability and mission. Moreover, the inclusion of global financial institutions like Morgan Stanley and Societe Generale as significant allottees shows that

foreign investors also view IREDA as an attractive player in India's renewable energy financing space.

Such diverse investor interest (insurers, banks, foreign portfolio investors, etc.) reflects a broad conviction in IREDA's creditworthiness and growth trajectory.

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम

1660. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कासगंज और एटा के अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों में प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके) के तहत स्वीकृत स्कूलों और कॉलेजों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इन जिलों में अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के छात्रों को दी गई प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा गंज डुंडवारा (कासगंज) जैसे क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय हस्तशिल्प को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 'हुनर हाट' या स्थायी विपणन केंद्र स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त जिलों में वक्फ संपत्तियों के डिजिटलीकरण की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और जनहित में उनका उपयोग करने की क्या योजना है?

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) एक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय की प्रमुख योजनाओं में से एक है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य देश के

अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, कौशल विकास, महिला-केंद्रित परियोजनाओं, पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता, खेल, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा तथा अन्य सामुदायिक अवसंरचना जैसे क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक अवसंरचना का सृजन करना है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के कासगंज एवं एटा जिलों में PMJVK के अंतर्गत कोई भी विद्यालय एवं महाविद्यालय स्वीकृत नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार के अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा देशभर में छह अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों, अर्थात् बौद्ध, ईसाई, जैन, मुस्लिम, पारसी एवं सिख समुदायों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए तीन छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएँ, अर्थात् मैट्रिक- पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना, मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना तथा मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति योजना को लागू किया गया है।

इन तीनों छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं को शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2021-22 के बाद बंद कर दिया गया। तथापि, इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत छात्रवृत्तियों से उत्पन्न प्रतिबद्ध देयताओं के भुगतान हेतु वर्ष 2021-22 के बाद भी निधियाँ जारी की जाती रहीं।

वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 की अवधि के दौरान कासगंज एवं एटा जिलों में संवितरित छात्रवृत्तियों का जिला-वार एवं वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा पूर्ववर्ती USTTAD योजना के अंतर्गत 41 हुनर हाटों का आयोजन किया गया, जिनके माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देशभर के कारीगरों, शिल्पकारों एवं पाक कला विशेषज्ञों को अपने हस्तशिल्प, हथकरघा उत्पादों तथा पारंपरिक व्यंजनों को प्रदर्शित करने और उनके विपणन हेतु एक मंच प्रदान किया गया।

USTTAD योजना को वर्ष 2021-22 से PM VIKAS (प्रधानमंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन) योजना में समाहित कर दिया गया है।

PM VIKAS योजना के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय द्वारा लोक संवर्धन पर्व का आयोजन किया जा रहा है, जो देशभर के अल्पसंख्यक कारीगरों का एक संगम है तथा उन्हें अपने व्यवसायों का

विस्तार करने तथा बाजार तक बेहतर पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक मंच प्रदान करता है। यह आयोजन कारीगरों को उनकी स्वदेशी कला, शिल्प एवं समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत को प्रदर्शित करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है जिसमें उद्यमिता और सतत आजीविका को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

मंत्रालय को अब तक गंज डुंडवारा (कासगंज) जैसे क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय हस्तशिल्प को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हुनर हाट अथवा स्थायी विपणन केंद्र स्थापित करने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा एकीकृत वक्फ प्रबंधन, सशक्तीकरण, दक्षता एवं विकास (UMEED) अधिनियम, 1995 की धारा 3(टक) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार UMEED केंद्रीय पोर्टल–2025 विकसित किया गया एवं इसे दिनांक 06.06.2025 को प्रारंभ किया गया। यह पोर्टल मौजूदा वक्फ संपत्तियों तथा वक्फ को समर्पित संपत्तियों के विवरण अपलोड करने, नए वक्फ का पंजीकरण करने तथा वक्फ संस्थानों के समग्र प्रबंधन एवं प्रशासन की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।

दिनांक 24.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, UMEED केंद्रीय पोर्टल–2025 पर उत्तर प्रदेश के कासगंज जिले से संबंधित कुल 357 वक्फ संपत्तियों तथा एटा जिले से संबंधित कुल 1,032 वक्फ संपत्तियों का विवरण अपलोड किया जा चुका है।

UMEED केंद्रीय पोर्टल–2025 एक परिवर्तनकारी सुधार है, जिसका उद्देश्य वक्फ परिसंपत्तियों की एक व्यापक डिजिटल रिपॉजिटरी के निर्माण के माध्यम से वक्फ संपत्तियों के प्रबंधन में पारदर्शिता, दक्षता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना है। इस पोर्टल की परिकल्पना यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए की गई है कि वक्फ संपत्तियाँ अपने धर्मार्थ उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति कर सकें।

विवरण

वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 तक कासगंज एवं एटा जिलों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व एवं मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अंतर्गत संवितरित छात्रवृत्तियों का ब्यौरा									
वर्ष	जिला	मैट्रिक-पूर्व				मैट्रिकोत्तर			
		लाभार्थियों की संख्या			धनराशि	लाभार्थियों की संख्या			धनराशि
		नवीन	नवीनीकृत	कुल		नवीन	नवीनीकृत	कुल	
2020-21	एटा	454	76	530	1317850	89	7	96	732500
	काशीरामनगर (कासगंज)	3329	3038	6367	14492460	1017	640	1657	11382240
2021-22	एटा	313	158	471	2278410	58	21	79	634034
	काशीरामनगर (कासगंज)	2435	2302	4737	13592290	650	546	1196	9376835
2022-23	एटा	0	28	28	143400	0	6	6	51100
	काशीरामनगर (कासगंज)	0	237	237	1194400	0	263	263	1905525
कुल		**6531**	**5839**	**12370**	**33018810**	**1814**	**1483**	**3297**	**24082234**

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

1661. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

(a) whether gross expenditure on research and development in the country has increased during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of such expenditure and its percentage share of Gross Domestic Product, year-wise;

(c) the respective share of the Government, higher education institutions, public sector enterprises and private sector in the total research and development expenditure during the said period;

(d) whether the Government maintains data on Central research and development expenditure and, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to increase research and development expenditure as a share of Gross Domestic Product and to enhance private sector participation in research and innovation 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) Yes. As per "*Research & Development Statistics 2025-26"* report of Department of Science and Technology (DST), the gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) in the country has shown increasing trend. The details of such expenditure and its percentage share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), year-wise are as follows:

Year	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
GERD (in Rupees Crore)	132,567.01	127,380.96	194,810.83	213,378.12	244,767.81
GERD as a percentage of GDP (%)	0.66	0.64	0.83	0.82	0.84

(c)The share of the government and private sector in the total research and development (R&D) expenditure during the said period is as under:

(in percentage)

Share in total R&D Expenditure (%)	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
Government Sector	66.2	63.6	54.5	52.0	48.2
Private Sector	33.8	36.4	45.5	48.0	51.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. Government Sector include R&D expenditure by Central Government Ministries/Department Institutions + State Government S&T institutions/ State Agricultural Universities + Public Sector/joint sector Industries + Public Higher Education Institutions.

2. Private Sector include R&D expenditure by Private Sector Industries + Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations (SIROs) + Private Higher Education Institutions.

Further, the share of higher education institutions and public sector enterprises in the total research and development expenditure during the said period is as under:

(in percentage)

Share in total R&D Expenditure (%)	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
Higher Education Institutions	7.5	8.8	12.4	12.9	12.6
Public Sector Enterprises	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1

(d) Yes. The Government maintains data on Central R&D expenditure through *Research and Development Statistics reports* brought out by the DST.

The department maintain R&D expenditure data sector-wise rather than state-wise. Sector wise R&D Expenditure during last five years is as under:

(Rs. Crore)

Sector	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
Central Sector	69317.09	61281.48	79355.80	81183.38	85711.50
State Sector	8554.79	8476.35	8394.24	9193.28	9796.10
Private Sector	44753.54	46388.13	82974.99	95422.17	118351.68
Higher Education Sector	9941.59	11235.00	24085.80	27579.29	30908.53
Total	132,567.01	127,380.96	194,810.83	213,378.12	244,767.81

Note: 1. Central Sector data includes Research and Development (R&D) expenditure of Central Government R&D Labs/ Institutes and Central Public Sector Enterprises/ Joint Sector companies.

2. State Sector includes R&D expenditure of State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and State Government R&D labs/institutions.

3. Private Sector data includes in-house Private Sector R&D units and Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations (SIROs). SIROs are research-oriented entities recognized by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, GoI.

4. Higher Education Sector data includes R&D expenditure by Public and Private Sector Higher Education Institutes.

(e) The Government has taken several steps to increase Research and Development (R&D) expenditure as a share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and to enhance private sector participation in research and innovation. These include:

- Progressive increase in budget allocations for scientific departments and research-oriented programmes.
- Launch of ₹1.0 lakh crore Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Fund to support private-sector-led, high-risk and strategic research. This transformative initiative aims to catalyze private sector participation and investment in high-impact R&D.
- Establishment of the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) with a budgetary provision of Rs. 14,000 crore from Central Government and mobilizing additional funding from non-governmental sources.
- Launch of National Missions such as National Quantum Missions (budget outlay: Rs. 6,003.65 crore), National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (budget outlay Rs. 3,660 crore), India Semiconductor Mission (budget outlay Rs. 76,000 crore), National Supercomputing Mission, etc.
- Promotion of Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) and creation of Technology Hubs under National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems and National Quantum Mission to foster collaborative technology development.
- Implementation of Technology-led innovation programmes such as: National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI),

Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) programmes, Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) and TIDE 2.0 (Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs) to strengthen India's innovation-to-manufacturing pipeline by supporting indigenous technology development, prototyping, scale-up, and industry linkages, thereby reducing dependence on imported technologies.

- Introduction of enabling policy frameworks such as: Geospatial Policy 2022, Space Policy 2023, and BioE3 (Biotechnology for Economy, Environment and Employment) Policy 2024 with the provisions for increased participation from private sector.

These initiatives collectively aim to strengthen India's R&D capabilities, enhance collaboration between academia, industry, and government, and create the conditions for sustained increases in national R&D expenditure over time.

ESTABLISHMENT OF IT PARK IN KOLHAPUR

1662. SHRI SHAHU SHAHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Kolhapur with its substantial pool of engineering graduates across disciplines including mechanical, civil,

automobile, electrical and computer science, possesses significant potential to be developed as a Tier-2 IT Hub in southern Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether any proposal has been received or is under consideration for sanctioning an IT Park in Kolhapur, leveraging available MIDC land parcels, lower operational costs and existing rail, highway and airport connectivity and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of incentives available under the Central Government's IT/ITeS promotion \framework including GST exemptions, electricity tariff concessions and tax rebates that could be extended to companies establishing operations in Kolhapur; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent skilled engineering talent migration from Tier-2 cities like Kolhapur to metros by creating local employment opportunities through IT infrastructure 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) The Government of India has launched several initiatives and programs to support the expansion of the IT sector and is constantly working to promote the sector throughout the country. The Software Technology Park (STP) is one such important scheme in this effort. Under this scheme, Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has established 73 centres across the

country including 6 centres in Maharashtra, located at Pune, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nashik, Kolhapur, and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar.

The STPI centres provide Incubation services, High Speed Data Communication services, Cloud services and other statutory support services so that entrepreneurs with innovative ideas can establish their startups with the help of STPI. The incubation facility provides opportunity of meeting with investors like Venture Capitalists (VCs), mentors from IITs/NITs/Industry and networking opportunity. The details of the Software Technology Park (STP) scheme are at https://stpi.in/stp-scheme

STPI Kolhapur has been established in approx. 6,600 sq. ft. of built-up area with fully furnished 62 plug and play incubation seats, conference room, meeting rooms, Network Operations Centre (NOC) etc. During FY 2025–26, IT exports of ₹241.49 crore (estimated) were reported by 7 registered STPI units at the Kolhapur Centre.

Further, the State Government of Maharashtra provides various incentives, in the form of fiscal and non-fiscal benefits including tax rebates and electricity tariff concession under the extant State IT Policy. As per the Government of Maharashtra, the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has developed an IT Park across 1.60 hectares in Kolhapur city in 2003, where three designated plots are fully operational with active IT enterprises and in Kolhapur, there are 372 IT/ITES units employing approximately 9,000 people.

OFF-GRID SOLAR SOLUTIONS

1663. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to electrify the remote forest villages using off-grid solar solutions;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to provide low-interest loans for the adoption of solar appliances;

(c) the status of the Solar Street Light project in the rural areas of the Jamui district of Bihar;

(d) the collaboration with the local panchayats for the management of renewable energy assets; and

(e) the strategy to reduce the dependency on grid-based power through renewable sources?

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

(a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing the New Solar Power Scheme (for PVTG and Tribal Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) for the electrification of un-electrified households in PVTG and Tribal habitations/villages, solarisation of Multi-Purpose Centres (MPCs) in PVTG areas and solarisation

of public institutions in identified tribal habitations/villages through off-grid solar systems; where grid connectivity is not techno- economically feasible. There is no specific scheme for remote forest villages using off-grid Solar solutions.

(b) Under the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, residential consumers are eligible to avail loans from nationalized banks for installation of rooftop solar systems. Such loans are available at a concessional interest rate of Repo Rate + 50 basis points (currently 5.75% per annum), with a repayment tenure of up to 10 years, thereby making rooftop solar systems more affordable and accessible. Further, all the components of the PM-KUSUM scheme are included under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) which allows access to low-cost financing to farmers.

Besides, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited also offers wide range of financing schemes for utility-scale solar projects, rooftop solar systems, large-scale grid-connected rooftop installations, wind-solar hybrid projects, floating solar projects, and projects under the PM-KUSUM Scheme.

(c) As per inputs received from Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency, under Mukhyamantri Gramin Solar Street Light Yojna (MGSSY) 20,413 Solar Street Lights have been installed in rural areas of the Jamui district. Further, as reported by Energy Efficiency Services Limited, under the Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY) Phase I and II, 1516 Nos. of Solar Street Lighting Systems have been installed in Jamui district of Bihar.

(d) The PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana provides incentives to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to encourage and facilitate the adoption of rooftop solar systems within their respective jurisdictions.

The Government is strengthening local capacity for management of renewable energy assets through the Capacity Building component of PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, under which around one lakh Solar Technicians, Solar Helpers and Solar Didis have been trained, many from local communities including Gram Panchayats. Further, under the Model Solar Village initiative, one village in each district is being supported with CFA of ₹1 crore for solarisation of community assets, with Gram Panchayats playing a key role in their operation, maintenance and community ownership.

Further the Component-A of the PM KUSUM scheme allows that the solar power plant can be installed by the farmers on their own land either directly by themselves or in partnership with group of farmers/ cooperatives/ panchayats/ Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO)/Water User associations (WUA), or through a developer.

(e): The Government has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030.

As a result of these initiatives, India has already achieved one of its major COP26 Panchamrit goals — to have 50 % of installed electric power

capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030 — five years early. A total of 288.58 GW renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 30.06.2026, which includes 162.15 GW solar power, 57.44 GW wind power, 57.24 GW hydro power and 11.75 GW bio power.

क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यक्रम

1664. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री लावू श्रीकृष्णा देवरायालू:

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

श्री आशीष दुबे:

डॉ. के. सुधाकर:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद योजना (एनवाईपीएस) और अन्य जन-जागरूकता कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से लोकतांत्रिक जागरूकता और संसदीय जानकारी को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या पहलें की गई हैं;

(ख) संसदीय जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों में शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और युवाओं की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित और प्रेरित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय अपनाए गए हैं;

(ग) प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम जन-जागरूकता पहलों के माध्यम से संसदीय जागरूकता, लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों और नागरिक सहभागिता को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा आयोजित प्रशिक्षण प्रबोधक संसदीय जागरूकता और आउटरीच कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा आयोजित कार्यक्रमों की संख्या, प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभागियों, कवर किए गए संस्थानों की संख्या और इसके लिए आबंटित एवं उपयोग की गई निधि कितनी है?

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

(क) से (घ) लोकतांत्रिक जागरूकता और संसदीय शिक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय तीन श्रेणियों में युवा संसद कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है-

1. प्रतियोगिता आधारित युवा संसद कार्यक्रम - संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय संबंधित हितधारक संगठनों के साथ मिलकर स्कूलों, कॉलेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों के लिए निम्नलिखित युवा संसद प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करता है:
   i. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार के शिक्षा निदेशालय और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका परिषद के शिक्षा विभाग के अंतर्गत आने वाले स्कूलों के लिए युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता;
   ii. केंद्रीय विद्यालयों के लिए राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता;
   iii. जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों के लिए राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता;
   iv. विश्वविद्यालयों/कॉलेजों के लिए राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता; और
   v. एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों के लिए राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता
2. प्रतिभागिता आधारित युवा संसद कार्यक्रम - मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद योजना (एनवाईपीएस) का एक वेब-पोर्टल शुरू किया है, ताकि मंत्रालय के युवा संसद कार्यक्रम की पहुँच देश के उन हिस्सों और लोगों तक भी हो सके जहाँ यह अब तक नहीं पहुँच पाया था। यह कार्यक्रम स्वैच्छिक है और एनवाईपीएस 2.0 के ज़रिए देश के सभी नागरिकों के लिए उपलब्ध है; इसमें लिंग, जाति, पंथ, धर्म, नस्ल, क्षेत्र या स्थान की कोई बाधा नहीं है। प्रतिभागी तय

दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार 'संस्थागत/सामूहिक भागीदारी' श्रेणी के तहत युवा संसद की बैठकें आयोजित कर सकते हैं या 'व्यक्तिगत भागीदारी' श्रेणी के तहत ऑनलाइन प्रश्नोत्तरी में भाग ले सकते हैं। सफलतापूर्वक भाग लेने के बाद, एनवाईपीएस हेल्पडेस्क के ज़रिए प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए जाते हैं। अब तक लगभग 1.7 लाख छात्र/नागरिक वेब-पोर्टल आधारित एनवाईपीएस में भाग ले चुके हैं।

3. युवा संसद प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता- संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय, युवा संसद प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान करता है। यह सहायता वास्तविक व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में दी जाती है, जो दावा प्रस्तुत करने और निर्धारित वार्षिक सीमा के अधीन होती है। प्रतिपूर्ति की सीमा इस प्रकार है: 100 सदस्यों तक वाली विधानसभाओं के लिए ₹3 लाख, 101–200 सदस्यों वाली विधानसभाओं के लिए ₹4 लाख, 200 से अधिक सदस्यों वाली विधानसभाओं के लिए ₹5 लाख, और बिना विधानसभा वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए ₹2 लाख।

मंत्रालय संसदीय जागरूकता के लिए अलग से कोई अभिविन्यास या प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित नहीं करता है। हालाँकि, बिंदु (1) में बताई गई हर युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता शुरू होने से पहले, प्रतिभागी संस्थानों के प्रधानाचार्यों, प्रभारी शिक्षकों और समन्वयकों के लिए एक अभिविन्यास पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किया जाता है। इसका उद्देश्य उन्हें युवा संसद की बैठक आयोजित करने की प्रक्रियाओं और तरीकों से परिचित कराना होता है। इन अभिविन्यास पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल होने के लिए प्रतिभागी संस्थानों को कोई आर्थिक मदद नहीं दी जाती है। 1 अप्रैल 2025 से 31 मार्च 2026 की अवधि के दौरान आयोजित अभिविन्यास पाठ्यक्रमों की जानकारी इस प्रकार है-

क्र.सं.	प्रतियोगिताएं	प्रतिभागी	तरीका
1	जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों के लिए 27वीं राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता, 2025-26	100 विद्यालयों के प्रधानाचार्य और प्रभारी शिक्षक	आभासी माध्यम से

2	केंद्रीय विद्यालयों के लिए 36वीं राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता, 2025-26	200 विद्यालयों के प्रधानाचार्य और प्रभारी शिक्षक	आभासी माध्यम से
3	दिल्ली के विद्यालयों के लिए 58वीं युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता, 2025-26	41 विद्यालयों के प्रधानाचार्य और प्रभारी शिक्षक	फिजिकल मोड में
4	एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों के लिए पहली राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता, 2025-26	36 विद्यालयों के प्रधानाचार्य और प्रभारी शिक्षक	फिजिकल मोड में

MERGER OF MOVEMENT CADRE IN FCI

1665. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

(a) whether various departmental and external expert committees have recommended merger of the Movement Cadre in Food Corporation of India (FCI) with other cadres considering it irrelevant in the present functional context;

(b) if so, whether such merger is expected to result in significant financial and administrative benefits to FCI and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not implementing these recommendations despite being aware of such benefits for several years; and

(d) whether any time-bound action plan has been prepared to implement these recommendations and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The merger of the Movement Cadre with other cadres was recommended by an Internal Committee. However, due to the pendency of consultations with the Staff Union, the recommendation regarding cadre merger could not be finalized.

Meanwhile, the Staff Strength Audit Report submitted by external agency, M/s Centre for Good Governance (CGG), was also received, which inter alia, also covered cadre merger in its recommendations.

However, before accepting the report of the external committee for implementation of its recommendations, an Executive Director (ED)-level Committee was constituted to examine all the recommendations of the external committee, including the matter of merger of the Movement cadre. This internal committee concluded that the merger of the Movement Cadre with other cadres would not be advisable, considering the complexities relating to seniority, promotional avenues, and the possibility of litigation.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI COLLISION SYSTEM (KAVACH) IN GONDA DISTRICT

1666. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

(a) the current status on establishment of Anti Collision Systems like Kavach in trains that originate from/stop by Gonda district along with the details of breakdown of trains with and without anti-collision systems including passenger trains, freight trains and others, category-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated and utilised in last two financial years for the installation of Kavach in these trains, year-wise;

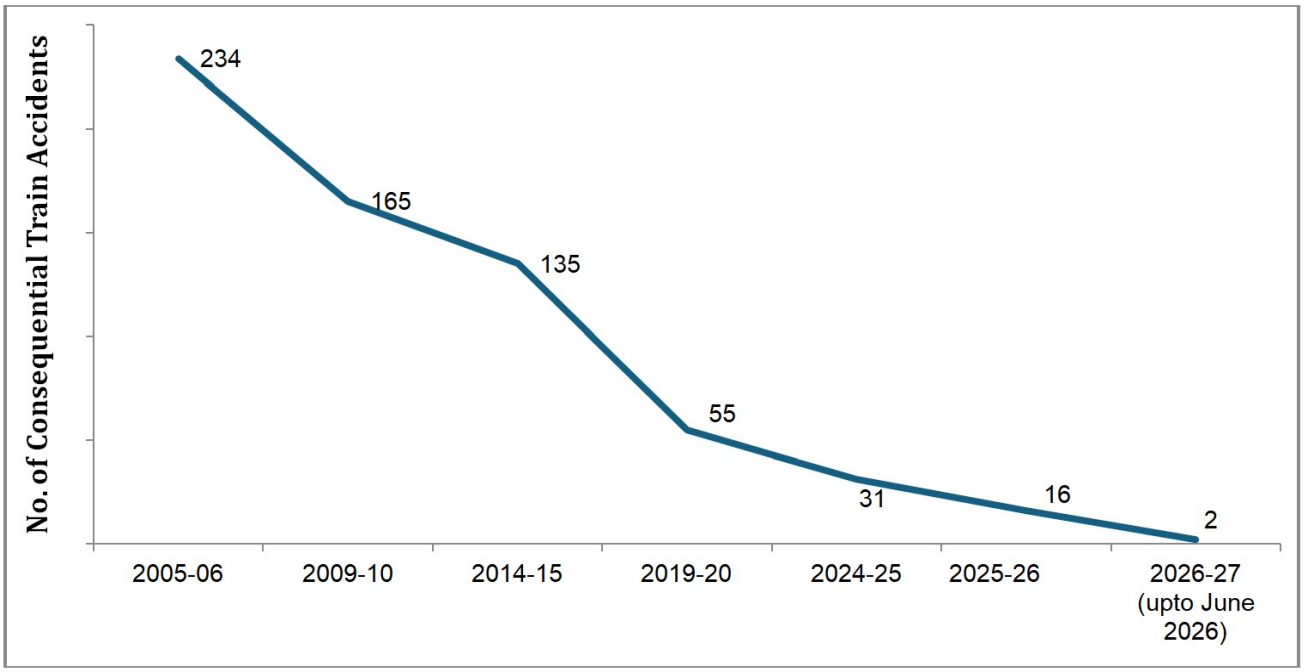
(c) whether any accident/casualties occurred due to lack of anti collision systems;

(d) if so, the details of each victim and the amount of compensation provided; and

(e) the estimated time fixed for the completion of the installation of Kavach?

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

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



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

Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26	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.

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

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 euipment 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:	In 2025-26:	92%

		2,548 Nos.	208 Nos.	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	More than 21 times

Kavach Implementation

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 OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Ver.4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.

9. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 2,569 Route Kilometres as on 20.07.26, 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 –Vadodra-Virar section	1,327
ii	Vadodara – Ahmedabad section	96
(2)	**Delhi – Howrah route: 1,146 Rkm**	
i.	Chipyana - Tundla - Kanpur - Subedarganj section	563
ii.	Kanpur – Lucknow section	71
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

10. In addition, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 21,858 RKM covering all GQ,GD,HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways including sections (Lucknow – Gonda – Gorakhpur – Chhapra, Burhwal - Sitapur sections) passing through Gonda District.

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	11,253 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1,668 Nos.
iii	Station Data Centre	988 station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	7,726 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	6,153 Nos.

12. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 7,327 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. 3,874 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.

Accidents victims are paid ex-gratia relief soon after an accident or untoward incident. Compensation for death and injury of railway

passengers in train accidents and untoward incidents, as defined under Section 124 and Section 124-A (read with Section 123) of the Railways Act, 1989, is decided by Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) on the basis of a claim application filed by the victims/their dependents before RCT and it disposes of the cases after following the due judicial process. Railway Administration pays compensation when a decree is awarded by Hon'ble RCT in favour of the claimant and Railways decide to implement the decree. Compensation is paid within 30 days after the receipt of judgment. Compensation amount is over and above the ex-gratia amount.

INTERNET AND MOBILE CONNECTIVITY IN FLOOD-AFFECTED ASSAM DISTRICTS

1667. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) the details and number of mobile towers and optical fibre network points damaged or rendered non-functional in Assam during the June 2026, early monsoon floods;

(b) the average restoration time for telecom connectivity in flood-affected districts in Assam during the year 2024 and 2025;

(c) whether any flood-resilient telecom infrastructure standard has been notified for installations in chronically flood-prone areas; and

(d) the details and number of villages in Assam currently covered under the BharatNet optical fibre programme, the number where the connection is functional and active and the number where physical infrastructure exists but service is not operational?

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

(a) No mobile towers or optical fibre network points were damaged or rendered non-functional in Assam during the June 2026 early monsoon floods.

(b) The average restoration time for telecom connectivity in flood-affected districts in Assam in 2024 and 2025 was 3-4 days.

(c) As a measure to strengthen uninterrupted telecom connectivity during disasters, DoT has issued the SOP-2020 for Telecommunication Services during disasters. The SOP outlines preventive and preparedness measures to ensure the resilience and effective utilization of telecommunication networks in disaster-prone regions including flood-prone areas. Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) are required to ensure the safety of physical infrastructure, network redundancy, vulnerability assessment of critical network components, backup of network elements, implementation of overload prevention measures and other disaster resilience measures. In addition to this, special measures are taken in flood prone areas like the plinth should be kept high and location of

exchanges/ critical equipment to be preferably at higher altitude area to avoid inundation of water etc.

(d) Total number of Gram Panchayats (GPs) covered under Bharat Net optical fiber programme in Assam are 2665. Total No of GPs connected are 1507, out of which 174 are operational as on 30.06.2026 under Bharat Net.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY

1668. SHRI KISHORI LAL:

PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) the total installed capacity and actual generation of electricity from new and renewable energy sources in the country during the last five years and the current year, source-wise (solar, wind, hydro, biomass, waste-to energy and green hydrogen-based power), State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has achieved the annual targets fixed for renewable energy capacity addition during the last five years and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the shortfall, year-wise;

(c) the details of the financial assistance, subsidies and incentives provided by the Government for promotion of renewable energy projects during the last five years, scheme and State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel- based installed electricity capacity by the year 2030

including the promotion of offshore wind, rooftop solar, pumped storage, battery energy storage systems and green hydrogen-based power generation?

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

(a) and (b) India is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. As on 30.06.2026, a total of 297.36 GW non-fossil fuel sources based electricity capacity has been installed in the country which includes 288.58 GW renewable energy capacity and 8.78 GW nuclear power capacity.

During the last five years and the current year (upto June, 2026), a total of 146.5 GW renewable energy (RE) capacity has been added in the country. Year-wise details are given below:

Year	**RE capacity added (GW)**
2021-22	14.5
2022-23	15.4
2023-24	18.6
2024-25	29.5
2025-26	54.6
2026-27 (upto June 2026)	13.9
Total	**146.5**

Source-wise and State/UT-wise details of total renewable energy capacity added during the last five years and the current year (upto June, 2026) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Further, as per the information received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), source-wise and State/UT-wise details of electricity generation from renewable sources in the country during the last five years and the current year (upto May, 2026), are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

The Government is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission, with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives. The Mission aims to establish Green Hydrogen production capacity of 5 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) per annum by 2030, with an associated renewable energy capacity of 125 GW. Hydrogen based power generation is currently not envisaged at commercial stage.

(c) State-wise details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) released for setting up of renewable energy projects under the major ongoing schemes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d) The Government has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil fuel sources based electricity capacity by 2030, including

the promotion of offshore wind, rooftop solar, pumped storage and battery energy storage systems, as given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

STATEMENT-I

Source-wise and State/UT-wise details of renewable energy capacity added during the last five years and the current year (upto June, 2026)

(In MW)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Solar Power	Wind Power	Bio Power	Small Hydro Power	Large Hydro Power	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3778.42	364.93	78.98	2.40	1680.00	5904.73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.56	0.00	0.00	9.51	1000.00	1015.07
3	Assam	636.34	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	642.34
4	Bihar	272.03	0.00	19.52	0.00	0.00	291.55
5	Chhattisgarh	1581.46	0.00	44.61	32.90	0.00	1658.97
6	Goa	81.95	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	83.55
7	Gujarat	28750.17	7524.84	29.98	30.61	0.00	36335.60
8	Haryana	2329.92	0.00	114.13	0.00	0.00	2444.05
9	Himachal Pradesh	330.01	0.00	0.00	77.35	1651.00	2058.36
10	Jammu & Kashmir	125.78	0.00	5.00	43.59	0.00	174.37
11	Jharkhand	234.37	0.00	15.84	0.00	0.00	250.21
12	Karnataka	4151.16	3957.74	15.13	4.00	45.00	8173.03
13	Kerala	2126.80	9.02	0.00	46.50	151.65	2333.97
14	Ladakh	18.42	0.00	0.00	6.15	0.00	24.57
15	Madhya Pradesh	3787.71	1166.56	31.80	24.00	0.00	5010.07
16	Maharashtra	17988.58	1318.38	367.82	4.70	0.00	19679.48
17	Manipur	6.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.17
18	Meghalaya	0.43	0.00	0.00	22.50	0.00	22.93
19	Mizoram	27.42	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	36.42
20	Nagaland	0.77	0.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	5.17
21	Odisha	695.44	0.00	5.00	52.00	12.30	764.74
22	Punjab	620.89	0.00	90.94	2.55	0.00	714.38
23	Rajasthan	37392.21	1189.22	97.34	0.00	1.50	38680.27

24	Sikkim	5.62	0.00	0.00	3.00	113.00	121.62
25	Tamil Nadu	9593.99	2665.65	15.21	0.00	25.00	12299.85
26	Telangana	1203.56	0.00	31.63	0.00	0.00	1235.19
27	Tripura	29.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.06
28	Uttar Pradesh	3952.55	0.00	153.79	1.50	0.00	4107.84
29	Uttarakhand	511.01	0.00	22.05	19.50	1180.00	1732.56
30	West Bengal	200.85	0.00	30.77	0.00	0.00	231.62
31	A&N Islands	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36
32	Chandigarh	32.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.88
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	97.39	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.00	101.14
34	Delhi	261.47	0.00	33.17	0.00	0.00	294.64
35	Lakshadweep	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
36	Puducherry	76.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.20
	Total (MW)	**120915.95**	**18196.34**	**1214.06**	**396.16**	**5859.45**	**146581.96**

STATEMENT-II

Source-wise and State/UT-wise details of electricity generation from renewable sources during the last five years and the current year (upto May, 2026)

FY 2021-22

(in Million Units)

State/UT	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others	Large Hydro	Total
A&N Islands	0.00	21.51	0.00	0.00	13.26	0.00	0.00	34.77
Andhra Pradesh	7134.58	7832.51	104.85	72.70	384.08	133.88	3113.83	18776.44
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	4161.28	4163.41
Assam	0.00	81.64	0.00	0.00	40.46	0.00	676.24	798.34
Bihar	0.00	163.08	2.14	65.84	8.77	0.00	0.00	239.83
Chandigarh	0.00	14.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.19

Chhattisgarh	0.00	436.56	1307.27	8.70	185.67	0.00	404.13	2342.34
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	49.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.16
Daman & Diu	0.00	35.35	12.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.67
Delhi	0.00	225.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	232.89	0.00	458.73
Goa	0.00	15.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	16.82
Gujarat	17854.77	6774.50	0.00	18.16	192.10	0.00	2621.51	27461.04
Haryana	0.00	572.85	171.60	96.75	270.13	24.09	0.00	1135.42
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	44.29	0.00	0.00	1999.47	0.00	36459.64	38503.40
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.00	414.10	0.00	17074.02	17489.83
Jharkhand	0.00	18.21	0.00	0.00	10.49	0.00	547.96	576.67
Karnataka	9491.62	13169.43	174.08	3338.24	2460.91	0.00	13936.46	42570.74
Kerala	136.41	496.93	0.00	48.92	932.37	0.00	9317.44	10932.06
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	405.98	405.98
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
Madhya Pradesh	4346.66	4006.70	25.35	82.20	221.43	34.40	4686.72	13403.45
Maharashtra	7085.98	3187.18	316.79	4468.31	787.16	0.22	6007.38	21853.02
Manipur	0.00	6.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	455.48	462.20
Meghalaya	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	44.21	0.00	841.82	886.50
Mizoram	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	26.41	0.00	137.44	165.53
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.47	0.00	100.55	164.02
Orissa	0.00	603.71	100.08	0.00	377.32	0.00	5230.63	6311.73
Puducherry	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24
Punjab	0.00	1473.41	576.83	208.30	983.37	0.24	3709.73	6951.88
Rajasthan	6493.19	17219.88	378.40	0.00	7.85	0.00	481.84	24581.15
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	11493.90	11506.25
Tamil Nadu	15821.18	7172.88	116.66	657.40	293.17	0.00	5212.07	29273.35
Telangana	275.69	6536.94	111.13	103.95	91.00	227.20	5626.63	12972.52
Tripura	0.00	6.18	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.00	0.00	7.62
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	2900.41	85.20	3160.39	162.54	20.40	1402.68	7731.62
Uttarakhand	0.00	301.60	0.00	244.02	326.70	0.00	14332.13	15204.45
West Bengal	0.00	98.24	0.00	0.00	152.90	1593.96	3189.84	5034.93
Total	**68640.07**	**73483.94**	**3482.70**	**12573.88**	**10463.55**	**2268.17**	**151627.33**	**322539.63**

FY 2022-23

(in Million Units)

State/UT	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others	Large Hydro	Total
A&N Islands	0.00	23.94	0.00	0.00	13.94	0.00	0.00	37.88
Andhra Pradesh	7426.46	8140.72	54.86	99.93	410.90	279.04	3747.58	20159.49
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	22.27	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.03	4820.94	4845.79
Assam	0.00	216.35	0.00	0.00	62.66	0.00	481.60	760.61
Bihar	0.00	169.53	0.00	106.68	12.63	0.00	0.00	288.85
Chandigarh	0.00	12.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.61
Chhattisgarh	0.00	635.42	1194.60	17.10	155.92	0.00	237.37	2240.42
DNH&DD	0.00	27.40	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.62
Delhi	0.00	236.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	294.09	0.00	530.20
Goa	0.00	14.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.09	0.00	19.96
Gujarat	19206.22	10335.32	0.00	5.76	213.10	2.24	6133.14	35895.77
Haryana	0.00	555.20	356.07	203.01	241.90	63.55	0.00	1419.73
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	58.76	0.00	0.00	2854.07	0.00	38666.98	41579.81
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	393.20	0.00	16777.42	17170.62
Jharkhand	0.00	19.70	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.00	305.47	327.57
Karnataka	9967.89	14153.79	106.90	3037.31	2308.59	0.00	13157.34	42731.82
Kerala	179.32	879.75	0.00	62.85	824.34	0.00	7989.00	9935.26
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	402.78	402.78
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Madhya Pradesh	4486.72	3839.30	38.76	113.05	357.97	36.93	7309.07	16181.79
Maharashtra	7243.06	4387.85	236.48	4572.03	766.73	0.44	5894.29	23100.88
Manipur	0.00	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	477.98	486.77
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.16	0.00	980.25	1052.41
Mizoram	0.00	3.21	0.00	0.00	59.06	0.00	204.13	266.40
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.95	0.00	177.37	289.32
Odisha	0.00	706.24	60.95	0.00	424.92	0.00	5462.81	6654.91
Puducherry	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24
Punjab	0.00	2778.66	497.68	210.76	682.48	0.00	4399.65	8569.23

Rajasthan	6111.41	34474.43	397.05	0.00	7.17	0.00	967.43	41957.48
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	11696.79	11709.14
Tamil Nadu	16913.85	9419.39	126.93	869.56	296.71	0.00	5965.77	33592.22
Telangana	279.23	6745.46	21.48	132.94	91.71	159.08	6010.07	13439.96
Tripura	0.00	6.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	3674.02	66.35	3183.67	234.69	58.45	974.04	8191.22
Uttarakhand	0.00	331.80	0.00	248.52	352.07	0.00	15435.77	16368.16
West Bengal	0.00	125.04	0.00	0.00	204.44	1629.64	3423.73	5382.85
Total	**71814.16**	**102014.24**	**3161.32**	**12863.16**	**11170.61**	**2529.18**	**162098.77**	**365651.45**

FY 2023-24

(in Million Units)

State/UT	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others	Large Hydro	Total
A&N Islands	0.00	27.50	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	39.50
Andhra Pradesh	8644.00	8300.03	18.75	66.63	127.10	307.97	1373.19	18837.67
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	4278.18	4280.73
Assam	0.00	316.31	0.00	0.00	64.20	0.75	614.70	995.96
Bihar	0.00	195.19	0.00	140.98	5.92	0.00	0.00	342.08
Chandigarh	0.00	11.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.70
Chhattisgarh	0.00	943.75	1368.61	19.54	145.54	0.00	321.76	2799.20
DNH&DD	0.00	15.74	13.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.86
Delhi	0.00	206.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	522.28	0.00	728.81
Goa	0.00	59.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.96	0.00	67.95
Gujarat	24794.50	13468.91	0.00	2.13	217.68	0.00	4556.33	43039.55
Haryana	0.00	992.91	294.12	83.60	222.05	58.82	0.00	1651.50
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	59.54	0.00	0.00	2526.98	0.00	36365.85	38952.37
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	408.69	0.00	15874.24	16282.93
Jharkhand	0.00	17.64	0.00	0.00	5.52	0.00	196.80	219.96
Karnataka	10950.20	15404.09	47.45	2754.06	1370.76	0.00	8973.17	39499.72
Kerala	214.53	1195.28	0.00	78.08	716.31	0.04	5155.72	7359.96

Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	388.48	388.48
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Madhya Pradesh	4949.78	4025.19	84.62	97.01	469.60	28.83	6444.78	16099.80
Maharashtra	8228.97	5814.13	304.61	3495.82	888.48	33.40	5264.49	24029.90
Manipur	0.00	7.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	298.18	307.14
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.55	0.00	808.58	875.13
Mizoram	0.00	3.19	0.00	0.00	95.93	0.00	118.63	217.74
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.14	0.00	165.47	246.61
Odisha	0.00	757.69	96.07	0.00	407.97	0.00	6162.20	7423.92
Puducherry	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24
Punjab	0.00	2673.99	613.44	197.99	636.97	0.00	4676.42	8798.82
Rajasthan	8390.67	38363.28	387.55	0.00	7.45	0.00	1013.97	48162.93
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	8609.86	8622.21
Tamil Nadu	16908.08	11737.48	129.14	622.61	206.00	0.00	3563.28	33166.59
Telangana	304.63	6884.68	10.57	95.08	58.87	155.29	1243.29	8752.39
Tripura	0.00	7.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.01
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	3971.31	46.65	2923.55	175.24	84.85	850.64	8052.23
Uttarakhand	0.00	331.80	0.00	248.52	350.62	0.00	13919.23	14850.17
West Bengal	0.00	168.32	2.49	0.00	204.46	1545.13	2816.49	4736.88
Total	**83385.35**	**115975.11**	**3417.19**	**10825.59**	**9485.04**	**2746.55**	**134053.93**	**359888.76**

FY 2024-25

(in Million Units)

State/UT	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others	Large Hydro	Total
A&N Islands	0.00	24.59	0.00	0.00	14.40	0.00	0.00	39.00
Andhra Pradesh	7235.04	7993.48	19.61	52.34	294.36	307.40	3303.07	19205.30
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	4205.16	4207.04
Assam	0.00	305.52	0.00	0.00	208.55	0.30	998.75	1513.11
Bihar	0.00	325.86	0.00	104.70	14.54	0.00	0.00	445.10
Chandigarh	0.00	8.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.79
Chhattisgarh	0.00	1523.27	1543.26	20.05	139.34	0.00	419.42	3645.35

DNH&DD	0.00	15.87	12.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.63
Delhi	0.00	206.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	542.41	0.00	748.95
Goa	0.00	57.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.14	0.00	65.24
Gujarat	25440.90	20219.48	107.62	0.00	205.98	0.00	6028.52	52002.50
Haryana	0.00	1470.02	359.23	44.60	314.64	49.13	0.00	2237.62
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	107.24	0.00	0.00	3040.90	0.00	39386.29	42534.43
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	395.17	0.00	15200.65	15595.82
Jharkhand	0.00	17.64	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	269.12	293.01
Karnataka	13620.33	15699.63	32.15	2474.25	2259.49	0.00	14056.00	48141.85
Kerala	119.85	1711.83	0.00	20.53	814.29	56.64	6733.99	9457.13
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	413.06	413.06
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Madhya Pradesh	4712.84	7123.73	61.95	121.55	482.19	65.06	7606.73	20174.05
Maharashtra	7659.71	7725.20	259.41	3001.04	855.48	90.35	5635.24	25226.43
Manipur	0.00	8.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	706.37	715.05
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.65	0.00	905.58	1022.23
Mizoram	0.00	25.38	0.00	0.00	52.11	0.00	240.30	317.79
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.62	0.00	215.02	313.64
Odisha	0.00	786.75	53.80	0.00	457.20	0.00	6285.36	7583.11
Puducherry	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24
Punjab	0.00	1372.73	692.06	348.11	734.01	0.00	4126.11	7273.02
Rajasthan	6941.26	49101.62	400.85	0.00	4.15	0.00	905.80	57353.68
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	2012.67	2025.02
Tamil Nadu	17326.66	15739.30	106.90	377.99	256.60	0.00	4602.73	38410.18
Telangana	290.60	6941.75	12.61	64.28	74.48	257.96	5270.78	12912.48
Tripura	0.00	5.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.97
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	4966.06	76.48	2457.35	179.00	29.88	1273.74	8982.50
Uttarakhand	0.00	331.80	0.00	248.52	353.40	0.00	15183.82	16117.54
West Bengal	0.00	320.75	0.00	0.00	183.30	1462.46	2649.70	4616.21
Total	**83347.19**	**144150.23**	**3738.67**	**9335.32**	**11568.04**	**2869.73**	**148633.98**	**403643.17**

FY 2025-26

(in Million Units)

State/UT	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others	Large Hydro	Total RE
A&N Islands	0.00	16.92	0.00	0.00	13.72	0.00	0.00	30.65
Andhra Pradesh	8902.94	8773.06	14.73	46.30	438.46	425.10	6190.06	24790.64
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	4854.46	4857.16
Assam	0.00	330.12	0.00	0.00	139.39	0.59	1424.54	1894.63
Bihar	0.00	327.71	0.00	81.50	23.44	0.00	0.00	432.65
Chandigarh	0.00	7.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.94
Chhattisgarh	0.00	1913.17	1462.22	7.69	244.97	0.00	351.61	3979.66
DNH&DD	0.00	20.18	12.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.82
Delhi	0.00	206.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	493.58	0.00	700.11
Goa	0.00	57.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.14	0.00	65.24
Gujarat	33706.20	27379.65	175.56	0.00	196.59	0.00	6372.91	67830.91
Haryana	0.00	1612.32	413.12	62.92	239.74	52.35	0.00	2380.45
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	201.53	0.00	0.00	2693.75	0.00	42827.62	45722.90
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	413.60	0.00	15663.32	16076.92
Jharkhand	0.00	17.64	0.00	0.00	19.29	0.00	145.61	182.54
Karnataka	18804.62	17923.81	45.85	3357.17	2800.48	11.08	15601.21	58544.22
Kerala	130.33	2420.50	0.00	0.00	952.97	97.37	9187.59	12788.75
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	465.24	465.24
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Madhya Pradesh	4706.66	8076.98	71.23	64.85	514.87	59.49	8088.74	21582.82
Maharashtra	8610.62	10552.84	255.98	3207.22	934.52	60.88	5483.02	29105.08
Manipur	0.00	8.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	576.01	584.61
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	159.90	0.00	879.22	1039.12
Mizoram	0.00	29.31	0.00	0.00	25.51	0.00	263.98	318.80
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.90	0.00	228.33	326.23
Odisha	0.00	909.33	86.53	0.00	620.05	0.00	7253.62	8869.52
Puducherry	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24

Punjab	0.00	1361.90	690.11	239.58	447.23	0.00	4291.63	7030.45
Rajasthan	7345.17	59921.18	777.10	0.00	6.52	0.00	1070.61	69120.57
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	2602.18	2614.53
Tamil Nadu	24200.81	19690.99	8.97	185.04	307.56	0.00	5589.67	49983.04
Telangana	292.46	6920.53	23.13	74.96	85.62	325.67	6874.54	14596.91
Tripura	0.00	8.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.97
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	5302.73	106.55	2362.59	87.55	36.63	1775.64	9671.69
Uttarakhand	0.00	331.80	0.00	248.52	353.40	0.00	16533.16	17466.88
West Bengal	0.00	418.49	0.00	0.00	184.40	1461.93	2609.26	4674.08
Total	**106699.80**	**174756.51**	**4143.71**	**9938.34**	**12014.12**	**3032.80**	**167203.78**	**477789.07**

FY 2026-27 (Upto May, 2026)

(in Million Units)

State/UT	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others	Large Hydro	Total
A&N Islands	0.00	3.10	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	4.30
Andhra Pradesh	1063.13	2213.23	3.31	1.35	17.32	66.17	901.55	4266.05
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1560.04	1560.19
Assam	0.00	65.30	0.00	0.00	22.85	0.14	138.98	227.27
Bihar	0.00	65.99	0.00	11.36	0.03	0.00	0.00	77.38
Chandigarh	0.00	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34
Chhattisgarh	0.00	469.37	239.40	0.00	10.08	0.00	34.08	752.92
DNH&DD	0.00	3.38	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.48
Delhi	0.00	34.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.18	0.00	128.60
Goa	0.00	9.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.36	0.00	10.87
Gujarat	7238.49	9769.00	18.97	0.00	30.04	0.00	676.42	17732.92
Haryana	0.00	328.62	89.64	0.24	53.18	5.66	0.00	477.34
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	49.10	0.00	0.00	352.14	0.00	5349.59	5750.83
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.12	0.00	3465.26	3547.38
Jharkhand	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.90	74.84

Karnataka	2916.50	4177.41	5.35	302.72	109.39	9.86	2202.13	9723.36
Kerala	18.76	624.68	0.00	0.00	86.66	17.16	1180.73	1927.99
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.98	47.98
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	1221.38	1766.93	10.15	16.99	62.08	6.47	936.52	4020.53
Maharashtra	1614.10	2434.98	40.88	110.27	146.85	16.01	1530.32	5893.41
Manipur	0.00	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.79	54.22
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.85	0.00	119.87	149.72
Mizoram	0.00	6.67	0.00	0.00	2.87	0.00	8.72	18.26
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.82	0.00	15.83	21.65
Odisha	0.00	191.94	17.03	0.00	59.56	0.00	1157.04	1425.57
Puducherry	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04
Punjab	0.00	278.55	114.19	22.68	34.17	0.00	523.24	972.84
Rajasthan	1728.44	12968.79	173.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.73	14880.32
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06	0.00	432.50	434.56
Tamil Nadu	2461.20	4203.53	0.00	32.10	4.71	0.00	387.66	7089.20
Telangana	44.83	1465.22	6.79	8.37	3.87	99.88	154.60	1783.57
Tripura	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	1197.45	18.51	112.60	14.47	3.37	171.48	1517.87
Uttarakhand	0.00	55.30	0.00	41.42	58.90	0.00	1949.67	2105.29
West Bengal	0.00	92.31	0.00	0.00	19.18	223.21	437.96	772.65
Total	**18306.83**	**42483.60**	**739.68**	**660.10**	**1209.41**	**543.46**	**23516.59**	**87459.67**

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

STATEMENT-III

State-wise funds release details under major ongoing Schemes/ Programmes of MNRE during 2025-26

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

States/ UTs	CPSU	Solar Parks	Rooftop Solar	PM KUSUM	PM JANMAN	Biomass	Biogas	Waste to Energy	GEC	PMDP Ladakh
A&N Islands			1.42							
Andhra Pradesh		21.60	755.92		6.22	3.30			5.74	

Arunachal Pradesh			0.01	1.13	20.00					
Assam			711.05	4.21						
Bihar	1.05		119.32							
Chandigarh			5.48							
Chhattisgarh		3.00	252.13		5.21		0.22			
DNH&DD			3.36				0.04			
Delhi	0.61		61.24				0.04			
Goa			11.00	0.43						
Gujarat		175.03	3080.37	554.33		0.36	7.78	12.04		
Haryana			360.09	332.06		2.40	0.49	23.76		
Himachal Pradesh			51.88	5.70					6.94	
Jammu & Kashmir			197.30	5.52						
Jharkhand		7.30	29.39	52.13	3.20					
Karnataka			99.59	164.28	0.27		1.08		17.47	
Kerala		3.86	1220.03	4.85	0.34				49.28	
Ladakh			9.66	1.53						33.37
Lakshadweep			5.64							
Madhya Pradesh	20.63	50.40	597.84	144.82	4.79	11.91	2.41	1.70		
Maharashtra			3229.72	2979.31		1.17	22.36	22.66		
Manipur			5.93	0.78	0.50					
Meghalaya			0.16							
Mizoram			6.48	1.73						
Nagaland			1.31	0.66						
Odisha		3.00	288.24	7.64			1.03			
Puducherry			22.17							
Punjab			51.89	37.49		10.23	2.17	34.87		
Rajasthan	221.59	98.5	1043.53	404.01		1.08		0.02	94.24	
Sikkim			0.18							
Tamil Nadu			283.37	10.46		1.30	2.26	4.08		
Telangana	7.48		203.67		0.19	1.52	1.26			
Tripura			19.14	7.48	2.55		1.20			
Uttar Pradesh		2.85	2451.51	131.99		7.40	0.25	32.41	605.13	
Uttarakhand			429.49	17.56		1.00	0.40	0.45		
West Bengal		*	4.11				0.04	0.51		
Jharkhand & West Bengal		*55.00								
Total	**251.36**	**420.51**	**15613.62**	**4870.08**	**43.27**	**41.67**	**43.03**	**132.50**	**778.80**	**33.37**

* Released for the project situated on the border of Jharkhand and West Bengal

State-wise funds release details under major ongoing Schemes/ Programmes of MNRE during 2024-25

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

States/ UTs	Solar Parks	CPSU	Rooftop Solar	PM KUSUM	PM JANMAN	Biomass	Biogas	Waste to Energy	GEC
A&N Islands			0.09						
Andhra Pradesh	83.90		111.42		0.37	1.84		0.72	0.25
Arunachal Pradesh				1.91			0.31		
Assam			64.33						
Bihar		0.70	53.76						
Chandigarh			6.28						
Chhattisgarh	2.80		8.80				0.72		
DNH&DD			0.67						
Delhi		0.41	10.75						
Goa			14.47					0.03	
Gujarat		342.20	3251.13	59.95				3.06	17.77
Haryana			207.42	303.40		2.04	0.11	7.43	
Himachal Pradesh			18.41	1.73					
Jammu & Kashmir			59.85	12.90					
Jharkhand			19.37	48.73	6.43				
Karnataka			81.01	0.89	0.63	4.00	0.95	8.30	24.65
Kerala	7.40		801.27	1.72			0.04		
Ladakh			2.67						
Lakshadweep			1.97						
Madhya Pradesh	73.9		266.92				3.83	10.20	
Maharashtra			1248.62	1619.00			27.77	10.20	
Manipur			2.56	0.17					
Meghalaya			0.08						
Mizoram	2.24		1.46	0.84					
Nagaland			0.16						
Odisha			25.30				0.26		
Puducherry			5.11						
Punjab			81.18	13.09		7.60	2.21		
Rajasthan	48.5	211.30	321.04	295.20				1.69	
Sikkim			0.02						

Tamil Nadu		1.76	172.64	6.48			4.95	15.18	10.47
Telangana		1.30	89.52		0.44		0.85	5.37	
Tripura			1.14	9.31	5.96		0.91		
Uttar Pradesh	155.1		684.83	173.01		0.51	0.58	23.79	292.93
Uttarakhand			163.26	15.60			1.29	0.20	
West Bengal			0.10				0.01		
Total	**373.84**	**557.67**	**7777.61**	**2563.93**	**13.83**	**15.99**	**44.79**	**86.17**	**346.07**

State-wise funds release details under major ongoing Schemes/ Programmes of MNRE during 2023-24

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

States/ UTs	Solar Parks	CPSU	Rooftop Solar	PM KUSUM	Biomass	Biogas	Waste to Energy	GEC
A&N Islands			0.01					
Andhra Pradesh		22.45	4.5				2.74	47.54
Arunachal Pradesh				2.12		0.39		
Assam			2.11			1.26		
Bihar			9.8					
Chandigarh			3.34					
Chhattisgarh	14.3		1.43			0.95		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu						0.11		
Delhi			6.12			0.23		
Goa			0.3				3.00	
Gujarat	505.13	145.91	644.91	28.72		8.14		23.85
Haryana			24.64	429.78				
Himachal Pradesh			2.4					40.50
Jammu & Kashmir								
Jharkhand				2.36				
Karnataka		112.35	11.68	2.38		6.77	6.61	147.12
Kerala			199.89	28.53				
Ladakh								
Lakshadweep								
Madhya Pradesh	59.26		31.39	0.80		6.97	0.84	22.26
Maharashtra			314.75	326.22	0.07	13.02	0.56	
Manipur			0.9	0.17		0.22		
Meghalaya				0.31		0.22		
Mizoram								

Nagaland				0.18		0.18		
Odisha			3.08	3.44		0.32		
Puducherry			0.39					
Punjab			23.83	5.41		2.34		
Rajasthan	97.51	692.07	104.08	49.41	1.97	0.35		53.73
Sikkim								
Tamil Nadu		80.97	13.94	2.59		0.47	2.36	
Telangana		27.39	23.24			0.29		
Tripura			0.04	17.81		0.70		
Uttar Pradesh	39.30		61.06	92.13		1.84	4.71	
Uttarakhand			10.77			0.77		
West Bengal					2.14			
Total	**715.50**	**1081.14**	**1498.60**	**992.36**	**4.18**	**45.54**	**20.82**	**334.99**

State-wise funds release details under major ongoing Schemes/ Programmes of MNRE during 2022-23

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

States/ UTs	Solar Parks	CPSU	Rooftop Solar	PM KUSUM	Biomass	Biogas	Waste to Energy	GEC
A&N Islands								
Andhra Pradesh			5.6				50.47	
Arunachal Pradesh				0.82				
Assam			4.9			0.11		
Bihar		1.75						
Chandigarh			2					
Chhattisgarh			3.3			3.70		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu		1.50						
Delhi			10.85					
Goa								
Gujarat	522.17		1040.21	7.83			1.38	27.97
Haryana			14.72	137.95			3.53	
Himachal Pradesh			11.7	5.85				4.02
Jammu & Kashmir			1.2	15.69				
Jharkhand			3	20.04				
Karnataka			9.93			0.12		17.50
Kerala	2.52		104.45					
Ladakh								

Lakshadweep								
Madhya Pradesh	109.36	32.25	35.47			0.29		96.77
Maharashtra	12		58.95	247.60	1.75	3.04		5.08
Manipur				0.23				
Meghalaya								
Mizoram	1.28		0.8					
Nagaland				0.20				
Odisha			0.6		0.40	0.47		
Puducherry			0.01					
Punjab			46.2	31.11	1.73	2.11		
Rajasthan			96.31	247.63		0.10		10.85
Sikkim								
Tamil Nadu			20.54		1.03	0.34		87.81
Telangana			43.9				0.33	
Tripura				0.12				
Uttar Pradesh	28.78		5.92	82.30			1.82	
Uttarakhand			1.84	4.00				
West Bengal			10.2				0.07	
Total	**676.11**	**35.50**	**1532.60**	**801.37**	**4.91**	**10.28**	**57.60**	**250.00**

State-wise funds release details under major ongoing Schemes/ Programmes of MNRE during 2021-22

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

States/ UTs	Solar Parks	CPSU	Rooftop Solar	PM-KUSUM	Waste to Energy	GEC	Biomass	Biogas
A & N Islands								
Andhra Pradesh			2.1		50.55		0.99	0.88
Arunachal Pradesh								
Assam			0.4					0.31
Bihar							1.75	0.15
Chandigarh								
Chhattisgarh			1.2					1.97
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu								
Delhi			26.2					
Goa			3.6					
Gujarat	28.00		1214.7		13.96			1.29
Haryana			7.7	161.12	5.05		1.05	

Himachal Pradesh			13.8					
Jammu & Kashmir			20.2					
Jharkhand			6.6					
Karnataka	40.00				0.93		2.70	0.34
Kerala			36.3				0.79	0.45
Ladakh								
Lakshadweep								
Madhya Pradesh	50.84					73.16	1.27	1.66
Maharashtra			63.1	9.60	2.47		0.75	0.18
Manipur			4.7					
Meghalaya								
Mizoram	0.48							
Nagaland								
Odisha							0.13	
Puducherry								
Punjab			16.6	23.70				
Rajasthan	87.16		10.4	153.49		2.25		
Sikkim								
Tamil Nadu				20.30		59.26	0.02	
Telangana		27.37	16.1		2.02		1.20	
Tripura				7.36				
Uttar Pradesh	0.85		5.9	13.73	0.04		3.83	
Uttarakhand			10.6					
West Bengal					0.02			
Total	**207.33**	**27.37**	**1460.20**	**389.30**	**75.04**	**134.67**	**14.48**	**7.23**

STATEMENT-IV

The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil fuel sources based electricity capacity by 2030, including the promotion of offshore wind, rooftop solar, pumped storage and battery energy storage systems. These include, inter-alia, the following:

- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- Pilot scheme for Contract for Difference (CfD) for renewable energy projects of 500 MW capacity issued. The CfD mechanism, a globally proven framework, will provide an alternative instrument (in addition to long term Power Purchase Agreements) for sale of renewable energy, through power exchanges.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha

Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects, Small hydro power 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.
- Waiver on Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for renewable energy projects including green hydrogen projects, with certain timelines and conditions.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Quality Control Orders for Solar Photovoltaic products (i.e., Solar PV Modules, Solar PV Inverters & Storage Battery) and Solar Water Heating systems notified.
- Issued Guidelines for Resource Adequacy Planning Framework for India.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- “National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023” has been issued.

- The Revised Guidelines for installation of prototype wind turbine models issued on 12th June 2025.
- Procedure for inclusion/updating Wind Turbine Model in the Revised List of Models and Manufacturers of Wind Turbines (RLMM) issued on 31st July 2025. The amendment renames RLMM as Approved List of Models and Manufacturers [ALMM (Wind)] and mandates usage of listed components such as Blade, Tower, Generator, Gearbox and Special Bearings (Main, Pitch and Yaw Bearing) along with mandatory relocation of data centres within India and prohibition of real-time data transfer outside India.
- The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for ALMM-Wind and ALMM – Wind Turbine Components (ALMM-WTC) issued on 29th October 2025, detailing the end-to-end process for application, verification, factory inspection, component evaluation and model enlistment.
- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring

access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.

- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Power through exchanges.
- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.
- Notification of 'Offshore Wind Energy Policy in October 2015 to provide framework for the development of offshore wind energy in the country.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 notified to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- For initial phase of developments, 8 potential offshore wind zones each off the coast Tamil Nadu and Gujarat identified through meso-scale study.
- Installed a LIDAR off Gujarat Coast in Nov, 2017 and collected 2 years wind data. National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has also conducted Geophysical, Geotechnical study, Rapid EIA study, Oceanographic (Wave, Tide & current study) for 01 GW capacity off Gujarat coast.

- Geotechnical study at three bore hole locations carried out off Tamil Nadu coast. Further, 4 LiDARs off Tamil Nadu coast installed for wind resource measurement. Offshore met-ocean field studies and Geophysical & Geotechnical investigation for a 500 MW capacity site off Tamil Nadu coast has also been completed.
- Central Transmission Utility (CTU) has completed the planning for initial 10 GW offshore transmission capacity (05 GW each off Gujarat and Tamil Nadu coast).
- Government has approved the 'Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects' with a total outlay of 7453 crore for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects and grant for upgradation of two ports to meet logistics requirements for offshore wind energy projects.
- Offshore Wind has been included in the list of activities to be considered for trading of Carbon Credits under bilateral/co-operative approaches as per Article 6.2 Mechanism of Paris Agreement.
- Waiver of Inter-State Transmission (ISTS) Charges along with waiver of additional surcharges for open access consumers for offshore wind power projects commissioned on or before 31.12.2032.
- For large scale adoption of rooftop solar in the country, PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijjli Yojana launched in 2024 with the target of rooftop solar

installation in one crore households in the country by 2026-27 with a total CFA outlay of Rs.75021 crore.

- Framework for the development of pumped storage projects has been issued. Roadmap to 100 GW of Hydro Pumped Storage Projects by 2035-36 has been prepared.
- 'National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage' for implementation of giga-scale ACC manufacturing facilities in India, with an aim to establish a competitive domestic manufacturing ecosystem for 50 GWh with a total budgetary outlay of ₹18,100 crore. Out of 50 GWh capacity, 10 GWh has been earmarked for grid scale stationary storage applications.
- Ministry of Power is providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under different scheme for development of over 43 GWh capacity of battery energy storage systems (BESS) in the country.
- A 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.
- Waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges has been provided for co-located BESS projects commissioned up to June 2028, to improve project viability.

- Electricity supplied from BESS has been allowed to participate in the High-Price Day-Ahead Market, enabling storage to respond to peak price signals.
- CEA issued an advisory on co-location of energy storage systems with solar power projects, recommending storage capacity of at least 10% of installed solar capacity for a minimum duration of two hours, to improve dispatchability of solar power.

NATIONAL AVGC POLICY

1669. SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

(a) the details of the online portal launched during 2026 for monitoring implementation of the National Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) Policy across States and Union Territories;

(b) the reasons why this portal provides a single-window clearance mechanism for animation, visual effects, gaming and comics projects seeking Government incentives and approvals;

(c) the details of the States that have notified their respective State AVGC policies and the timeline for remaining States to complete the process;

(d) the extent to which the portal facilitates direct registration of AVGC startups seeking funding under the Creative India Fund for content development; and

(e) the details of the international partnerships established for skill exchange, co-production agreements and market access in the AVGC sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):

(a) to (e) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has established two digital platforms namely WAVES Bazaar and WaveX to strengthen the Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR) ecosystem.

WAVES Bazaar functions as a year-round global marketplace and engagement platform for the Media & Entertainment sector, facilitating structured business discovery, business-to-business meetings, market access, investment facilitation and international collaboration across films, animation, VFX, gaming, XR, immersive media, music and digital content.

WaveX serves as a dedicated startup platform promoting innovation in the Media & Entertainment sector by facilitating access to funding through investor connect initiatives and a network of partners and incubators. While WaveX does not provide direct funding, it supports startups through incubation and pitching networking.

The Government has established the Indian Institute of Creative Technologies (IICT) as the National Centre of Excellence for AVGC-XR. IICT is in collaboration with the Government of Maharashtra and industry bodies.

IICT has established international partnerships with leading global technology companies and academic institutions to strengthen the AVGC-XR ecosystem. These partnerships focus on curriculum co-development, specialized skill development programmes, access to advanced technologies, research and development, internships, startup incubation, scholarships, industry mentorship and international skill exchange.

राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल

1670. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर छात्रों को केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अल्पसंख्यक छात्र राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (एनएसपी) पर नए आवेदन प्रस्तुत करने या नवीनीकरण के लिए आवेदन करने में असमर्थ रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि छात्रवृत्ति की राशि प्राप्त न होने के कारण, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के बड़ी संख्या में छात्रों को फीस चुकाने में असमर्थता के कारण बीच में ही अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़नी पड़ी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का उन छात्रों को कोई अन्य वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है जिन्हें विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिली है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा केंद्रीय रूप से अधिसूचित छह अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों, अर्थात् मुस्लिम, ईसाई, सिख, बौद्ध, जैन एवं पारसी समुदायों के विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक सशक्तीकरण के लिए निम्नलिखित छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की गई थीं:

(i) मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना;

(ii) मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना; तथा

(iii)मेरिट-सह-साधन छात्रवृत्ति योजना

इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (NSP) के माध्यम से पात्र लाभार्थियों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT) द्वारा किया गया था। ये योजनाएँ शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2021-22 तक कार्यान्वित की गई थीं तथा इन योजनाओं को वर्ष 2021-22 के बाद कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुमोदन प्रदान नहीं किया गया था।

(ग) इस संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर बफर स्टॉक

1671. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास देश में आवश्यक वस्तुओं का बफर स्टॉक उपलब्ध है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बफर स्टॉक में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यह योजना किन-किन वस्तुओं के लिए प्रस्तावित है;

(ङ) उक्त योजना से आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को नियंत्रित करने में प्राप्त होने वाले संभावित लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए आवंटित बजट का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

(क) से (ङ) सरकार ने कृषि-बागवानी उत्पादों की कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव को नियंत्रित करने के लिए वर्ष 2014-15 में मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष (पीएसएफ) की स्थापना की। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, प्रमुख दालों नामत: चना, तूर, उड़द, मूंग और मसूर के साथ-साथ प्याज़ का भी गतिशील बफ़र स्टॉक रखा जाता है। कीमतों की अस्थिरता को नियंत्रित करने और उपभोक्ताओं को इन वस्तुओं को उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए, स्टॉक को योजनाबद्ध तरीके से बाज़ार में रिलीज़ किया जाता है।

उपभोक्ताओं की सुरक्षा हेतु पीएसएफ के अंतर्गत किए जा रहे मूल्य स्थिरीकरण प्रयासों तथा किसानों को मूल्य समर्थन स्कीम (पीएसएस) के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए जाने वाले मूल्य समर्थन के बीच अभिसरण स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से, भारत सरकार ने इन दोनों स्कीमों का एकीकरण प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) स्कीम के अंतर्गत किया है। अभिसरण ढांचे के तहत, बफर स्टॉक के लिए खरीद सहित दालों की सभी खरीद न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर पीएसएस के अंतर्गत की जाती है और बफर स्टॉक के लिए एमएसपी के अतिरिक्त,

अर्थात बाजार मूल्य पर दालों की खरीद पीएसएफ के अंतर्गत की जाती है। इस पहल के माध्यम से, पीएसएफ और पीएसएस दोनों को बफ़र के लिए दालों की खरीद की संयुक्त ज़िम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है और दालों का बफ़र बनाने में सहायता की है। वित्त वर्ष 2025–26 के दौरान, पीएसएस के तहत कुल 31.38 लाख टन दालों की खरीद की गई, जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 में यह 18.39 एलएमटी थी। बढ़ी हुई खरीद ने सरकार को दालों का पर्याप्त बफ़र स्टॉक बनाने में सक्षम बनाया है।

बफर स्टॉक से नियमित रूप से दालों की आपूर्ति करके उपलब्धता बढ़ाने से बाजार की कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने में मदद मिलती है और किफायती दामों पर उपलब्ध हो पाती है। बफर स्टॉक के माध्यम से बाजार हस्तक्षेप से मार्केट प्लेयर्स को कीमतें कम करने के लिए भी प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। इसके अलावा, सरकार के पास दाल का बफर स्टॉक मार्केट प्लेयर्स द्वारा हेराफेरी से जमाखोरी और बेईमान सट्टेबाजी के खिलाफ एक निवारक के रूप में कार्य करता है। प्याज के मामले में, बफर स्टॉक कीमतों में मौसमी उतार-चढ़ाव को नियंत्रित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। रबी और खरीफ प्याज की कटाई के बीच की अवधि में भंडारित रबी प्याज की कमी के कारण कीमतों में वृद्धि होती है। इस कमी वाले मौसम के दौरान बाजार में उपलब्धता बढ़ाने और कीमतों को स्थिर करने के लिए सरकारी बफर से प्याज को नियमित और लक्षित तरीके से जारी किया जाता है।

(च) मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष के तहत सरकार ने 2026-27 (बीई) में 4,100 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया है।

EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES UNDER PM VIKAS SCHEME

1672. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:

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

(a) the details of beneficiaries trained under PM VIKAS Scheme since its inception, State-wise;

(b) the details of the number of beneficiaries who secured employment or established self employment after completion of training;

(c) whether placement agencies are engaged to provide employment opportunities to trained candidates and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the percentage of women beneficiaries under the said scheme; and

(e) the measures taken to improve placement rates and long-term livelihood opportunities?

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

(a) The Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) scheme is a Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs aimed at socio-economic empowerment of minority communities through skill development, entrepreneurship and education. The scheme integrates five earlier schemes of the Ministry, namely Seekho aur Kamao, USTTAD, Hamari Dharohar, Nai Roshni and Nai Manzil.

The key features of the PM VIKAS scheme include:

a) Skill development and livelihood support for minority youth and artisans through market-oriented training.

b) Preservation and promotion of traditional arts and crafts, including safeguarding of cultural heritage and intangible cultural heritage (ICH).

c) Entrepreneurship and leadership development, particularly among minority women.

d) Education support through bridge programmes and open schooling for school dropouts.

e) Convergence with other Government schemes and institutions to enhance employment opportunities and credit access.

The scheme comprises the following components:

i. Skilling and Training Component (including traditional and non-traditional skills).

ii. Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship Component.

iii. Education Component for school dropouts through open schooling.

iv. Infrastructure Development Component through convergence with other schemes such as PMJVK.

Sr. No.	Component	Enrolled	Trained Beneficiaries
1	Non- Traditional Skilling	64,306	17,511
2	Traditional Skilling	3,821	885
3	Education	12,682	12,028
4	Women Leadership & Entrepreneurship	1242	1,083
Total		**82,051**	**31,507**

(b) The PM VIKAS Scheme guidelines were approved in January 2025, and implementation commenced thereafter. The scheme is progressing as planned, with projects currently under implementation and training

programmes being conducted across various components. Also placement, wage employment, and self-employment outcomes are expected to be captured after completion of the training programmes. The scheme incorporates clear provisions for promoting employment and entrepreneurship through structured implementation by Project Implementing Agencies in accordance with the approved guidelines.

(c) As per the scheme guidelines, the responsibility for facilitating placement, wage employment, self-employment and apprenticeship opportunities rests with the respective Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). PIAs are required to leverage their industry linkages and employer networks to ensure placement of trained beneficiaries. Under the Non-Traditional Skilling component, PIAs are mandated to facilitate placement of at least 75% of trained candidates in employment, apprenticeship or self-employment opportunities, with at least 50% of such placements in the organized sector.

(d) Under the PM VIKAS Scheme, specific provisions have been made to promote participation of women beneficiaries. As per the scheme guidelines, at least 33% of the total target is reserved for women beneficiaries under the Traditional Training and Non-Traditional Skilling components. Further, the Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship Component is exclusively meant for women beneficiaries, and at least 50% of the total target is reserved for women beneficiaries under the Education component. As regards the actual percentage of women beneficiaries covered under the scheme, the projects

allocated under PM VIKAS are currently under implementation and beneficiary enrolment is underway. As per current status, out of a total of 82,051 beneficiaries enrolled under the PM VIKAS Scheme, 52,200 are women beneficiaries, constituting 63.62% of the total enrolment. This reflects the Ministry's emphasis on enhancing the participation and socio-economic empowerment of women from minority communities under the scheme

(e) The Government has incorporated several measures under the PM VIKAS Scheme to improve placement rates and promote sustainable livelihood opportunities for beneficiaries.

These include:

a) Mandating Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) to facilitate placement of at least 75% of candidates trained under NSQF-aligned Non-Traditional Skilling programmes, with at least 50% of such placements in the organized sector.

b) Requiring PIAs to leverage industry linkages and employer networks for wage employment, apprenticeship and placement opportunities for trained candidates.

c) Promoting entrepreneurship and self-employment under the Traditional Training component through facilitation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Artisan Producer Organizations (APOs), and individual/group enterprises, wherever required.

d) Facilitating apprenticeship opportunities and industry exposure to improve employment prospects of trained youth.

e) Ensuring real-time monitoring of scheme implementation through the dedicated PM VIKAS Portal, integrated with the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), to strengthen oversight, transparency and outcome tracking.

These measures are aimed at enhancing employability, promoting entrepreneurship and ensuring long-term socio-economic empowerment of beneficiaries belonging to minority communities.

DELAY IN CONSTITUTION OF STATE HAJ COMMITTEES

1673. DR MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that State Haj Committees have not been constituted in several States for a considerable period and if so, the details of such States along with the period for which the committees have remained unconstituted, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the non-constitution of State Haj Committees in these States indicating whether the delay is attributable to the State Governments, the Central Government or any other authority; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate the constitution of State Haj Committees in the concerned States and the timeline by which these committees are expected to be constituted?

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

(a) to (c) As per Section 17(1) of the Haj Committee Act, 2002, the State Haj Committee in State/UT is constituted by the respective State/UT Government. Hence, the status of the constitution of State Haj Committees, the reasons for any delay in their constitution, if any, is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Government.

WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING-KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN) PROGRAMME

1674. SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

(a) the progress made under the Women in Science and Engineering–Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (WISE-KIRAN) Programme towards promoting the participation and retention of women in science, technology and innovation;

(b) the details of number of women scientists, researchers and technologists supported under the various schemes of the WISE-KIRAN Programme during the last three years, component-wise and year-wise;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen women's participation, leadership and career advancement in research, innovation and emerging strategic technology sectors, including Artificial Intelligence, semiconductors, biotechnology, quantum technology and space science; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand the coverage, funding support and institutional partnerships under the WISE-KIRAN Programme to encourage greater participation of women in STEM disciplines, 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 Women in Science and Engineering–Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (WISE-KIRAN) Programme of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has made significant progress

in promoting the participation and retention of women in science, technology and innovation (STI). Through its various components, the programme provides comprehensive support to women at different stages of their STEM careers by offering fellowships, research grants, scholarships, internships, capacity-building initiatives and institutional support. The programme has benefited over 1,00,000 girl students across 300 districts in 35 States and Union Territories, supported more than 4,000 women scientists through fellowships and research grants, and strengthened around 70 women-only institutions with advanced research and development infrastructure. These interventions have enhanced opportunities for women's education, research, career progression and leadership, thereby contributing to greater participation and retention of women in the national STEM ecosystem.

(b) The component-wise and year-wise details of women scientists, researchers and technologists supported under the various components of the Women in Science and Engineering (WISE)-KIRAN scheme are given below:

Program Name	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
WISE-PhD	3	136	67
WISE-PDF	24	117	98
WISE-SCOPE	-	-	61
WIDUSHI	-	9	14
WISE-IPR	-	94	-
CURIE	4	11	13

(c) and (d) The Government has undertaken several measures to strengthen women’s participation, leadership and career advancement in research,

innovation and emerging strategic technology sectors, including Artificial Intelligence, semiconductors, biotechnology, quantum technologies and space sciences through programmes like WISE Fellowship for Ph.D. (WISE-PhD), WISE Post-Doctoral Fellowship (WISE-PDF), WISE-Societal Challenges with Opportunities (WISE-SCOPE), Women's Instinct for Developing and Ushering in Scientific Heights & Innovations (WIDUSHI), WISE Internship in Intellectual Property Rights (WISE-IPR) and capacity building and leadership interventions. Leadership training intervention was made for early and mid-career women scientists to empower them for taking decision-making roles. The program directly trained 168 women scientists across space and allied sciences. This intervention has further empowered over 3,000 additional women in different academic research institutions. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) further advances this objective through programmes such as the Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation (BioCARe) Programme, research fellowships and entrepreneurship initiatives, which help women scientists re-enter research, establish independent careers and translate scientific discoveries into innovation-led enterprises. The Government is also committed to further strengthening the WISE-KIRAN Programme to encourage greater participation of women in STEM disciplines. The programme is continuously reviewed and enhanced to expand support for women at different stages of their academic and research careers through

fellowships, research grants, capacity-building initiatives and institutional partnerships.

STRENGTHENING OF DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

1675. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

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

(a) the progress made in strengthening Digital Public Infrastructure under Digital India Programme during the last five years including initiatives relating to DigiLocker, UMANG, eSign, Digital Locker services and other citizen-centric digital platforms, State-wise;

(b) the measures taken to improve accessibility, interoperability and efficiency of digital governance services across Ministries, States and Union Territories including Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the work done by the Government in this regard so far;

(d) the initiatives undertaken to bridge the digital divide by expanding digital access, digital literacy and digital inclusion particularly in rural and remote areas; and

(e) the impact of these initiatives on improving ease of living, ease of doing business and digital service delivery in the country particularly to rural population, women and disadvantaged sections?

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

(a) to (e) In line with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratise use of technology, the Government has promoted Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) across India, including Andhra Pradesh. Under the Digital India programme, the Government has adopted the Digital Public

Infrastructure (DPI) approach to enable delivery of digital services at population scale through open, interoperable and scalable platforms.

Key DPI initiatives:

Government has successfully implemented foundational digital public infrastructure (DPI) at population scale for identity (Aadhaar), for payment (UPI), for data exchange (DigiLocker and API Setu), etc. DPI has been a transformative force in India's socio-economic development, significantly enhancing financial inclusion, digital inclusion, governance and economic growth.

To promote linguistic inclusion in digital services, the Government has launched the National Language Translation Mission (NLTM) – BHASHINI,

envisaged as a public digital platform for Indian language technologies. The Bhashini platform addresses communication barriers for India's diverse population. This fosters greater access to digital tools for underserved communities.

The API Setu platform has been implemented to facilitate the implementation of the Open API Policy and foster an open and interoperable digital ecosystem, enabling seamless integration and delivery of Government services. Currently, 8,904 APIs provided by various Central and State Government departments are published on the API Setu platform. Further, the Government has implemented Meri Pehchaan, a Single Sign-On (SSO) platform, enabling citizens to seamlessly access multiple Government applications and services using a unified authentication mechanism.

Digital India initiatives are accessible through mobile platforms, which has played a significant role in bridging the urban–rural divide. Expanding DPI in rural areas has been a key priority for Government of India to improve financial inclusion, digital inclusion and ensure access to essential government services for all the strata of society. These initiatives enable citizens to access a wide range of government services such as digital payments, digital education, digital health, e-Courts etc. anytime and from anywhere. Assisted service delivery through Common Service Centres (CSCs) and other facilitation channels, ensuring last-mile service delivery to rural and vulnerable populations.

The status of some of the key Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and digital platforms that have been instrumental in strengthening Digital Infrastructure and ensuring inclusive and equitable access to Government services, particularly for the rural population, women, and other sections of society, is as under:

- **Aadhaar:** Aadhaar is the world's largest digital identity programme that provides biometric and demographic-based unique digital identity. 144+ crore Aadhaar IDs have been generated so far. Various public welfare and good governance initiatives utilise Aadhaar authentication for beneficiary identification across sectors such as healthcare, education, agriculture and banking. State-wise details of enrolments are available at https://uidai.gov.in/aadhaar_dashboard/.
- **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 UPI statics are available at https://www.npci.org.in/product/ecosystem-statistics/upi.

- **DigiLocker:** 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. In last one year, 17.90 Cr. users registered and 26.74 Cr. documents issued. More than 4.46 Cr Aadhaar enabled registrations have taken place in the state of Maharashtra to avail DigiLocker services. State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

- **Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG)**, one mobile application for all government services, is operational and offers 2,575+ services from 241 departments for individuals. In last one year, 374 services onboarded and 186.24 transactions done. State-wise details of users and digital services available on UMANG are provided in the Statement and are also accessible on the UMANG portal at https://web.umang.gov.in/landing/services.

- **eSign (e-Hastakshar):** e-Sign is an online electronic signature service, which can be integrated with service delivery applications via an Application Programming Interface (API) to facilitate an e-Sign user to digitally sign a document. e-Sign service facilitates instant signing of documents online by citizens in a legally acceptable form. Total 155.56 Cr. e-Signs have been issued by all e-Sign Service Providers (ESPs). Total 44.23 Cr. e-Signs have been issued by CDAC (i.e. under e-

Hastakshara project). In the last one year, around 12.46 Cr. e-Signs were issued. State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

- **API Setu:** API Setu project intends to facilitate promotion of efficient sharing of data among data owners and inter-and-intra Governmental agencies to achieve the objective of interoperable systems in order to deliver services in an integrated manner. Currently, the portal has published 8,904 APIs provided by many Central and State Government departments on API Setu platform.
- **Common Services Centres (CSCs)** provide over 800 government and business services digitally, enhancing last-mile service delivery through Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). As on May 2026, 5.01 lakh CSCs are functional across the country, including 3.91 lakh at the Gram Panchayat level. The State-wise and district-wise details are available on the CSC portal at https://csc.gov.in.

Impact of digital initiatives:

The Digital India Programme has significantly transformed citizen service delivery by leveraging technology to provide accessible, efficient and transparent Government services. Key digital initiatives such as Aadhaar, Unified Payments Interface (UPI), DigiLocker, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), UMANG, Common Services Centres (CSCs), API Setu and Meri Pehchaan have enabled seamless access to Government services, digital payments, digital documents and direct transfer of benefits.

These initiatives have reduced service delivery time, transaction costs and the need for physical visits to Government offices, while promoting paperless, faceless and transparent governance. The extensive network of CSCs has further strengthened last-mile delivery of digital services, particularly in rural and remote areas. These initiatives have enhanced digital and financial inclusion, improved ease of living and ease of doing business, and empowered citizens, including women and disadvantaged sections, through greater access to Government services, entitlements and socio-economic opportunities.

Strengthening Digital Infrastructure and Bridging the Digital Divide:

The Government has undertaken several initiatives to bridge the digital divide and strengthen digital infrastructure, particularly in rural and remote areas, by improving broadband connectivity, expanding digital service delivery, promoting digital literacy and enabling access to services in regional languages and citizen awareness, including Maharashtra. These include:

- Expansion of broadband connectivity through BharatNet to Gram Panchayats and rural institutions. As of June 2026, a total of 2.21 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) has been made service-ready under the BharatNet Project across the country. During June 2026, BharatNet Point of Presence (PoPs) at 80,472 GPs are operational.
- 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.

- Under the Government-funded 4G Saturation Project and other mobile connectivity projects, till June 2026, 24,812 mobile towers have been commissioned in the country.
- Common Services Centres (CSCs) provide over 800 government and business services digitally, enhancing last-mile service delivery through Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). As on May 2026, 5.01 lakh CSCs are functional across the country, including 3.91 lakh at the Gram Panchayat level.
- Promotion of digital literacy through the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA). A total of 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country. The scheme has been concluded on 31.03.2024. As per the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey (CAMS), 2022–23, 78.4% of persons aged 15–24 years reported the ability to send messages with attached files, indicating improved digital skills among youth. The survey also reported that 94.2% of rural households and 97.1% of urban households possessed a telephone/mobile phone.
- FutureSkills Prime provides skilling, reskilling, and upskilling in emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, Internet of Things (IoTs), Cyber Security, Blockchain,

Augmented Reality/Virtual Reality (AR/VR), etc. 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.

- Under the IndiaAI Mission, the “IndiaAI FutureSkills” pillar focuses on expanding AI literacy and capacity building across diverse segments of society. Initiatives such as the “YUVA AI for All” programme have been introduced to promote AI awareness and foundational literacy among a wide spectrum of learners. The YUVA AI for All course offered by the IndiaAI Mission is available on multiple digital learning platforms including iGOT Karmayogi Bharat, FutureSkills PRIME, DIKSHA, Intellipaat, Khan Academy, Coursera, etc.
- 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.
- Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is the Nation’s One Nation, One Digital platform for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs along with QR coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades. As a participant in DIKSHA, States/UTs have generated and contributed over 3.67 lakh content in local/regional languages enabling multilingualism. Overall, 579.41 crore

learning sessions for 2.29 crore users have been completed on DIKSHA by students, teachers and other stakeholders.

- Cyber awareness - Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) programme has been implemented by MeitY 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/colleges students, teachers, law enforcement, government personnel, and general public.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise details of UMANG, DigiLocker and e-Sign

	Name of Project	**UMANG**	**DigiLocker**		**eSigns**
	Indicators->	**No Services on boarded**	**No. of Aadhaar enabled registrations**	**Total Deptts/ Institutes integrated**	**No. of esigns issued**
Sl. No.	**Name of State/UT**				
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	19679831	240	111276111
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	388179	15	1002709
3	Assam	405	10619927	57	24920145
4	Bihar	3	28642947	51	75684225
5	Chhattisgarh	39	6835233	51	20400705
6	Goa	26	579659	23	3160904
7	Gujarat	234	20351432	148	88463488

8	Haryana	143	11004434	100	42544154
9	Himachal Pradesh	18	2790520	44	8673613
10	Jharkhand	39	9294483	49	23578336
11	Karnataka	0	28331890	238	156115050
12	Kerala	7	11552382	125	39237444
13	Madhya Pradesh	48	23206090	140	108447956
14	Maharashtra	60	44616860	354	183374483
15	Manipur	3	832818	19	2035566
16	Meghalaya	13	691888	16	1200829
17	Mizoram	0	283468	16	944363
18	Nagaland	0	403942	17	915518
19	Odisha	7	11597137	83	37612338
20	Punjab	8	10108233	55	30364044
21	Rajasthan	11	23473904	138	98269221
22	Sikkim	14	195100	16	1091432
23	Tamil Nadu	17	21847515	160	127047142
24	Telangana	19	9006198	83	38024737
25	Tripura	36	1036703	18	4538423
26	Uttar Pradesh	91	64515375	143	166810432
27	Uttarakhand	115	4195692	65	16688695
28	West Bengal	0	23922554	87	73138034
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35	131075	9	1017546
30	Chandigarh	36	570513	18	2993611
31	The Government of NCT of Delhi	119	10289067	149	51079814
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	5	199914	6	1936902
33	Lakshadweep	9	19679	4	326347
34	Puducherry	23	427921	15	2291385
35	Jammu & Kashmir	105	3790394	37	10330603
36	Ladakh	4	39029	10	111917

DEVELOPMENT OF OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY

1676. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives for development of Offshore Wind Energy in the country especially in Palghar district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of offshore wind projects proposed or under implementation along with their expected generation capacity, State-wise especially in Palghar district of Maharashtra; and

(d) the timeline fixed by the Government for commissioning of such projects?

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

(a) and (b) Government has taken several initiatives for development of Offshore Wind Energy in the country. These, *inter alia*, include;

- Notification of 'Offshore Wind Energy Policy' in October 2015 to provide framework for the development of offshore wind energy in the country.

- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- For initial phase of developments, 08 potential offshore wind zones each off the coast Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have been identified through meso-scale study.
- Installed a LiDAR off Gujarat Coast in Nov, 2017 and collected 02 years wind data. NIWE has also conducted Geophysical, Geotechnical study off, Rapid EIA study, Oceanographic (Wave, Tide & current study) for 01 GW capacity off Gujarat coast.
- Geotechnical study at three bore hole locations carried out off Tamil Nadu coast. Further, 4 LiDARs off Tamil Nadu coast installed for wind resource measurement. Offshore met-ocean field studies and Geophysical & Geotechnical investigation for a 500 MW capacity site off Tamil Nadu coast has also been completed.
- Central Transmission Utility (CTU) has completed the planning for initial 10 GW offshore transmission capacity (05 GW each off Gujarat and Tamil Nadu coast.
- Government has launched the 'Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects'.

- Offshore Wind has been included in the list of activities to be considered for trading of Carbon Credits under bilateral/co-operative approaches as per Article 6.2 Mechanism of Paris Agreement.
- Waiver of Inter-State Transmission (ISTS) Charges along with waiver of additional surcharges for open access consumers for offshore wind power projects commissioned on or before 31.12.2032.

Further, NIWE also carried out the meso-scale study off Maharashtra coast including area adjacent to districts of Palghar to assess the offshore wind potential. The study indicates annual mean wind speeds of around 6.1–6.5 metre /second (m/s) at 150 metre above sea level (masl), which is considered below commercially viable levels (i.e. at least 7.5 m/s at 150 masl).

(c) In order to kick start the offshore Wind energy sector in the country, Government has launched the 'Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects' with total outlay of ₹ 7453 crore for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects and grant for upgradation of two ports to meet logistics requirements for offshore wind energy projects. Under the scheme, the first tender for development of 500 MW offshore wind energy project off Gujarat coast issued by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) on 13.09.2024. The tender was closed on 31.07.2025 (last date of bid submission) without receipt of any bids.

(d) No offshore wind project has been awarded as on date.

UPGRADATION OF RAILWAY SUBDIVISIONAL HOSPITAL IN TIRUPATI

1677. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Railway Subdivisional Hospital in Tirupati District is functioning without adequate regular medical staff and essential medical infrastructure, causing serious hardship to railway employees and their families and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether patients from Tirupati are being routinely referred to the Guntakal Division Hospital which is located far away resulting in delay in treatment and additional financial and physical burden and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the reasons for not upgrading the Tirupati Railway Hospital despite the growing number of employees and dependents; and

(d) the details of the measures taken and proposed to strengthen the hospital with sanctioned doctors, paramedical staff, diagnostics and specialist services?

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

(a) to (d) Indian Railways provide comprehensive healthcare to Railway employees, both serving and retired along with their eligible dependents. The healthcare facilities are provided through a network of railway health institutes.

Presently, there are 582 Health Units and 128 Railway Hospitals existing on Indian Railways.

These Railway hospitals have required infrastructure, essential medical equipment and trained healthcare personnel to provide comprehensive healthcare to Railway beneficiaries. Medical facilities including infrastructure available at Subdivisional Railway hospital Tirupati are adequate to cater to the medical care needs of Railway beneficiaries.

Preventive, Promotive, Curative, Industrial and Primary healthcare is provided by Sub-Divisional Railway Hospital Tirupati. The patients requiring secondary & tertiary healthcare are referred to empanelled Private Hospitals to ensure optimal clinical care. Eight Private Hospitals are empanelled by Sub-Divisional Railway hospital Tirupati to provide specialised treatment to Railway beneficiaries. Specialist consultants are also engaged on a case-to-case basis as and when required.

Establishment of new healthcare facilities and up-gradation of existing ones is an on-going process, depending on the requirements of the beneficiaries and developments in the field of Medical Science.

Occurrence and filling up of vacancies including those of medical staff 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.

Recruitments in Indian Railway Health Service (IRHS) are made through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for the Ministry as a whole. Railways, being Central Government organization conduct recruitment for non-gazetted personnel on all India basis.

Indian Railways also contribute towards medical education by being a part of the Post Graduate medical education programme run by National Board of Examination in Medical Sciences (NBEMS). Post Graduate Diploma, Doctorate and Fellowship medical courses are being run for both Railway and Non-Railway doctors under this programme.

Indian Railways has now decided to establish Post Graduate Medical Institutes attached with Railway hospitals. This shall further contribute towards enhancement of number of specialist medical professionals in India. First one has been started at Northern Railway Central Hospital, New Delhi.

COMMUNITY RADIO STATIONS IN TAMIL NADU

1678. SHRI A. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken an assessment of the status and outreach of Community Radio Stations in Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

(b) the details of Community Radio Stations currently operational in Tamil Nadu, district-wise, along with the institutions operating them and the communities covered;

(c) whether any Community Radio Station is currently operational in Dharmapuri district;

(d) if so, the details of its coverage, programmes and beneficiaries and if not, whether the Government proposes to establish one in the district;

(e) the details of the financial assistance, capacity-building support and policy incentives provided for setting up and strengthening Community Radio Stations in Tamil Nadu; and

(f) the measures being taken by the Government to expand the reach of Community Radio Stations in underserved districts including Dharmapuri, for dissemination of information on education, agriculture, health, disaster management and Government welfare programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LNFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):

(a) to (f) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has undertaken an assessment of the status and outreach of Community Radio Stations (CRSs)

through a nationwide study on "Listenership, Reach, Effectiveness and Financial Sustainability of Community Radio Stations in India,". The study evaluates the reach, listenership, effectiveness and financial sustainability of CRSs across the country, including those operating in Tamil Nadu. The Study Report is available on Ministry's website at https://mib.gov.in/.

The updated details of all operational Community Radio Stations including one in Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu are available on Ministry's website at https://mib.gov.in/.

The Government has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen the Community Radio sector across the country, including in Tamil Nadu. It has extended the Central Sector Scheme, "Supporting Community Radio Movement in India," with an outlay of ₹50 crore for a further period of five years (2026–2031). The Scheme provides financial assistance for the establishment of Community Radio Stations, procurement and replacement of equipment, installation of solar power systems, and content generation.

During the last three years, financial assistance to 06 CRSs in Tamil Nadu, amounting to Rs. 52,58,322/- has been disbursed including Rs. 10,00,000/- to one CRS in Dharmapuri.

The Government also supports sectoral development through the organization of Community Radio Awareness Workshops, Capacity Building Workshops, and Community Radio Sammelans, which promote awareness, enhance operational capacities, and contribute to the overall growth of the

Community Radio sector.

एमपीलैड्स सुविधा केंद्र

1679. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेलः

क्या **सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) के अंतर्गत संसद सदस्यों द्वारा अनुशंसित कई विकास कार्य प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति, निविदा प्रक्रिया या कार्य शुरू होने में अनावश्यक विलंब के कारण लंबित हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर कार्रवाई न होने की स्थिति में कार्यों को अनुमोदित माने जाने तया प्राधिकृत एमपीलैड्स सुविधा केंद्रों के माध्यम से निविदा और कार्यान्वयन की व्यवस्था करने हेतु कोई व्यवस्था लागू करने का विचार कर रही है;

(ग) एमपीलैड्स सुविधा केंद्रों की वर्तमान व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त केंद्रों के माध्यम से संसद सदस्यों को कौन-कौन सी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं;

(घ) क्या दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में ऐसा कोई केंद्र स्थापित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य के लिए इंजीनियर और तकनीकी कर्मचारी प्रदान करने सहित समर्पित सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित करके एमपीलैड्स के समयबद्ध और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए संसद सदस्यों को अधिक प्रशासनिक शक्तियां प्रदान करने का विचार कर रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) एमपीलैड योजना के अंतर्गत, माननीय संसद सदस्य अपने विकास कार्यों की संस्तुति सीधे ईसाक्षी पोर्टल के माध्यम से जिला प्राधिकरणों को भेजते हैं और इन्हें संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के प्रशासनिक, वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी नियमों तथा एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसरण में जिला प्राधिकरणों द्वारा स्वीकृत एवं कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, कार्यान्वयन जिला प्राधिकरण को किसी भी कार्य को स्वीकृत करने से पूर्व यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि सक्षम प्राधिकरणों से सभी अपेक्षित सांविधिक और नियामक मंजूरी प्राप्त कर ली गई हैं, कि कार्य एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप है, और कि संबंधित उपयोगकर्ता एजेंसी से एक लिखित प्रतिबद्धता प्राप्त की गई है, जिसमें उसने प्रस्तावित परिसंपत्ति के संचालन और रखरखाव की लागत अपने संसाधनों से वहन करने की अपनी सहमति दी है।

तथापि, यह पाया गया है कि एमपीलैड योजना के अंतर्गत अनुशंसित कार्यों के लिए प्रशासनिक और तकनीकी स्वीकृतियों के जारी करने में विलंब आमतौर पर अधूरे प्रस्तावों के प्रस्तुतीकरण, स्थानीय विवादों, भूमि उपलब्धता या स्थल व्यवहार्यता से संबंधित प्रतिबंधों, सांविधिक मंजूरी की आवश्यकताओं, तथा जिला स्तर पर तकनीकी समस्याओं जैसे कारकों के कारण होती है। एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, कार्यों की समय पर जांच, स्वीकृति और निष्पादन की जिम्मेदारी जिला प्राधिकरणों पर है।

जब भी अत्यधिक विलंब के मामले मंत्रालय के संज्ञान में लाए जाते हैं, तो संबंधित राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार और जिला प्राधिकरण से अनुरोध किया जाता है कि वे मामले की जांच करें तथा लागू सेवा नियमों के तहत जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ उचित प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई करें। उन्हें यह भी सलाह दी जाती है कि वे माननीय संसद सदस्यों द्वारा अनुशंसित कार्यों के समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आंतरिक निगरानी और निरीक्षण तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करें।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। एमपीलैड्स के अंतर्गत अनुशंसित कार्यों के लिए स्वतः स्वीकृति का प्रावधान व्यवहार्य नहीं है, क्योंकि प्रत्येक अनुशंसित कार्य के संबंध में स्वीकृति आदेश जारी किए जाने से पूर्व उसकी तकनीकी एवं वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता का परीक्षण करना तथा अपेक्षित वैधानिक एवं नियामकीय अनुमतियों/स्वीकृतियों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाना आवश्यक होता है।

(ग) एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश 2023 के अनुसार, सुविधा केंद्र के संबंध में प्रावधान संलग्न **विवरण** में दिए गए है।

(घ) और (ङ) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली जिले के लिए कलेक्टरेट, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली में एक एमपीलैड्स सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एमपीलैड योजना के अंतर्गत सभी कार्यों के क्रियान्वयन की निगरानी करने तथा माननीय संसद सदस्य से संबंधित विषयों में सुविधा एवं समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक निगरानी अधिकारी भी नामित किया गया है। तथापि, दमन एवं दीव जिले के लिए कोई एमपीलैड्स सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित नहीं किया गया है।

(च) एमपीलैड योजना के अंतर्गत, माननीय संसद सदस्य की भूमिका पात्र कार्यों की अनुशंसा करने की होती है, जबकि ऐसे कार्यों की स्वीकृति और कार्यान्वयन जिला प्राधिकरणों द्वारा एमपीलैड दिशानिर्देशों और संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य केन्द्र सरकारों के लागू प्रशासनिक, वित्तीय और तकनीकी नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। तथापि, यदि आवश्यक हो, तो प्रत्येक सुविधा केंद्र के लिए तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि ऐसी नियुक्तियां पूरी तरह से अस्थायी आधार पर हों, और यह किसी भी पद के विरुद्ध न हों और किसी भी रूप में सरकारी नौकरी के रूप में न मानी जाएं। श्रमशक्ति की काम पर लगाने की लागत को एमपीलैड्स पर प्रशासनिक व्यय के रूप में प्रभारित किया जा सकता है।

विवरण

एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश, 2023 के अंतर्गत सुविधा केंद्र के संबंध में प्रावधान

क्र. सं.	पैरा सं.	प्रावधान
1	9.5.1	योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए एमपीलैड्स से संबंधित सभी जानकारी एक ही स्थान पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए नोडल जिलों में एक एमपीलैड्स सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित किया जाएगा।
2	9.5.2	सुविधा केंद्र जिले में चल रहे एमपीलैड्स कार्यों के बारे में सभी जानकारी, सभी पूरे किए गए कार्यों की जानकारी, अद्यतन वित्तीय जानकारी और अद्यतित एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश और परिपत्र, दोनों भौतिक और साथ ही डिजिटल रूप में सभी जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से सुसज्जित होना चाहिए। इसे परियोजनाओं के सूची, संसद सदस्य द्वारा अनुशंसित कार्यों का विवरण, लंबित परीक्षण, अपात्र और अस्वीकृत पाए गए कार्यों, स्वीकृत कार्यों और लंबित स्वीकृति पर कारणों के साथ विवरण भी बनाए रखना चाहिए।
3	9.5.3	ऐसे सुविधा केंद्रों की स्थापना के लिए स्थान नोडल जिला प्राधिकरण द्वारा अधिमानतः डीआरडीए के परिसर या सीडीओ के कार्यालय/सीईओ जिला पंचायत कार्यालय में उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।
4	9.5.4	यदि किसी जिले को एक से अधिक संसद सदस्यों द्वारा अपने नोडल जिले के रूप में चुना गया है तो वही सुविधा केंद्र ऐसे सभी संसद सदस्यों की एमपीलैड्स निधि के लिए सेवा प्रदान करेगा।
5	9.5.5	यह सुविधा केंद्र नोडल जिला प्राधिकरण के सीधे नियंत्रण में और एमपीलैड्स के लिए नोडल अधिकारी की देखरेख में काम करेगा।
6	9.5.6	सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित करने के लिए पूंजीगत व्यय, अर्थात उपकरण फर्नीचर आदि पर व्यय (जनशक्ति को छोड़कर) नोडल जिला प्राधिकरण के पास प्रशासनिक व्यय के लिए उपलब्ध एमपीलैड्स निधि से प्रभारित किया जाएगा बशर्ते कि एक सुविधा केंद्र पर कुल पूंजीगत व्यय 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक न हो। सुविधा केंद्र पर बाद में पूंजीगत व्यय पांच साल के अंतराल के बाद ही किया जा सकता है।
7	9.5.7	तकनीकी जनशक्ति , यदि आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक सुविधा केंद्र के लिए लगाया जा सकता है, बशर्ते इस तरह की नियुक्तियां पूरी तरह से आकस्मिक आधार पर होंगी, और यह किसी भी पद के विरुद्ध नहीं होगी और किसी भी रूप में, सरकारी नौकरी के रूप में नहीं माना जाएगा। जनबल को काम पर रखने की लागत को एमपीलैड्स पर प्रशासनिक व्यय के रूप में प्रभारित किया जा सकता है ।

8	9.5.8	सुविधा केंद्र का अपना ई-मेल पता होना चाहिए, जिसे एमपीलैड्स से संबंधित कोई भी सार्वजनिक प्रश्न प्राप्त करने के लिए व्यापक रूप से प्रचारित किया जाना चाहिए। इस ई-मेल पते पर प्राप्त सभी प्रश्नों का उचित अवधि के भीतर विधिवत उत्तर दिया जाना चाहिए। यदि आवश्यक हो, तो जिला प्राधिकारी को आईटी सहायता और सुविधा केंद्र के लिए ईमेल आईडी आदि की स्थापना के लिए जिला एनआईसी सेल की सहायता लेनी चाहिए।

CONSUMER PROTECTION AND E-COMMERCE REGULATION

1680. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the increasing number of complaints related to misleading advertisements and unfair trade practices on e-commerce and social media platforms and if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, Statewise;

(b) the details of the major initiatives undertaken by the Government during the last one year to strengthen consumer protection in the digital marketplace including regulation of e-commerce platforms;

(c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to curb unfair trade practices, misleading advertisements, fake reviews and dark patterns affecting consumers;

(d) the details of the progress made in strengthening consumer grievance redressal mechanisms through digital platforms such as the National Consumer Helpline and e-Daakhil; and

(e) the impact of these initiatives on enhancing consumer awareness, transparency and protection of consumer rights?

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 year-wise and State/UT-wise details of the total number of complaints including complaints related to misleading advertisements and unfair trade practices received and disposed of by the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) in e-commerce sector during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

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 endeavor 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 profit 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.

The CCPA has notified the Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022; Guidelines on hotels and restaurants shall not levy service charge; Guidelines on Prevention of Dark Pattern 2023; Guidelines on Prevention and Regulation of Greenwashing, 2024; Guidelines on Prevention and Regulation of Misleading Advertisement in Coaching Sector, 2024 and Guidelines on Prevention and Regulation of Illegal Listing and Sale of Radio Equipment including Walkie Talkies on E-Commerce Platforms, 2025.

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

Subsequent to the Guidelines for the Prevention Dark Pattern 2023, CCPA has taken action against E-commerce platforms engaging in dark patterns and imposed a penalty to the tune of Rs. 20 Lakh. List of action taken is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

An “Advisory in terms of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 on Self-Audit by E-Commerce Platforms for detecting the Dark Patterns on their platforms to create a fair, ethical and consumer centric digital ecosystem” was issued by Central Consumer Protection Authority on 5th June, 2025. All E-Commerce platforms have been advised through the said Advisory to take necessary steps to ensure that their platforms do not engage in such deceptive and unfair trade practices which are in the nature of Dark Patterns.

Further, all E-Commerce platforms have been advised to conduct self-audits to identify dark patterns, within three months of the issue of the advisory and take necessary steps to ensure that their platforms are free from such dark

patterns. Based on the self-audit reports, the E-Commerce platforms should also give self-declarations that their platform is not indulging in any dark patterns, in order to ensure fair digital ecosystem along with building trust between consumers and e-commerce platforms. 31 leading e-commerce platforms have voluntarily submitted their self-declaration letters confirming compliance with the Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023.

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

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 including those related with unfair trade practices.

Also, as per Section 38 (7) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, every complaint shall be disposed of as expeditiously as possible and endeavour

shall be made to decide the complaint within a period of three months from the date of receipt of notice by opposite party where the complaint does not require analysis or testing of commodities and within five months, if it requires analysis or testing of commodities.

To serve the interest of speedy justice to the end consumers, Consumer Protection Act states that no adjournment shall ordinarily be granted by the consumer commissions unless sufficient cause is shown and the reasons for grant of adjournment have been recorded in writing by the Commission.

The 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.

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 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.

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. These features address bottlenecks like geographical barriers, scheduling conflicts and manual interventions.

The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) and State Commissions in Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand achieved disposal rates above 100% after July, 2025. In 2025, 1,62,474 cases were filed and 1,50,197 disposed of, that outperformed the disposal rate of the year 2024. Also, 1,021 Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) registered their complaints using e-Jagriti portal from abroad till 17th July, 2026.

e-Jagriti has reduced reliance on physical proceedings and has accelerated justice delivery. Further, VC equipment for conducting hearing through video conferencing mode has already been installed and made functional at 10 benches of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) and 35 benches of State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (SCDRCs). e-Jagriti transformed consumer justice delivery - earning it the Silver Award under Category-I at the National Awards for e-Governance 2026 amid 341 nominations.

The Government is undertaking extensive consumer awareness initiatives 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 All India Radio, 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. Further, the Department regularly disseminates information through digital creatives, 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, 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

Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of the total number of complaints including complaints related to misleading advertisements and unfair trade practices received and disposed of by the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) in e-commerce sector during the last three years and the current year

S. No.	State/UT	2023		2024		2025		2026 (till 31.03.2026)	
		Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	418	418	296	296	219	219	84	84
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16356	16356	16868	16868	14305	14305	4751	4751
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2155	2155	11962	11962	3700	3700	1698	1698
4.	Assam	6000	6000	6959	6959	6039	6039	2014	2014
5	Bihar	25706	25706	22742	22742	25995	25995	7074	7074
6.	Chandigarh	1346	1346	1228	1228	1421	1421	497	497
7.	Chhattisgarh	4492	4492	4457	4457	4917	4917	1545	1545
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	247	247	223	223	271	271	66	66
9.	Delhi	33170	33170	32415	32415	37528	37528	10932	10932
10.	Goa	1150	1150	1059	1059	1244	1244	426	426
11.	Gujarat	20646	20646	21216	21216	27480	27480	8779	8779
12.	Haryana	19890	19890	18647	18647	23136	23136	6702	6702
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2560	2560	2460	2460	3283	3283	980	980
14.	Jammu and	3060	3060	3353	3353	4462	4462	1411	1411

	Kashmir								
15.	Jharkhand	7871	7871	7140	7140	7942	7942	2282	2282
16.	Karnataka	30062	30062	28582	28582	35458	35458	12364	12364
17.	Kerala	11863	11863	14500	14500	18535	18535	7250	7250
18.	Ladakh	43	43	50	50	57	57	44	44
19.	Lakshadweep	51	51	43	43	49	49	16	16
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21447	21447	19440	19440	23108	23108	6528	6528
21.	Maharashtra	43360	43360	44918	44918	57852	57852	17884	17884
22.	Manipur	122	122	182	182	231	231	95	95
23.	Meghalaya	332	332	275	275	362	362	119	119
24.	Mizoram	65	65	67	67	126	126	46	46
25.	Nagaland	157	157	140	140	177	177	93	93
26.	Odisha	10514	10514	9316	9316	10621	10621	2910	2910
27.	Puducherry	284	284	274	274	524	524	163	163
28.	Punjab	8448	8448	7986	7986	20109	20109	3387	3387
29.	Rajasthan	40967	40967	29950	29950	35541	35541	9822	9822
30.	Sikkim	234	234	240	240	298	298	95	95
31.	Tamil Nadu	12812	12812	13822	13822	23535	23535	7873	7873
32.	Telangana	21596	21596	19114	19114	20984	20984	6866	6866
33.	Tripura	925	925	1035	1035	932	932	261	261
34.	Uttar Pradesh	61960	61960	55584	55584	62995	62995	18390	18390
35.	Uttarakhand	5031	5031	5082	5082	6136	6136	1885	1885
36.	West Bengal	30793	30793	38562	38562	31626	31626	7786	7786

STATEMENT-II

List of action taken against against e-commerce platforms engaging in dark patterns

(a) In a Coaching institute Platform case, the Anuj Jindal coaching platform was penalised having found to create false urgency accompanied by a 24-hour timer which was found to be false and is a dark pattern practice of false urgency. CCPA directed discontinuation of the impugned

advertisements and imposed a penalty of ₹3,00,000/. The penalty deposited and the Coaching platform discontinued the dark patterns.

(b) Based on the grievances lodged at National Consumer Helpline, the CCPA issued notice to a major airline {InterGlobe Aviation Limited (IndiGo Airline)} for alleged unfair trade practices / dark pattern pertaining to 'Confirm Shaming' on Indigo Airlines App and Lack of Transparent Communication on Seat Assignment. After the CCPA intervention, IndiGo Airline has resolved the issue by changing the wording to *"No, I will not add to the trip"*, which ensures clarity and neutrality. The wordings used earlier were *"No I will take risk"*, which amounted to 'confirm shaming' a Dark Pattern has been discontinued.

(c) CCPA examined consumer grievances regarding misleading price representations on the FirstCry platform, particularly the display of "MRP inclusive of all taxes" while charging additional GST at checkout constituted drip pricing. CCPA issued directions to discontinue the practice and ensure that both original and discounted prices are displayed as tax-inclusive, with any additional charges disclosed upfront. The Authority further directed FirstCry to rectify its website and mobile application to reflect final prices inclusive of all taxes, and subsequently imposed a penalty of **₹2,00,000/-** on the company. The company has deposited the penalty and amended its practices.

(d) Action was taken against PharmaEasy wherein it was observed that the company was automatically adding PLUS membership in consumer's cart. In its response, company confirmed that going forward, the PLUS membership will be an option in requiring consent of the consumer. The company has discontinued the practice and a penalty of **₹1,00,000/-** is imposed. The company deposited the penalty and discontinued the dark pattern.

(e) CCPA observed that Zepto Marketplace Pvt. Ltd. shows lower price initially to lure consumer, on checkout page handling charge and Zepto Pass membership fee is also added Adding of handling charge during checkout amounts to Drip Pricing as the prices are not shown upfront and adding Zepto Pass Membership fee without consent of the user amounts to Basket Sneaking. CCPA imposed a penalty of ₹7,00,000/- and directed Zepto to immediately discontinue the practice of Dark Pattern and all the charges shown upfront should be summary of final checkout price. Zepto approached NCDRC and submitted the penalty with NCDRC. The dark pattern has been discontinued by the Zepto.

(f) In the matter of McAfee LLC it was observed that instead of providing a fair and transparent choice for subscription such as *Cancel* or *Skip*, the notification forced / restricts the consumer to only two choices: Accept Risk or Renew Now. Pertinently, McAfee admitted that the renewal prompt lacked neutral opt-out options, forcing users to accept the actions.

Based on this CCPA directed McAfee to ensure that no dark patterns are employed on its platform, website, application or any other digital interface a penalty of ₹1,00,000 was imposed. After the intervention of CCPA, MCAfee submitted that India renewal interface has been modified and a neutral or opt-out option, namely “Skip”, has now been incorporated. MCAfee deposited the penalty and discontinued the dark pattern.

(g) CCPA had issued also notices to a major portal for booking movie tickets (BookMyShow) for dark patterns by imposing automatically an extra charge of Rs.1 on customers pre-tick without consent of the consumer after the booking of confirmed tickets. After CCPA’s intervention booking portal addressed the issue of ‘Basket Sneaking’ by giving customers are an option to choose whether or not they wish to contribute towards B*ookASmile*. The dark pattern has been discontinued.

(h) CCPA took suo-motu cognizance of dark pattern practices by PhysicsWallah Limited (PW). PW deployed the following dark patterns (basket sneaking i.e. a donation of *₹10 to PW Foundation was automatically pre-selected during checkout* without explicit consumer consent and emotionally persuasive messaging was displayed to nudge consumers into retaining the pre-selected donation amount. *Courses advertised as "free"* required mandatory disclosure of personal information before access was granted. CCPA directed to ensure that no dark patterns are deployed on any of its digital interfaces and imposed a

penalty of ₹5,00,000/-. PhysicsWallah deposited the penalty and discontinued the dark pattern.

(i) CCPA, acting suo-motu against SpiceJet Limited, found that its website pre-ticked a checkbox enrolling consumers into the "SpiceClub Loyalty Program" while leaving the opt-out for promotional communications unticked, thereby making choices on consumers' behalf without any active, informed action. Even after CCPA's notice, SpiceJet merely replaced the unticked opt-out box with a new pre-ticked box stating consent to receive communications, continuing the same default-consent practice. CCPA held this to constitute "Trick Question," "Forced Action," and "Interface Interference" under the Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023, amounting to misleading advertisement, unfair trade practice, and unfair contract and violating Rule 4(9) of the Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020, which requires consent through explicit, affirmative action rather than pre-ticked defaults. SpiceJet attributed the lapse to a "technical error" and submitted an undertaking confirming permanent rectification. CCPA directed SpiceJet to maintain the corrective measures on a continuous basis, remain compliant at all times, and imposed a penalty of ₹1,00,000/-. Order issued on 14.07.2026. The SpiceJet has discontinued the dark pattern.

IMPACT OF DIGITAL INDIA INITIATIVES

1681. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) the details of major Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) services implemented under the Digital India programme since 2021 along with the number of citizens availing these services, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of beneficiaries and digital transactions recorded under major DPI platforms in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise including Palnadu district;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment regarding the impact of Digital India initiatives on improving access to public services and digital inclusion particularly in rural areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to bridge the digital divide and strengthen digital infrastructure and citizen awareness in rural districts of Andhra Pradesh including Palnadu?

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 the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratise use of technology, the Government has promoted Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)

across India, including Andhra Pradesh. Under the Digital India programme, the Government has adopted the Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) approach to enable delivery of digital services at population scale through open, interoperable and scalable platforms.

Key DPI initiatives:

Government has successfully implemented foundational digital public infrastructure (DPI) at population scale for identity (Aadhaar), for payment (UPI), for data exchange (DigiLocker and API Setu), etc. DPI has been a transformative force in India's socio-economic development, significantly enhancing financial inclusion, digital inclusion, governance and economic growth.

To promote linguistic inclusion in digital services, the Government has launched the National Language Translation Mission (NLTM) – BHASHINI, envisaged as a public digital platform for Indian language technologies. The Bhashini platform addresses communication barriers for India’s diverse population. This fosters greater access to digital tools for underserved communities.

Digital India initiatives are accessible through mobile platforms, which has played a significant role in bridging the urban–rural divide. Expanding DPI in rural areas has been a key priority for Government of India to improve financial inclusion, digital inclusion and ensure access to essential government services for all the strata of society. These initiatives enable

citizens to access a wide range of government services such as digital payments, digital education, digital health, e-Courts etc. anytime and from anywhere.

Assisted service delivery through Common Service Centres (CSCs) and other facilitation channels, ensuring last-mile service delivery to rural and vulnerable populations.

- The status of some of the key Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and digital platforms that have been instrumental in ensuring inclusive and equitable access to Government services, particularly for the rural population, women, and other sections of society, is as under:
- **Aadhaar:** Aadhaar is the world's largest digital identity programme that provides biometric and demographic-based unique digital identity. 144+ crore Aadhaar IDs have been generated so far. Various public welfare and good governance initiatives utilise Aadhaar authentication for beneficiary identification across sectors such as healthcare, education, agriculture and banking. State-wise details of enrolments are available at https://uidai.gov.in/aadhaar_dashboard/.
- **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 UPI statics are available at https://www.npci.org.in/product/ecosystem-statistics/upi.

- **DigiLocker:** 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. Details of State/UT wise DigiLocker users (Aadhaar enabled registrations) is given in the enclosed **Statement.**
- **Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG)**, one mobile application for all government services, is operational and offers 2,585+ services for individuals. State-wise details of users and digital services are available at https://web.umang.gov.in/landing/services.
- **Common Services Centres (CSCs)** provide over 800 government and business services digitally, enhancing last-mile service delivery through Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). As on May 2026, 5.01 lakh CSCs are functional across the country, including 3.91 lakh at the Gram Panchayat level. The State-wise and district-wise details are available on the CSC portal at https://csc.gov.in.

Assessments and impact studies conducted:

The Government has, from time to time, undertaken assessment and impact studies of e-Governance initiatives under the Digital India Programme through periodic monitoring, stakeholder consultations and independent third-party evaluations. The impact of major schemes is generally evaluated by independent third-party agencies, which is not involved in the implementation of the scheme to ensure fair independent assessment.

The third-party evaluation of Electronic Governance scheme was conducted through India Institute of Public administration (IIPA), Delhi in November, 2025. The study has highlighted that the Digital India Programme has significantly transformed citizen service delivery by leveraging technology to improve access to information and integrate government services. It has enhanced transparency, reduced service delivery time, promoted paperless and faceless governance, expanded digital inclusion, and empowered citizens through improved social and economic outcomes.

Further, a mid-term impact assessment of Common Services Centres (CSC 2.0) was carried out by the Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad, while the End-Term Impact Assessment was conducted by the Academy of Management Studies (AMS). The latest assessment reported that 98% of beneficiaries were able to obtain the required services through CSCs, 93% perceived a positive impact on their lives and 95% expressed satisfaction with the services delivered through CSCs.

Strengthening Digital Infrastructure and Bridging the Digital Divide:

The Government has undertaken several initiatives to bridge the digital divide and strengthen digital infrastructure, particularly in rural and remote areas, by improving broadband connectivity, expanding digital service delivery, promoting digital literacy and enabling access to services in regional languages and citizen awareness, including Andhra Pradesh. These include:

- Expansion of broadband connectivity through BharatNet to Gram Panchayats and rural institutions. As of June 2026, a total of 2.21 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) has been made service-ready under the BharatNet Project across the country.
- 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.
- Common Services Centres (CSCs) provide over 800 government and business services digitally, enhancing last-mile service delivery through Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). As on May 2026, 5.01 lakh CSCs are functional across the country, including 3.91 lakh at the Gram Panchayat level.
- Promotion of digital literacy through the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA). A total of 6.39 crore individuals were

trained across the country. The scheme has been concluded on 31.03.2024.

- FutureSkills Prime provides skilling, reskilling, and upskilling in emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, Internet of Things (IoTs), Cyber Security, Blockchain, Augmented Reality/Virtual Reality (AR/VR), etc. 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.
- Under the IndiaAI Mission, the “IndiaAI FutureSkills” pillar focuses on expanding AI literacy and capacity building across diverse segments of society. Initiatives such as the “YUVA AI for All” programme have been introduced to promote AI awareness and foundational literacy among a wide spectrum of learners. The YUVA AI for All course offered by the IndiaAI Mission is available on multiple digital learning platforms including iGOT Karmayogi Bharat, FutureSkills PRIME, DIKSHA, Intellipaat, Khan Academy, Coursera, etc.
- 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.

- Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is the Nation's One Nation, One Digital platform for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs along with QR coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades. As a participant in DIKSHA, States/UTs have generated and contributed over 3.67 lakh content in local/regional languages enabling multilingualism. Overall, 579.41 crore learning sessions for 2.29 crore users have been completed on DIKSHA by students, teachers and other stakeholders.
- Regular awareness programmes, capacity building and digital literacy campaigns to promote safe and effective use of digital services.
- MyGov: MyGov is a Government of India's Citizen Engagement Platform which collaborates with multiple Government bodies/ Ministries to engage people in policy formulation and seeks the opinion of people on issues/ topics of public interest and welfare. Presently, over 6.35+ crore citizens are registered with MyGov, participating in various activities hosted on MyGov platform.
- Cyber awareness: 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. So far, 6,650 awareness workshops have been conducted across the country covering 11.37 lakh+ participants,

including school/colleges students, teachers, law enforcement, government personnel, and general public.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise DigiLocker users (Aadhaar enabled registrations)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No of users Registered	Departments/ Institutes integrated
1	Andhra Pradesh	19679831	240
2	Arunachal Pradesh	388179	15
3	Assam	10619927	57
4	Bihar	28642947	51
5	Chhattisgarh	6835233	51
6	Goa	579659	23
7	Gujarat	20351432	148
8	Haryana	11004434	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	2790520	44
10	Jharkhand	9294483	49
11	Karnataka	28331890	238
12	Kerala	11552382	125
13	Madhya Pradesh	23206090	140
14	Maharashtra	44616860	354
15	Manipur	832818	19
16	Meghalaya	691888	16
17	Mizoram	283468	16
18	Nagaland	403942	17
19	Odisha	11597137	83
20	Punjab	10108233	55
21	Rajasthan	23473904	138
22	Sikkim	195100	16
23	Tamil Nadu	21847515	160
24	Telangana	9006198	83
25	Tripura	1036703	18
26	Uttar Pradesh	64515375	143

27	Uttarakhand	4195692	65
28	West Bengal	23922554	87
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	131075	9
30	Chandigarh	570513	18
31	The Government of NCT of Delhi	10289067	149
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	199914	6
33	Lakshadweep	19679	4
34	Puducherry	427921	15
35	Jammu & Kashmir	3790394	37

DIRECT RAIL CONNECTIVITY FOR HAZARIBAGH

1682. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing passenger demand for direct rail connectivity from Hazaribagh to major educational, industrial and pilgrimage destinations and if so, the details thereof including the proposals under consideration; and

(b) the details of the action taken to address this demand?

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

(a) and (b)On Indian Railways, occupancy pattern of trains is not uniform throughout the year and it varies over lean and peak periods. During peak rush

periods such as festivals, examinations etc., 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.

At present, Hazaribagh Town station is being served by 10 train services (as listed below) which are providing direct connectivity to important destinations like Mumbai, Ranchi, Patna, Gaya etc.:

SN	**Train No. & Name**
1	22349 Patna-Ranchi Vande Bharat Express
2	22350 Ranchi-Patna Vande Bharat Express
3	22357 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Gaya Express
4	22358 Gaya-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
5	13513 Asansol-Hatia Express
6	13514 Hatia-Asansol Express
7	53371 Koderma-Barkakana Passenger
8	53372 Barkakana-Koderma Passenger
9	53373 Koderma-Barkakana Passenger
10	53374 Barkakana-Koderma Passenger

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.

NESIDS

1683. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the details of the progress made under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) including the number of infrastructure projects sanctioned, completed and under implementation, component-wise;

(b) the details of funds released under the said scheme during Financial Year 2025–26 and 2026–27, sector and State-wise;

(c) whether any new projects have been approved under the NESIDS–Other Than Road Infrastructure (OTRI) component during 2026 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to strengthen monitoring and expedite completion of projects under the said Scheme?

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 North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) under the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) was approved as a new Central Sector Scheme in 2017-18 and restructured into two components viz. NESIDS (Roads) and NESIDS (Other Than Roads Infrastructure) in 2022-23.Since its inception, a total of 160 projects costing ₹5,080.96 crore have been sanctioned under NESIDS (OTRI), of which 59 projects have been completed. Under NESIDS (Roads), 130 projects costing ₹6,087.57 crore have been sanctioned, of which 78 projects have been completed.

(b) Under NESIDS (OTRI), a total of ₹699.48 crore was released during Financial Year (FY) 2025-26 and ₹247.74 crore has been released during FY 2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026). Similarly, under NESIDS (Roads), a total of ₹704.66 crore was released during FY 2025-26 and ₹173.90 crore has been released during FY 2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026). The sector-wise and State-wise details of funds released under NESIDS is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) Under NESIDS (OTRI), a total of three projects costing ₹64.33 crore have been sanctioned during FY 2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026).

(d) The MDoNER has taken several steps to ensure monitoring and timely completion of projects sanctioned by the Ministry in North Eastern Region (NER). The Ministry has engaged Field Level Technical Support Unit (FTSU) in all 8 NER States to interact with State Planning Departments and also the project implementing agencies, to maintain and update database of the MDoNER projects, inter-alia, including NESIDS projects; to submit regular progress reports and provide feedback to MDoNER about the execution of projects. The FTSUs also carry out the field inspection of projects sanctioned under the Schemes of MDoNER, inter-alia, including NESIDS projects.

In addition, the projects are periodically monitored and inspected by the officials of MDoNER and North Eastern Council (NEC). Regular review meetings are conducted by the Ministry with the State Governments of NER to review the progress of implementation of projects. The Project Quality Monitors/Third Party Technical Inspection Agencies (PQM/TPTI) have also been engaged to strengthen the monitoring mechanism of the MDoNER.

STATEMENT

The sector-wise details of funds released under NESIDS (OTRI) and NESIDS (Roads)

(₹ in crore)

Sector	NESIDS (OTRI)		NESIDS (Roads)	
	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026)	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026)
Education	307.95	129.98	-	-
Waste Management	20.84	-	-	-
Health	172.01	19.94	-	-
Power	55.76	47.41	-	-
Science and Technology	1.82	-	-	-
Sports	4.73	13.00	-	-
Tourism and Culture	12.39	22.68	-	-
Roads and Bridges	-	-	704.66	173.90
Water Supply	123.98	14.73	-	-
TOTAL	**699.48**	**247.74**	**704.66**	**173.90**

(₹ in crore)

State	NESIDS (OTRI)		NESIDS (Roads)	
	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026)	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026)
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	90.17	10.81	101.43	16.99
ASSAM	316.03	99.35	149.45	9.00
MANIPUR	46.08	33.72	74.12	23.21
MEGHALAYA	27.56	16.94	54.37	2.69
MIZORAM	45.09	24.39	47.07	26.59
NAGALAND	19.34	15.44	133.99	60.22
SIKKIM	104.81	0.00	77.37	11.41

TRIPURA	50.40	47.09	66.86	23.79
TOTAL	**699.48**	**247.74**	**704.66**	**173.90**

RECRUITMENT, VACANCIES AND TRAINING IN RAILWAYS

1684. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

(a) the details on the current vacancy status in Railways and the timeline for filling these vacancies;

(b) whether the introduction of the annual recruitment calendar addresses delays and uncertainties in the recruitment process and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure fair regional representation in railway recruitment particularly for States with lower selection rates;

(d) whether the Railways conduct recruitment tests in regional languages in the States particularly in Southern India and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there are plans to introduce specialised training programmes for new recruits to enhance their technical competencies before deployment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f) 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.

Railways, being a Central Government organization conduct recruitment on all India basis. This is in line with Constitutional provision of right to equality in matters of public employment. Every candidate irrespective of gender, language, place of birth, region etc. fulfilling eligibility criteria is free to apply. All those who apply in response to Centralised Employment Notifications (CENs), including local candidates are considered for recruitment on the Railways, on equal footing. No preference is given to candidates belonging to any State or Region nor is the recruitment restricted to any State or Region.

In order to facilitate candidates in direct recruitment examinations, Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) conduct Computer Based Tests (CBTs) in English, Hindi and 13 regional Indian languages viz., Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Odia, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

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 (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 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 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 and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) 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

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 institutionalized processes supported by a well-established training framework across Indian Railways.

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.

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.

Besides these trainings, some other / special courses are also run by the Training Institutes i.e. Training for Frontline Staff in Soft Skills, Customer Care Training, Disaster Management Training, Accident Investigation Programme for all Supervisors, Investigation for derailment for JE/SSE (P.Way), Train Parting Programme for Drivers, Threat Perception and Emergency Response, Fire Fighting and First Aid Skills, Gender sensitization, Yoga and Meditation and other training etc.

NEW CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - BASE 2024

1685. SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI RAJPALSINH MAHENDRASINH JADAV:

SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

(a) the progress made in respect of transition into the new Consumer Price Index (CPI) series with the base year 2024=100 along with the number of price collection centres and items included in the revised item basket;

(b) the data regarding the inflation recorded under the new CPI series post its rollout along with a comparison of the corresponding data under the previous series with base year 2012=100; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to communicate the revised practices and back-series data to other stakeholders including State Governments, financial institutions and bodies utilising CPI-based indexing?

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

(a) The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) revised the base year of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from 2012=100 to 2024=100. The revised series was released on 12th February, 2026. The monthly price collection under the new CPI series has been extended to 1465 rural markets and 1395 urban markets across 434 towns. In addition, 12 online markets have been

added across 12 towns, having population of more than 25 lakh each, to capture price variations of items on e-commerce/online platforms. The total number of weighted items in the revised basket at All India level has been increased from 299 to 358, with goods increasing from 259 to 308 and services from 40 to 50. The item basket and weights of the new series are based on the results of the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2023-24.

(b) Under the CPI 2024 series, the inflation data is available from January, 2026 onwards. The inflation data of the CPI 2012 series is available up to December, 2025. A direct comparison of inflation under the new series with that of the previous series is not feasible on account of the changes in the item basket, weights, coverage of markets and methodology between the two series.

The month-wise inflation under the new series since January, 2026, however, is as follows:

Period	**Inflation (year on year) under CPI 2024 series**		
Month	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Combined**
Jan-26	2.73	2.75	2.74
Feb-26	3.37	3.02	3.21
Mar-26	3.63	3.11	3.40
Apr-26	3.74	3.16	3.48
May-26	4.25	3.53	3.93
Jun-26*	4.74	3.92	4.38

* Provisional

(c) To communicate the State Governments, financial institutions, experts, academicians and other users on the changes in the revised series vis-à-vis old series, the Expert Group Report on Comprehensive Updation of Consumer Price

Index, containing the details of the revised methodology and practices adopted in the new series, was released on 29th January, 2026, prior to the release of the first index of the new series for better understanding and assimilation of the new CPI series. Thereafter, MoSPI, through press conference, brainstorming sessions, panel discussions, media articles etc. sensitized users on the revised series.

In order to establish the time series and continuity between the CPI (Base: 2012=100) and CPI (Base: 2024=100) series, linking factors and its method of calculation were also released. Further, back series data of the All India General Indices and inflation for the Rural, Urban and Combined sectors for the period from January 2013 to December 2024 is also available at e-Sankhyiki Portal of MoSPI (www.esankhyiki.mospi.gov.in).

अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी

1686. श्री राहुल सिंह लोधीः

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ीः

डॉ. प्रभा मल्लिकार्जुनः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल के नीतिगत सुधारों के बाद अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी की प्रगति की समीक्षा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निवेश प्रतिबद्धताओं, प्रदान किए गए प्राधिकारों और आरंभ की गई प्रमुख परियोजनाओं सहित निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को सुगम बनाते समय रणनीतिक और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों की रक्षा के लिए किए गए सुरक्षा उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र के स्टार्टअप्स की सहायता करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष संवर्धन एवं प्राधिकरण केंद्र (इन-स्पेस) द्वारा अधिकृत स्टार्टअप्स की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकियों के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(च) वैश्विक अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था में भारत की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(क) जी हाँ, इन-स्पेस द्वारा प्रभाव का आकलन किया गया है। प्रभाव आकलन संबंधी प्रारंभिक टिप्पणी संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख) वर्ष 2026 में कुल 187 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर के निवेश की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है। अब तक, इन-स्पेस द्वारा उपग्रह/नीतभार की स्थापना एवं प्रचालन, अंतरिक्ष परिवहन प्रणालियों का प्रमोचन आदि जैसी विभिन्न अंतरिक्ष गतिविधियों के लिए गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों (एनजीई) को कुल 108 प्राधिकरण प्रदान किए जा चुके हैं।

(ग) इन-स्पेस द्वारा जारी “अंतरिक्ष गतिविधियों के प्राधिकरण के संदर्भ में भारतीय अंतरिक्ष नीति 2023 के क्रियान्वयन हेतु मानदंड, दिशानिर्देश तथा प्रक्रियाएं (एनजीपी)” निजी कंपनियों द्वारा अंतरिक्ष गतिविधियों को अनुमति प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ अन्य बातों के अलावा

रणनीतिक, सुरक्षा और राष्ट्रीय हितों की रक्षा की दृष्टि से प्राधिकरण हेतु प्राप्त आवेदनों का मूल्यांकन करती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन-स्पेस हितधारकों के परामर्श से "भारतीय कंपनियों द्वारा भारत में संचालित अंतरिक्ष गतिविधियों हेतु सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा संबंधी दिशानिर्देश" तैयार करने की दिशा में कार्य कर रहा है।

(घ) भारत सरकार ने अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र के स्टार्ट-अप्स को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न पहल एवं योजनाएँ प्रारम्भ की हैं। निजी क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित पहल की गई हैं और नीतियां बनाई गई हैं:

i. सभी हितधारकों की भूमिकाओं एवं उत्तरदायित्वों को परिभाषित करते हुए भारतीय अंतरिक्ष नीति, 2023 लागू

ii. उदारीकृत एफडीआई नीति लागू

iii. इन-स्पेस से प्राधिकरण प्राप्त करने हेतु मानदंड, दिशानिर्देश एवं प्रक्रियाएँ (एनजीपी) जारी

iv. इसरो की सुविधाओं के उपयोग हेतु गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों के लिए रियायती शुल्क नीति लागू

v. ₹1000 करोड़ के उद्यम पूंजी निधि की स्थापना

vi. अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास एवं वाणिज्यीकरण के लिए ₹500 करोड़ की प्रौद्योगिकी अंगीकरण निधि की स्थापना

vii. विचारों को उत्पाद के रूप में विकसित करने हेतु इन-स्पेस बीज निधि योजना का प्रारम्भ

viii. निजी क्षेत्र को इसरो की सुविधाएँ तथा मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध कराकर ठोस सहायता

ix. कौशल संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु स्किल इनिशिएटिव का प्रारम्भ

x. किफायती लागत पर अंतरिक्ष प्रणालियों के परीक्षण एवं अनुकरण की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु एक तकनीकी केंद्र की स्थापना

xi. इसरो से प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण को सक्षम बनाना

xii.पीओईएम प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से अंतरिक्ष उपयुक्तता परीक्षण का अवसर उपलब्ध कराना

xiii.अंतरिक्ष अंगीकरण जागरूकता कार्यशाला (एसएएडब्ल्यू), उद्योग सम्मेलन आदि जैसे विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से वाणिज्यिक अवसर उपलब्ध कराना

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, अंतरिक्ष गतिविधियों के संचालन हेतु 17 स्टार्ट-अप्स को प्राधिकरण प्रदान किया गया है।

(ङ) अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ/पहलें शुरू की हैं:

i. अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र के लिए उदारीकृत प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) नीति लागू की गई।

ii. इसरो की सुविधाओं के उपयोग हेतु गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों (एनजीई) के लिए रियायती शुल्क नीति लागू की गई है।

iii. अंतरिक्ष स्टार्टअप्स की सहायता के लिए ₹1,000 करोड़ की उद्यम पूँजी निधि (वीसी) की स्थापना।

iv. स्वदेशी अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास, प्रदर्शन एवं वाणिज्यीकरण के लिए ₹500 करोड़ की प्रौद्योगिकी अंगीकरण निधि (टीएएफ) की स्थापना की गई है।

v. निजी क्षेत्र के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इसरो के बुनियादी ढाँचे, तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता और मार्गदर्शन तक पहुँच उपलब्ध कराना।

vi. अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र की बदलती मानव संसाधन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ।

vii. अंतरिक्ष प्रणालियों के लिए किफायती परीक्षण, प्रामाणीकरण और अनुकरण संबंधी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराने हेतु एक तकनीकी केंद्र की स्थापना।

viii. इसरो द्वारा विकसित प्रौद्योगिकियाँ उद्योगों को हस्तांतरित कर उनके वाणिज्यीकरण को सक्षम बनाना।

ix. पीएसएलवी कक्षीय प्रयोगात्मक मॉड्यूल (पीओईएम) मंच के माध्यम से अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकियों के अधिप्रमाणन के अवसर उपलब्ध कराना।

x. स्वदेशी उपग्रह मंच की क्षमताओं के विकास तथा उपग्रह निर्माण में तेजी लाने के लिए "सैटेलाइट बस ऐज़ अ सर्विस (एसबीएएएस)" पहल की शुरुआत।

xi. घरेलू आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को मजबूत करने, निवेश आकर्षित करने तथा एकीकृत अंतरिक्ष औद्योगिक परितंत्र विकसित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को समर्पित अंतरिक्ष विनिर्माण समूह स्थापित करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करना।

(च) भारत सरकार ने अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र के उदारीकरण के माध्यम से कई सक्रिय कदम उठाए हैं, जिनसे वैश्विक अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था में भारत की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने में सहायता मिल रही है। किए गए विभिन्न उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं:

नीति एवं नियामक सुधार:

i. भारतीय अंतरिक्ष नीति–2023 का कार्यान्वयन।

ii. उदारीकृत एफडीआई नीति तथा आवश्यक विनियमों एवं दिशानिर्देशों का विकास।

अवसंरचना का विकास:

i. इसरो की सुविधाओं का विस्तार तथा गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों की इन सुविधाओं तक पहुँच।

ii. साझा अवसंरचना की सहायता द्वारा इन-स्पेस तकनीकी केंद्र तथा अंतरिक्ष विनिर्माण समूह की स्थापना।

कौशल विकास:

i. उद्योगोन्मुखी अंतरिक्ष पाठ्यक्रम, छात्र सहभागिता कार्यक्रम तथा क्षमता निर्माण पहल।

ii. अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक पहलू को शामिल करने वाले 14 अल्पकालिक कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों का डिज़ाइन एवं विकास।

पूंजी तक पहुँच:

i. ₹1,000 करोड़ की उद्यम पूँजी निधि।

ii. प्रौद्योगिकी के वाणिज्यिकरण हेतु ₹500 करोड़ की प्रौद्योगिकी अंगीकरण निधि।

iii. स्टार्टअप्स के वित्तपोषण तथा अनुसंधान एवं विकास को प्रोत्साहन।

प्रौद्योगिकी एवं क्षमता विकास:

i. एसएसएलवी सहित इसरो द्वारा विकसित प्रौद्योगिकियों का हस्तांतरण।

ii. स्वदेशी अनुसंधान एवं विकास तथा नवाचार को प्रोत्साहन।

मांग सृजन:

i. भू-प्रेक्षण के लिए पीपीपी तथा संकल्पना का प्रमाण **कार्यक्रम।**

ii. विभिन्न सरकारी क्षेत्रों में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना।

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग एवं वैश्विक बाज़ार तक पहुँच:

i. द्विपक्षीय एवं बहुपक्षीय सहयोग के माध्यम से अग्रणी अंतरिक्षोन्मुखी राष्ट्रों के साथ अंतरराष्ट्रीय साझेदारियों को सुदृढ़ करना।

ii. अंतरराष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष आयोजनों, व्यावसायिक मंचों तथा व्यावसायिक (बी2बी) सहभागिता में भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देकर वैश्विक बाज़ार तक पहुँच सुगम बनाना।

iii. निर्यात, प्रौद्योगिकी साझेदारी तथा वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला एकीकरण को बढ़ाने के लिए उभरते हुए अंतरिक्ष बाज़ारों के साथ सहयोग का विस्तार।

विवरण

प्रभाव आकलन के परिणाम

परिपक्व होता निजी अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र

जून 2020 में किए गए सुधारों के माध्यम से निजी भागीदारी के लिए अंतरिक्ष गतिविधियों के द्वार खोलने के छह वर्ष बाद, उनके परिणाम स्पष्ट रूप से परिलक्षित हो रहे हैं। 2014 में जहाँ मात्र 1 सक्रिय स्पेस स्टार्टअप था, वहीं आज उनकी संख्या 400 से अधिक हो गई है, निजी निवेश 600 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर के पार पहुँच गया है और भारत के निजी अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र ने प्रमोचन और कक्षीय क्षमता का सफल प्रदर्शन किया है - दो निजी कंपनियों ने उप-कक्षीय प्रमोचन यानों का सफल प्रक्षेपण किया है (नवंबर 2022 और मई 2024 में), एनजीई ने 30 से अधिक उपग्रहों को पृथ्वी की कक्षा में स्थापित किया है तथा पीएसएलवी कक्षीय परीक्षणात्मक मॉड्यूल (पीओईएम) जैसे मंचों के ज़रिए नीतभार अंतरिक्ष में भेजे गए हैं।

अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था: निवेश में वृद्धि, निवेशकों का विस्तृत आधार और एफडीआई

निजी पूंजी में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ उसका आधार भी व्यापक हुआ है। संचयी वित्तपोषण 2021–22 में 100.5 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर से बढ़कर, 2023–24 में 348.5 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर तक पहुँच गया और 31 मार्च 2026 तक यह 618.5 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर के स्तर पर पहुँच गया, जिससे निवेश का स्वरूप भी प्रारंभिक चरण के छोटे निवेशों से आगे बढ़कर विकास-चरण के बड़े निवेश में परिवर्तित हो गया है।

भारत के अंतरिक्ष परितंत्र को गति देने वाले निवेशकों का आधार अब शुरुआती एंजेल निवेशकों से कहीं आगे तक विस्तृत हो चुका है, जिसमें अब संप्रभु संपदा निधियाँ, वैश्विक परिसंपत्ति प्रबंधक तथा रणनीतिक कॉर्पोरेट निवेशक भी समान रूप से शामिल हैं। इस परिपक्व होते निवेश परिवेश ने स्कायरूट एयरोस्पेस को जीआईसी और ब्लैकरॉक के समर्थन से भारत के निजी अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र का पहला यूनिकॉर्न बनने में सक्षम बनाया, वहीं डिजनतारा ने जापान की

एसबीआई निवेश की भागीदारी के साथ 50 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर का निवेश प्राप्त किया, जबकि पिक्सेल को वैश्विक प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी एल्फाबेट का समर्थन मिला। यह गति 2026 में और भी तेज़ हुई। अग्निकुल कॉसमॉस ने 2.7 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर की इक्विटी जुटाई, साथ ही तमिलनाडु सरकार से 25 करोड़ रुपये का एक ऐतिहासिक निवेश भी प्राप्त किया। गैलेक्सआई ने वर्ष के शुरुआती महीनों में कई निवेशों के माध्यम से 11 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर से अधिक की पूंजी जुटाई, जबकि ध्रुव स्पेस ने मई 2026 में 105 करोड़ (12.5 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर) का निवेश प्राप्त कर अपनी उपग्रह समूह की क्षमताओं के तीव्र विस्तार की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम बढ़ाया। यद्यपि ये उच्च-प्रोफ़ाइल सफलता की कहानियाँ इस क्षेत्र की वाणिज्यिक संभावनाओं को दर्शाती हैं, फिर भी वे भारत के कहीं अधिक व्यापक, सशक्त और तीव्र गति से विकसित हो रहे राष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष परितंत्र की केवल एक झलक मात्र हैं।

निजी मिशनों का एक वर्ष: देश और विदेश में सहयोग तथा बढ़ता विश्वास

पिछले एक वर्ष में भारतीय कंपनियों ने अपनी तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता का प्रभावशाली प्रदर्शन किया है और अनेक अवसरों पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय भागीदारों के साथ मिलकर सफल अंतरिक्ष अभियानों को अंजाम दिया है। जनवरी 2025 में पिक्सेल, डिजनतारा और एक्सडीलिंक्स स्पेसलैब ने एक साथ अपने नीतभार को कक्षा में स्थापित किया; इसके बाद अगस्त 2025 में पिक्सेल ने फॉल्कन 9 प्रमोचन यान के माध्यम से तीन और उपग्रह प्रमोचित कर अपने छह-उपग्रहों वाले फायरफ्लाई उपग्रह समूह के प्रथम चरण को पूरा किया, जो वर्तमान में सेवा में उपलब्ध सर्वाधिक उच्च-विभेदन वाली वाणिज्यिक हाइपरस्पेक्ट्रल प्रणाली है। ध्रुव स्पेस ने अपने थाइबोल्ट-3 और लीप -1 मिशनों का सफल संचालन किया तथा एमओआई -1 और लाचित जैसे सहयोगात्मक अभियानों में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। बेलाट्रिक्स, गैलेक्सआई, ग्रह स्पेस, हेचईएक्स - 20, टेकमी2स्पेस, ऑर्बिटएआईडी सहित अनेक अन्य कंपनियों ने भी निजी क्षेत्र की कक्षीय क्षमताओं का सफल प्रदर्शन किया। प्रमोचन यानों और नोदन प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में

अग्निकुल ने अपने 3डी -प्रिंटेड अर्ध-क्रायोजेनिक इंजन का सफल परीक्षण किया, जबकि स्कायरूट ने इसरो की एक परीक्षण सुविधा में अपने विक्रम रॉकेट के लिए विकसित ठोस मोटर का परीक्षण किया।

पीओईएम ने अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के योग्यता परीक्षण में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन लाते हुए स्टार्टअप्स और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को कक्षा में एक अत्यंत सुलभ एवं कम लागत वाला मंच उपलब्ध कराया है। चौथे पीओईएम मॉड्यूल में इसरो तथा शैक्षणिक प्रयोगों के अलावा गैलेक्सआई, बेलाट्रिक्स, टेकमी2स्पेस, पीयरसाइट स्पेस, मनस्तु स्पेस और एनस्पेस टेक के नीतभार भी शामिल थे।

वाणिज्यिक पहुँच का दायरा भी निरंतर विस्तृत हो रहा है। डिजनतारा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और यूरोप में अपने कार्यालय स्थापित कर रही है तथा सिंगापुर और यूनाइटेड किंगडम की अंतरिक्ष एजेंसियों के साथ काम कर रही है, जबकि पिक्सेल अनेक महाद्वीपों में अपने ग्राहकों को हाइपरस्पेक्ट्रल डेटा उपलब्ध करा रही है। इन-स्पेस ने 45 से अधिक देशों के साथ कार्यकारी सहयोग के संबंध स्थापित किए हैं तथा विदेशी अंतरिक्ष एजेंसियों के साथ तीन सहयोगी समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। देश में, इन-स्पेस की ईओ-पीपीपी रियायत के अंतर्गत पिक्सेल, ध्रुव स्पेस, सैटशुअर और पीयर्साइट ने सहयोगी कक्षा के रूप में एक साथ आकर लगभग ₹1,200 करोड़ की निजी प्रतिबद्धता के साथ पाँच वर्षों में 12 बहु-मोडल उपग्रहों वाले भारत के प्रथम निजी स्वामित्व वाले भू-प्रेक्षण उपग्रह समूह के निर्माण का कार्य प्रारंभ किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य उच्च-विभेदन वाला संप्रभु डेटा उपलब्ध कराना है।

NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE CORPORATION (NMDFC)

1687. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of financial assistance extended by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) during FY 2026–27 under its Term Loan and Micro Finance schemes, including the amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries covered;

(b) the distribution of assistance provided under these schemes, sector-wise;

(c) the measures taken to improve financial inclusion, entrepreneurship and self-employment opportunities among minority communities through NMDFC; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand the coverage and financial assistance under NMDFC schemes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) is a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE**)** under the administrative control of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. It provides concessional credit to eligible beneficiaries for self-employment and income-generating activities, with the objective of promoting the socio-economic development of backward sections among the notified minority communities.

During the Financial Year 2026-27 (as on date 21.07.2026), NMDFC has disbursed concessional loans amounting to ₹236.04 crore benefiting 52202

minority beneficiaries under its Term Loan and Micro Finance Schemes, as detailed below:

Amt. Rs. In Crore

Micro Credit		Term Loan		TOTAL	
Amt.	**Benf.**	**Amt.**	**Benf.**	**Amt.**	**Benf.**
119.00	44529	117.04	7673	236.04	52202

The concessional credit assistance provided by NMDFC supports a wide range of livelihood and entrepreneurship activities in various sectors including the following:

- Small Business and Micro Enterprises
- Agriculture and Allied Activities
- Artisans and Traditional Occupations
- Transport and Service Sectors
- Technical Trades and Other Income-Generating Activities

(c) and (d) NMDFC has undertaken several initiatives to promote financial inclusion, entrepreneurship and self-employment among minority communities, including:

i. Providing concessional finance under Term Loan and Micro Finance schemes.
ii. Extending educational loans for higher and professional education.
iii. Supporting self-employment and micro-enterprises across various sectors.

iv. Expanding outreach through SCAs, SHGs and partner institutions.

v. Conducting awareness programmes to improve scheme accessibility.

vi. Promoting women entrepreneurs and economically weaker sections through targeted interventions.

As part of these efforts, the annual family income ceiling under the Double Poverty Line (DPL) category in both rural and urban areas was enhanced to ₹3.00 lakh in 2024, thereby increasing the number of eligible beneficiaries. Further, under Credit Line–II of NMDFC schemes, the annual family income limit was revised from ₹6.00 lakh to ₹8.00 lakh in 2020, enabling wider access to concessional financial assistance.

Further, the Government regularly reviews the performance, effectiveness and outreach of the schemes implemented by the NMDFC. Continuous efforts are being undertaken to expand the coverage of NMDFC schemes through enhanced awareness generation, strengthening of implementing agencies, digitalization of processes, wider geographical outreach and increased participation of eligible beneficiaries.

NMDFC has also entered into Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), namely Canara Bank, Indian Bank, Union Bank of India and Punjab Gramin Bank, to strengthen the delivery of its concessional credit programmes. In States/UTs where the SCAs are non-functional or inactive, financial assistance is extended through these partner banks under the refinancing model, thereby ensuring

uninterrupted access to credit and wider outreach to eligible minority beneficiaries.

DEVELOPMENTS UNDER INDIAAI MISSION

1688. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) the key developments and progress achieved under the IndiaAI Mission since its approval including initiatives relating to AI infrastructure, data platforms and startup support;

(b) whether it is a fact that startups supported under the Mission have developed foundational AI models and if so, the details thereof and their current deployment status;

(c) whether the Government has outlined an updated roadmap or “IndiaAI Mission 2.0” focusing on research and development, AI diffusion across sectors and promotion of indigenous AI capabilities; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure equitable access to AI resources including compute infrastructure and skilling programmes, particularly for MSMEs, startups and academic institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):

(a), (b) and (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.

Progress under IndiaAI Mission till date:

AI models:

The Government of India has been supporting Indian startups and institutions in the development of large language models. Pursuant to the Call for Proposals issued on 30 January 2025, against 506 applications received, 20 indigenous sovereign model proposals comprising 12 Large Multimodal Models and 8 Small Language Models have been identified for support. Notable outputs already launched include:

- Sarvam AI's 30 billion and 105 billion parameter models
- 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

These models were launched during the India-AI Impact Summit 2026 and have since been made available on the AIKosh platform for use by the developer community.

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.

Application development:

- 11 National-level Hackathons/Innovation Challenges launched.
- 62 AI prototypes developed and 20 AI solutions deployed across public-sector institutions; three in-house AI development projects executed.

Talent development:

- 686 fellowships awarded across undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes in 178 institutions.
- YUVA AI for All programme completed by over 26.5 lakh individuals.

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.

Datasets: AIKosh, IndiaAI's datasets platform, hosts more than 13,445 datasets across 22 sectors from over 578 organisations, along with 329 AI models, 35 toolkits and 202 documented use cases.

AI Centres of Excellence: Government has approved a scheme for establishment of 58 Artificial Intelligence Centres of Excellence (AI-CoEs) across States and Union Territories, in collaboration with the respective State/UT Governments and industry partners.

IndiaAI Governance Guidelines: IndiaAI Governance Guidelines were released on 5th November 2025, providing a national framework for the safe, responsible and inclusive development and deployment of Artificial Intelligence in the country. Pursuant to the Guidelines, the following institutional mechanisms have been constituted: AI Governance and

Economic Group (AIGEG); Technology and Policy Expert Committee (TPEC); and AI Safety Institute (AISI).

India AI Impact Summit: India hosted the India-AI Impact Summit 2026 from 16th to 21st February 2026 in New Delhi, the first edition of the global AI summit series held in the Global South.

(c): At the India-AI Impact Summit 2026, the Government announced its intention to build upon the achievements of the IndiaAI Mission through a subsequent phase. No detailed roadmap, framework or financial outlay for this phase has been formally approved or notified as on date.

दुर्ग और रायपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों से नई यात्री ट्रेनें

1689. श्री विजय बघेल:

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

(क) क्या दुर्ग और रायपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों से रामेश्वरम, सोमनाथ, मदुरै, जोधपुर, चंडीगढ़, हरिद्वार, गुवाहाटी, अगरतला और डिब्रूगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशनों के लिए नई ट्रेन सेवाएं आरंभ करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत रावघाट रेलवे स्टेशन से लंबी दूरी की यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए तेज लोकल ट्रेनें चलाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यात्री ट्रेनों में अत्यधिक भीड़ के कारण होने वाली भारी असुविधा को देखते हुए दोपहर 2 से 3 बजे के बीच दुर्ग से दल्लीराजहरा रेलवे खंड (दुर्ग से दल्लीराजहरा) के बीच और

सुबह 9 से 10 बजे के बीच दल्लीराजहरा से दुर्ग के बीच नई यात्री ट्रेनें चलाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का इसे मंजूरी देने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) उक्त स्टेशनों के बीच किस समय तक नई ट्रेन सेवाएं शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) वर्तमान में, रायपुर स्टेशन को 213 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है, जो विभिन्न स्टेशनों को संपर्कता प्रदान करती हैं, जिनमें जोधपुर को संपर्कता प्रदान करने वाली 20813/20814 पुरी-जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस, 20843/20844 बिलासपुर - भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस और 18573/18574 विशाखपट्टणम- भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस है तथा गुवाहाटी को संपर्कता प्रदान करने वाली 22511/22512 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस शामिल है। रायपुर को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की सूची निम्नानुसार है:

रायपुर को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां:

क्र.सं.	**रेलगाड़ी संख्या तथा नाम**
1	20825 बिलासपुर-नागपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	20826 नागपुर-बिलासपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
3	20829 दुर्ग-विशाखपट्टणम वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
4	20830 विशाखपट्टणम-दुर्ग वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
5	19021 उधना-बरहामपुर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
6	19022 बरहामपुर-उधना अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
7	20813 पुरी-जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस
8	20814 जोधपुर-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
9	20843 बिलासपुर–भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस
10	20844 भगत की कोठी-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
11	18573 विशाखपट्टणम- भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस

12	18574 भगत की कोठी -विशाखपट्टणम एक्सप्रेस
13	22511 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)- कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
14	22512 कामाख्या-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
15	11701 रायपुर-जबलपुर एक्सप्रेस
16	11702 जबलपुर-रायपुर एक्सप्रेस
17	12069 रायगढ़-गोंदिया जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
18	12070 गोंदिया - रायगढ़ जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
19	12101 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-शालिमार एक्सप्रेस
20	12102 शालिमार- लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
21	12129 पुणे -हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
22	12130 हावड़ा - पुणे एक्सप्रेस
23	12145 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)- पुरी एक्सप्रेस
24	12146 पुरी-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
25	12151 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-शालिमार एक्सप्रेस
26	12152 शालिमार- लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
27	12221 पुणे -हावड़ा दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
28	12222 हावड़ा - पुणे दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
29	12251 यशवंतपुर - कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
30	12252 कोरबा-यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस
31	12261 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी)-हावड़ा दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
32	12262 हावड़ा - छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
33	12409 रायगढ़-हजरत निज़ामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
34	12410 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन - रायगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
35	12441 बिलासपुर -नई दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
36	12442 नई दिल्ली- बिलासपुर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
37	12535 लखनऊ -रायपुर गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
38	12536 रायपुर - लखनऊ गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
39	12549 दुर्ग -शहीद कप्तान तुषार महाजन एक्सप्रेस
40	12550 शहीद कप्तान तुषार महाजन-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
41	12767 नांदेड़-सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
42	12768 सांतरागाछी – नांदेड एक्सप्रेस
43	12771 सिकंदराबाद -रायपुर एक्सप्रेस
44	12772 रायपुर - सिकंदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
45	12807 विशाखपट्टणम- हजरत निज़ामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
46	12808 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन -विशाखपट्टणम एक्सप्रेस
47	12809 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी)-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस

48	12810 हावड़ा - छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) एक्सप्रेस
49	12811 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)- हटिया एक्सप्रेस
50	12812 हटिया-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
51	12823 दुर्ग-हजरत निज़ामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
52	12824 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन - दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
53	12833 अहमदाबाद -हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
54	12834 हावड़ा - अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
55	12843 पुरी-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
56	12844 अहमदाबाद - पुरी एक्सप्रेस
57	12849 बिलासपुर - पुणे एक्सप्रेस
58	12850 पुणे - बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
59	12851 बिलासपुर -एमजीआर चेन्नै सेंट्रल एक्सप्रेस
60	12852 एमजीआर चेन्नै सेंट्रल- बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
61	12853 दुर्ग -भोपाल एक्सप्रेस
62	12854 भोपाल - दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
63	12855 बिलासपुर - नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
64	12856 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी - बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
65	12859 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी)-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
66	12860 हावड़ा - छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) एक्सप्रेस
67	12869 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी)-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
68	12870 हावड़ा - छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) एक्सप्रेस
69	12879 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-भुवनेश्वर एक्सप्रेस
70	12880 भुवनेश्वर- लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
71	12905 पोरबंदर -शालिमार एक्सप्रेस
72	12906 शालिमार- पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
73	12949 पोरबंदर-सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
74	12950 सांतरागाछी - पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
75	12993 गांधीधाम - पुरी एक्सप्रेस
76	12994 पुरी-गांधीधाम एक्सप्रेस
77	13287 दुर्ग-आरा एक्सप्रेस
78	13288 आरा-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
79	13425 मालदा टाउन- सूरत एक्सप्रेस
80	13426 सूरत-मालदा टाउन एक्सप्रेस
81	15159 छपरा-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
82	15160 दुर्ग-छपरा एक्सप्रेस
83	15231 बरौनी जंक्शन- गोंदिया एक्सप्रेस

84	15232 गोंदिया - बरौनी जंक्शन एक्सप्रेस
85	17005 हैदराबाद- रक्सौल एक्सप्रेस
86	17006 रक्सौल -हैदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
87	17007 चर्लपल्ली-दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस
88	17008 दरभंगा - चर्लपल्ली एक्सप्रेस
89	17321 वास्को द गामा- जसीडीह एक्सप्रेस
90	17322 जसीडीह -वास्को दा गामा एक्सप्रेस
91	17433 तिरुपति-रक्सौल एक्सप्रेस
92	17434 रक्सौल - तिरुपति एक्सप्रेस
93	17481 बिलासपुर - तिरुपति एक्सप्रेस
94	17482 तिरुपति-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
95	18029 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-शालिमार एक्सप्रेस
96	18030 शालिमार- लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
97	18109 टाटानगर - नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
98	18110 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी - टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस
99	18201 दुर्ग-नौतनवाँ एक्सप्रेस
100	18202 नौतनवाँ-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
101	18203 दुर्ग -कानपुर सेंट्रल एक्सप्रेस
102	18204 कानपुर सेंट्रल- दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
103	18205 दुर्ग-नौतनवाँ एक्सप्रेस
104	18206 नौतनवाँ-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
105	18207 दुर्ग -अजमेर एक्सप्रेस
106	18208 अजमेर - दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
107	18213 दुर्ग -अजमेर एक्सप्रेस
108	18214 अजमेर - दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
109	18237 कोरबा -अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
110	18238 अमृतसर- बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
111	18239 गेवरा रोड- नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
112	18240 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी - कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
113	18241 दुर्ग-अम्बिकापुर एक्सप्रेस
114	18242 अम्बिकापुर-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
115	18249 रायपुर - कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
116	18250 कोरबा -रायपुर एक्सप्रेस
117	18251 रायपुर - कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
118	18252 कोरबा -रायपुर एक्सप्रेस
119	18425 पुरी-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस

120	18426 दुर्ग-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
121	18517 कोरबा -विशाखपट्टणम एक्सप्रेस
122	18518 विशाखपट्टणम- कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
123	18529 दुर्ग -विशाखपट्टणम एक्सप्रेस
124	18530 विशाखपट्टणम- दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
125	18641 हटिया-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
126	18642 दुर्ग-हटिया एक्सप्रेस
127	20821 पुणे - सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
128	20822 सांतरागाछी - पुणे एक्सप्रेस
129	20823 पुरी -अजमेर एक्सप्रेस
130	20824 अजमेर - पुरी एक्सप्रेस
131	20845 बिलासपुर-बीकानेर एक्सप्रेस
132	20846 बीकानेर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
133	20847 दुर्ग-शहीद कैप्टन तुषार महाजन एक्सप्रेस
134	20848 शहीद कैप्टन तुषार महाजन-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
135	20857 पुरी-साईंनगर शिर्डी एक्सप्रेस
136	20858 साईंनगर शिर्डी-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
137	20861 पुरी-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
138	20862 अहमदाबाद-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
139	20917 इंदौर-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
140	20918 पुरी-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
141	22357 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-गया एक्सप्रेस
142	22358 गया-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
143	22619 बिलासपुर-तिरुनेलवेली एक्सप्रेस
144	22620 तिरुनेलवेली-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
145	22647 कोरबा-तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ एक्सप्रेस
146	22648 तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ-कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
147	22815 बिलासपुर-एरणाकुलम एक्सप्रेस
148	22816 एरणाकुलम-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
149	22827 पुरी-सूरत एक्सप्रेस
150	22828 सूरत-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
151	22845 पुणे-हटिया एक्सप्रेस
152	22846 हटिया-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
153	22847 विशाखपट्टणम-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
154	22848 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-विशाखपट्टणम एक्सप्रेस
155	22865 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-पुरी एक्सप्रेस

156	22866 पुरी-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
157	22867 दुर्ग-हजरत निजामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
158	22868 हजरत निजामुद्दीन-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
159	22893 साईंनगर शिर्डी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
160	22894 हावड़ा-साईंनगर शिर्डी एक्सप्रेस
161	22905 ओखा-शालिमार एक्सप्रेस
162	22906 शालिमार-ओखा एक्सप्रेस
163	22939 ओखा-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
164	22940 बिलासपुर-ओखा एक्सप्रेस
165	22973 गांधीधाम-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
166	22974 पुरी-गांधीधाम एक्सप्रेस
167	58201 बिलासपुर-रायपुर पैसेंजर
168	58202 रायपुर-बिलासपुर पैसेंजर
169	58203 कोरबा-रायपुर पैसेंजर
170	58204 रायपुर-कोरबा पैसेंजर
171	58205 रायपुर-नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी पैसेंजर
172	58206 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी-रायपुर पैसेंजर
173	58207 रायपुर-जूनागढ़ रोड पैसेंजर
174	58208 जूनागढ़ रोड-रायपुर पैसेंजर
175	58217 टिटलागढ़-रायपुर पैसेंजर
176	58218 रायपुर-टिटलागढ़ पैसेंजर
177	58527 रायपुर-विशाखपट्टणम पैसेंजर
178	58528 विशाखपट्टणम-रायपुर पैसेंजर
179	68701 रायपुर-दुर्ग मेमू
180	68702 दुर्ग-रायपुर मेमू
181	68703 रायपुर-दुर्ग मेमू
182	68704 दुर्ग-रायपुर मेमू
183	68705 रायपुर-डोंगरगढ़ मेमू
184	68706 डोंगरगढ़-बिलासपुर मेमू
185	68707 रायपुर-दुर्ग मेमू
186	68708 दुर्ग-रायपुर मेमू
187	68709 रायपुर-डोंगरगढ़ मेमू
188	68710 डोंगरगढ़-रायपुर मेमू
189	68717 रायपुर-दुर्ग मेमू
190	68718 दुर्ग-रायपुर मेमू
191	68719 बिलासपुर-रायपुर मेमू

192	68723 रायपुर-गोंदिया मेमू
193	68724 गोंदिया-रायपुर मेमू
194	68725 रायपुर-दुर्ग मेमू
195	68726 दुर्ग-रायपुर मेमू
196	68727 बिलासपुर-रायपुर मेमू
197	68728 रायपुर-बिलासपुर मेमू
198	68729 रायपुर-डोंगरगढ़ मेमू
199	68730 डोंगरगढ़-रायपुर मेमू
200	68745 गेवरा रोड-रायपुर मेमू
201	68746 रायपुर-गेवरा रोड मेमू
202	68760 रायपुर-राजिम मेमू
203	68761 राजिम-रायपुर मेमू
204	68762 रायपुर-राजिम मेमू
205	68763 राजिम-रायपुर मेमू
206	68764 रायपुर-ताड़ोकी मेमू
207	68765 ताड़ोकी-रायपुर मेमू
208	68766 रायपुर-राजिम मेमू
209	68767 राजिम-रायपुर मेमू
210	68861 गोंदिया-झारसुगुड़ा मेमू
211	68862 झारसुगुड़ा-गोंदिया मेमू
212	78815 रायपुर-अंतागढ़ डीएमयू
213	78816 अंतागढ़-रायपुर डीएमयू

इसी प्रकार, दुर्ग स्टेशन को 178 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है, जो विभिन्न स्टेशनों को संपर्कता प्रदान करती हैं, जिनमें जोधपुर को सेवित करने वाली 20813/20814 पुरी-जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस और 20843/20844 बिलासपुर - भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस शामिल हैं। दुर्ग स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की सूची निम्नानुसार है:-

दुर्ग को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां:

क्र.सं.	**रेलगाड़ी संख्या तथा नाम**
1	20825 बिलासपुर-नागपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	20826 नागपुर-बिलासपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस

3	20829 दुर्ग-विशाखपट्टणम वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
4	20830 विशाखपट्टणम-दुर्ग वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
5	19021 उधना-बरहामपुर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
6	19022 बरहामपुर-उधना अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
7	20813 पुरी-जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस
8	20814 जोधपुर-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
9	11701 रायपुर-जबलपुर एक्सप्रेस
10	11702 जबलपुर-रायपुर एक्सप्रेस
11	12069 रायगढ़-गोंदिया जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
12	12070 गोंदिया-रायगढ़ जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
13	12101 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-शालिमार एक्सप्रेस
14	12102 शालिमार-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
15	12129 पुणे-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
16	12130 हावड़ा-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
17	12145 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
18	12146 पुरी-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
19	12151 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-शालिमार एक्सप्रेस
20	12152 शालिमार-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
21	12251 यशवंतपुर-कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
22	12252 कोरबा-यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस
23	12409 रायगढ़-हजरत निजामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
24	12410 हजरत निजामुद्दीन-रायगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
25	12441 बिलासपुर-नई दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
26	12442 नई दिल्ली-बिलासपुर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
27	12549 दुर्ग-शहीद कैप्टन तुषार महाजन एक्सप्रेस
28	12550 शहीद कैप्टन तुषार महाजन-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
29	12767 नांदेड़-सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
30	12768 सांतरागाछी-नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
31	12771 सिकंदराबाद-रायपुर एक्सप्रेस
32	12772 रायपुर-सिकंदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
33	12807 विशाखपट्टणम-हजरत निजामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
34	12808 हजरत निजामुद्दीन-विशाखपट्टणम एक्सप्रेस
35	12809 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी)-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
36	12810 हावड़ा-छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) एक्सप्रेस
37	12811 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-हटिया एक्सप्रेस
38	12812 हटिया-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस

39	12823 दुर्ग-हजरत निजामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
40	12824 हजरत निजामुद्दीन-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
41	12833 अहमदाबाद-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
42	12834 हावड़ा-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
43	12843 पुरी-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
44	12844 अहमदाबाद-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
45	12849 बिलासपुर-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
46	12850 पुणे-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
47	12851 बिलासपुर-एमजीआर चेन्नई सेंट्रल एक्सप्रेस
48	12852 एमजीआर चेन्नई सेंट्रल-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
49	12853 दुर्ग-भोपाल एक्सप्रेस
50	12854 भोपाल-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
51	12855 बिलासपुर-नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
52	12856 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
53	12859 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी)-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
54	12860 हावड़ा-छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) एक्सप्रेस
55	12869 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी)-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
56	12870 हावड़ा-छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) एक्सप्रेस
57	12905 पोरबंदर-शालिमार एक्सप्रेस
58	12906 शालिमार-पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
59	12949 पोरबंदर-सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
60	12950 सांतरागाछी-पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
61	12993 गांधीधाम-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
62	12994 पुरी-गांधीधाम एक्सप्रेस
63	13287 दुर्ग-आरा एक्सप्रेस
64	13288 आरा-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
65	13425 मालदा टाउन-सूरत एक्सप्रेस
66	13426 सूरत-मालदा टाउन एक्सप्रेस
67	15159 छपरा-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
68	15160 दुर्ग-छपरा एक्सप्रेस
69	15231 बरौनी जंक्शन-गोंदिया एक्सप्रेस
70	15232 गोंदिया-बरौनी जंक्शन एक्सप्रेस
71	17005 हैदराबाद-रक्सौल एक्सप्रेस
72	17006 रक्सौल-हैदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
73	17007 चर्लपल्ली-दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस
74	17008 दरभंगा-चर्लपल्ली एक्सप्रेस

75	17321 वास्को द गामा-जसीडीह एक्सप्रेस
76	17322 जसीडीह-वास्को द गामा एक्सप्रेस
77	17433 तिरुपति-रक्सौल एक्सप्रेस
78	17434 रक्सौल-तिरुपति एक्सप्रेस
79	18029 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-शालिमार एक्सप्रेस
80	18030 शालिमार-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
81	18109 टाटानगर-नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
82	18110 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी-टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस
83	18201 दुर्ग-नौतनवा एक्सप्रेस
84	18202 नौतनवा-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
85	18203 दुर्ग-कानपुर सेंट्रल एक्सप्रेस
86	18204 कानपुर सेंट्रल-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
87	18205 दुर्ग-नौतनवा एक्सप्रेस
88	18206 नौतनवा-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
89	18207 दुर्ग-अजमेर एक्सप्रेस
90	18208 अजमेर-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
91	18213 दुर्ग-अजमेर एक्सप्रेस
92	18214 अजमेर-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
93	18237 कोरबा-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
94	18238 अमृतसर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
95	18239 गेवरा रोड-नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
96	18240 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी-कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
97	18241 दुर्ग-अंबिकापुर एक्सप्रेस
98	18242 अंबिकापुर-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
99	18425 पुरी-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
100	18426 दुर्ग-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
101	18529 दुर्ग-विशाखपट्टणम एक्सप्रेस
102	18530 विशाखपट्टणम-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
103	18641 हटिया-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
104	18642 दुर्ग-हटिया एक्सप्रेस
105	20821 पुणे-सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
106	20822 सांतरागाछी-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
107	20823 पुरी-अजमेर एक्सप्रेस
108	20824 अजमेर-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
109	20843 बिलासपुर-भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस
110	20844 भगत की कोठी-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस

111	20845 बिलासपुर-बीकानेर एक्सप्रेस
112	20846 बीकानेर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
113	20847 दुर्ग-शहीद कैप्टन तुषार महाजन एक्सप्रेस
114	20848 शहीद कैप्टन तुषार महाजन-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
115	20857 पुरी-साईंनगर शिर्डी एक्सप्रेस
116	20858 साईंनगर शिर्डी-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
117	20861 पुरी-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
118	20862 अहमदाबाद-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
119	20917 इंदौर-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
120	20918 पुरी-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
121	22357 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-गया एक्सप्रेस
122	22358 गया-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
123	22619 बिलासपुर-तिरुनेलवेली एक्सप्रेस
124	22620 तिरुनेलवेली-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
125	22647 कोरबा-तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ एक्सप्रेस
126	22648 तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ-कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
127	22815 बिलासपुर-एरणाकुलम एक्सप्रेस
128	22816 एरणाकुलम-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
129	22827 पुरी-सूरत एक्सप्रेस
130	22828 सूरत-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
131	22845 पुणे-हटिया एक्सप्रेस
132	22846 हटिया-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
133	22847 विशाखपट्टणम-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
134	22848 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-विशाखपट्टणम एक्सप्रेस
135	22867 दुर्ग-हजरत निजामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
136	22868 हजरत निजामुद्दीन-दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
137	22893 साईंनगर शिर्डी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
138	22894 हावड़ा-साईंनगर शिर्डी एक्सप्रेस
139	22905 ओखा-शालिमार एक्सप्रेस
140	22906 शालिमार-ओखा एक्सप्रेस
141	22939 ओखा-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
142	22940 बिलासपुर-ओखा एक्सप्रेस
143	22973 गांधीधाम-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
144	22974 पुरी-गांधीधाम एक्सप्रेस
145	58205 रायपुर-नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी पैसेंजर

146	58206 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी-रायपुर पैसेंजर
147	68701 रायपुर-दुर्ग मेमू
148	68702 दुर्ग-रायपुर मेमू
149	68703 रायपुर-दुर्ग मेमू
150	68704 दुर्ग-रायपुर मेमू
151	68705 रायपुर-डोंगरगढ़ मेमू
152	68706 डोंगरगढ़-बिलासपुर मेमू
153	68707 रायपुर-दुर्ग मेमू
154	68708 दुर्ग-रायपुर मेमू
155	68709 रायपुर-डोंगरगढ़ मेमू
156	68710 डोंगरगढ़-रायपुर मेमू
157	68717 रायपुर-दुर्ग मेमू
158	68718 दुर्ग-रायपुर मेमू
159	68723 रायपुर-गोंदिया मेमू
160	68724 गोंदिया-रायपुर मेमू
161	68725 रायपुर-दुर्ग मेमू
162	68726 दुर्ग-रायपुर मेमू
163	68729 रायपुर-डोंगरगढ़ मेमू
164	68730 डोंगरगढ़-रायपुर मेमू
165	68741 दुर्ग-गोंदिया मेमू
166	68742 गोंदिया-दुर्ग मेमू
167	68764 रायपुर-ताड़ोकी मेमू
168	68765 ताड़ोकी-रायपुर मेमू
169	68861 गोंदिया-झारसुगुड़ा मेमू
170	68862 झारसुगुड़ा-गोंदिया मेमू
171	78815 रायपुर-अंतागढ़ डीएमयू
172	78816 अंतागढ़-रायपुर डीएमयू
173	78817 दुर्ग-दल्लीराझरा डीएमयू
174	78818 अंतागढ़-दुर्ग डीएमयू
175	78824 दुर्ग-दल्लीराझरा डीएमयू
176	78825 दल्लीराझरा-दुर्ग डीएमयू
177	78826 दल्लीराझरा-दुर्ग डीएमयू
178	78827 दुर्ग-दल्लीराझरा डीएमयू

वर्तमान में, रायपुर-ताड़ोकी खंड के यात्रियों के लिए 68764/68765 रायपुर-ताड़ोकी मेमू सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। ताड़ोकी-रावघाट खंड को यात्री वाहक रेलगाड़ियों के परिचालन के लिए कमीशन नहीं किया गया है।

दुर्ग-दल्लीराझरा खंड को वर्तमान में 10 रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र. सं.	**गाड़ी संख्या तथा नाम**
1	68764 रायपुर-ताड़ोकी मेमू
2	68765 ताड़ोकी-रायपुर मेमू
3	78815 रायपुर-अंतागढ़ डीएमयू
4	78816 अंतागढ़-रायपुर डीएमयू
5	78817 दुर्ग-दल्लीराझरा डीएमयू
6	78818 अंतागढ़-दुर्ग डीएमयू
7	78824 दुर्ग-दल्लीराझरा डीएमयू
8	78825 दल्लीराझरा-दुर्ग डीएमयू
9	78826 दल्लीराझरा-दुर्ग डीएमयू
10	78827 दुर्ग-दल्लीराझरा डीएमयू

वर्तमान में, दुर्ग स्टेशन से प्रस्थान करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां 08:35 बजे, 10:20 बजे, 16:50 बजे, 19:05 बजे तथा 21:00 बजे तक उपलब्ध हैं। इसी प्रकार, दल्लीराझरा स्टेशन से प्रस्थान करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां 05:50 बजे, 06:25 बजे, 11:45 बजे, 14:33 बजे तथा 18:55 बजे तक उपलब्ध हैं।

इसके अलावा, नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, और यह विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- पथ की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता

- चल स्टॉक के लिए समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता
- खंड की अधिभोगिता और यातायात मांग

NEW DELHI-AHMEDABAD RAJDHANI EXPRESS

1690. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the representation seeking extension of the New Delhi–Ahmedabad Rajdhani Express up to Rajkot and if so, the action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce Vande Bharat Sleeper or any other premium sleeper train service connecting Rajkot with Mumbai and New Delhi and if so, the details including the proposed timeline; and

(c) the details of the criteria adopted by the Government for sanctioning new train services, including extension of existing trains for the Saurashtra region and the steps taken to improve premium rail connectivity for Rajkot?

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

(a) to (c) Train no. 12957/12958 Sabarmati - New Delhi Swarna Jayanti Rajdhani Express which is providing connectivity between the National Capital

and the Capital of State of Gujarat, is already having an occupancy of around 120%.

Further, proposals/requests/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal *inter alia* for introduction of new trains/extension of train services 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.

At present, Sabarmati/Ahmedabad-Rajkot sector is served by the following 39 pairs of trains, including 02 pairs of Vande Bharat trains and 01 pairs of Duronto trains.

SN	**Train No. and Name**
1	26901/26902 Sabarmati-Veraval Vande Bharat Express
2	22925/22926 Ahmedabad-Okha Vande Bharat Express
3	12267/12268 Mumbai Central-Hapa Duronto Express
4	11463/11464 Veraval-Jabalpur Express
5	11465/11466 Veraval-Jabalpur Express
6	1108711088 Veraval-Pune Express
7	12475/12476 Hapa-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Express
8	12477/12478 Jamnagar-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Express
9	12905/12906 Porbandar-Shalimar Express
10	12949/12950 Porbandar-Santragachi Express
11	15045/15046 Gorakhpur-Okha Express

12	15635/15636 Okha-Guwahati Express
13	16333/16334 Veraval-Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
14	16337/16338 Okha-Ernakulam Express
15	16613/16614 Rajkot-Coimbatore Express
16	16733/16734 Rameswaram-Okha Express
17	19015/19016 Dadar-Porbandar Express
18	19119/19120 Gandhinagar Capital-Veraval Express
19	19217/19218 Bandra(T)-Veraval Express
20	19269/19270 Porbandar-Muzaffarpur Express
21	19319/19320 Veraval-Indore Express
22	19559/19560 Tirupati-Okha Express
23	19567/19568 Tuticorin-Okha Express
24	19575/19576 Okha-Nathdwara Express
25	19577/19578 Tirunelveli-Jamnagar Express
26	20819/20820 Puri-Okha Express
27	20909/20910 Thiruvananthapuram North-Porbandar Express
28	20937/20938 Porbandar-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express
29	20967/20968 Secunderabad-Porbandar Express
30	22717/22718 Rajkot-Secunderabad Express
31	22905/22906 Okha-Shalimar Express
32	22907/22908 Madgaon-Hapa Express
33	22923/22924 Bandra(T)-Jamnagar Express
34	22937/22938 Rajkot-Rewa Express
35	22939/22940 Okha-Bilaspur Express
36	22945/22946 Mumbai Central-Okha Express
37	22957/22958 Gandhinagar Capital-Veraval Express
38	22959/22960 Vadodara-Jamnagar Express
39	22969/22970 Okha-Banaras Express

Further, at present, Rajkot is directly connected to the Delhi area by 6 pairs of train services. Similarly, Rajkot is connected to the Mumbai area by 15 pairs of train services. The list of trains serving these sectors is as under:

Trains serving Rajkot-Delhi sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	12475/12476 Hapa-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Express
2	12477/12478 Jamnagar-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Express
3	19269/19270 Porbandar-Muzaffarpur Express
4	19565/19566 Okha-Dehradoon Express
5	20913/20914 Rajkot-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express
6	20937/20938 Porbandar-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express

Trains serving Rajkot-Mumbai sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	11087/11088 Veraval-Pune Express
2	12267/12268 Mumbai Central-Hapa Duronto Express
3	16333/16334 Veraval-Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
4	16337/16338 Okha-Ernakulam Express
5	16613/16614 Rajkot-Coimbatore Express
6	19015/19016 Dadar-Porbandar Express
7	19217/19218 Bandra (T)-Veraval Express
8	19567/19568 Tuticorin-Okha Express
9	19577/19578 Tirunelveli-Jamnagar Express
10	20909/20910 Thiruvananthapuram North-Porbandar Express
11	20967/20968 Secunderabad-Porbandar Express

12	22717/22718 Rajkot-Secunderabad Express
13	22907/22908 Madgaon-Hapa Express
14	22923/22924 Bandra (T)-Jamnagar Express
15	22945/22946 Mumbai Central-Okha Express

Besides, introduction/extension of train services on any route/section, which is an on-going process, depends on various factors which include:

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section

TRANSFORMATION OF PMGKAY INTO A NATIONAL NUTRITION SECURITY PROGRAMME

1691. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the nutritional impact of the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) on beneficiary households, particularly with regard to reducing malnutrition, anaemia and

micronutrient deficiencies among women, children and other vulnerable groups and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to transform PMGKAY from a food security programme into a comprehensive National Nutrition Security Programme by progressively including pulses, millets (Shree Anna), fortified food grains and other nutritious food items under the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(c) if so, the details of the proposed policy framework, implementation strategy, financial implications and timeline thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures being taken to strengthen the nutritional security of economically weaker households while ensuring the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of the country's food security system?

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

(a) to (d) Government is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) which provides food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food free of cost to people to live a life with dignity.

The PMGKAY is being implemented in all the States/UTs aims to supplement the food requirements of upto 75% of the rural and upto 50% of

the urban population, which at Census 2011 comes to 81.35 crore persons. While Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households, which constitute poorest of the poor are entitled to 35 kg of foodgrains, per household per month, Priority Households (PHH) are entitled to 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month free of cost. The Coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit.

The Public Distribution System is now governed as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013. Under the Act, the term “foodgrains” is defined as rice, wheat or coarse grains or any combination thereof conforming to such quality norms as may be determined, by order, by the Central Government from time to time.

To improve the level of nutrition, an advisory has also been issued to all the States/UTs to procure millets and distribute them to beneficiaries as per local consumption preferences and as per guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time.

Further, in order to improve the nutritional standards in targeted beneficiaries, the Government has revised the nutritional norms specified in Schedule-II of the Act, vide notification dated 25.01.2023.

At present, no proposal for inclusion of more commodities under the scheme is under consideration of the Government.

RADIOACTIVE WASTES

1692. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the details of the total volume of radioactive waste generated annually along with the radioactive waste management facilities available in India since 2019, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the advanced technologies that are being adopted for the treatment and disposal of radioactive waste to minimize environmental impact;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safe and effective management of radioactive waste by strengthening its disposal mechanisms;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that India’s radioactive waste management aligns with international best practices and the Government’s broader vision for nuclear safety and environmental protection; and

(e) whether the Government has any long-term plans for the permanent disposal of high-level radioactive waste and any initiatives being taken for deep geological repositories 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) Typically, radioactive solid waste arising from nuclear power plants, including waste generated during the operational life and decommissioning of the plants, is within 0.15 cubic meters/year/MW. Records relating to the quantity and location of radioactive waste disposed of are regularly filed with the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(b) and (c) Safe management of nuclear waste has been accorded high priority right from the inception of our nuclear energy programme. Government of India has promulgated the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987 which establishes the legal requirements for safe management and disposal of radioactive waste. As per these Rules, all facilities generating radioactive waste are required to have an Authorization from AERB to discharge radioactive effluents. The authorization specifies the volume and activity of the waste that can be disposed by the facility through designated routes. The limits for radioactive effluent discharges specified by AERB are based on the internationally followed norms and safe practices. The

radioactive waste handling, treatment, storage and disposal are required to be carried out as per the well laid down procedures and guidelines stipulated by AERB.

As a waste management philosophy, no waste in any physical form is released / disposed to the environment unless the same is cleared, exempted or excluded from regulations. A comprehensive radioactive waste management is established for the management of radioactive waste from nuclear power plants and back-end fuel cycle. Nuclear waste in the form of gaseous, liquid and solid is generated during operation & maintenance activities of nuclear power plants. (a) Gaseous waste is treated at the source of generation. The techniques used are adsorption on activated charcoal and filtration by high efficiency particulate air filter. (b) Liquid waste streams are treated by various techniques, such as filtration, adsorption, chemical treatment, evaporation, ion exchange, reverse osmosis etc. depending upon the nature, volume & radioactivity content. (c) The radioactive solid wastes generated during operation and maintenance of nuclear power plants are segregated and volume reduced prior to its disposal. Disposal of waste is carried out in specially constructed structures such as stone lined trenches, reinforced concrete trenches, and tile holes. These disposal structures are located both above and under-ground in access-controlled areas and are designed based on multi barrier principle for ensuring effective containment of the radioactivity. The areas where the disposal structures are located are kept

under constant surveillance with the help of bore-wells laid out in a planned manner by routinely monitoring the underground soil and water samples to confirm effective confinement of radioactivity present in the disposed waste. Till date the surveillance of the disposal areas at different sites has confirmed the high degree of effectiveness of the disposal system for the containment of the disposed wastes. There has been no incident of release of radioactivity from such disposed wastes. No effect of radiation from the disposed wastes on the public or the environment has been observed.

High level radioactive waste generated during reprocessing of spent fuel is converted into glass through a process, called vitrification. The vitrified waste is stored for an interim period in a Solid Storage Surveillance Facility at par with international practices as per the guidelines of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Technological advances based on partitioning of the waste enables separation and recovery of useful radio-isotopes such as Cesium-137 (Cs-137), Ruthenium-106 (Ru-106) and Strontium-90 (Sr-90), for health care applications. Apart from the recovery of valuable radionuclides, partitioning technology enables separation of long-lived radioisotopes including actinides prior to immobilizing in glass matrices. Partitioning technology has significantly reduced the quantity of residual waste to be stored.

(d) Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is committed to ensure safe management of radioactive wastes, in accordance with best practices. Nuclear

wastes are safely managed/disposed as per the provisions of Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules 1987. The regulatory frameworks for waste management in the country are aligned with international best practices and are at par with guidelines of IAEA.

Further, Environmental Survey Laboratories (ESLs) are established at all atomic power plants to regularly monitor various environmental matrices and compare with baseline radiation level recorded prior to operation of nuclear facility. The effluents from the facilities are treated and monitored before discharging to ensure compliance of regulatory limits.

(e) DAE is pursuing closed fuel cycle where spent fuel from domestic source is considered as a material of resource. Most of the useful components of spent fuel are reprocessed as fuel for future reactors. High level radioactive waste generated during the reprocessing is converted into vitrified glass through a process called vitrification. With advent of partitioning technologies, segregation of long-lived radioactive constituents including actinides and extraction of useful radioisotopes from high level radioactive waste for societal application can result in significant reduction of waste-volume prior to vitrification eliminating the need of deep geological repository in near future.

DEPLOYMENT OF EMERGING OBSERVATION TECHNOLOGIES

1693.SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

(a) the details of new technologies such as floating LiDARs, marine radars, autonomous platforms and drones proposed to be deployed under Mission Mausam;

(b) the details of proposed locations and timelines for deployment of such technologies, region-wise;

(c) the details of investments made for deployment of these technologies during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of expected enhancement in atmospheric and oceanic data density and its impact on numerical weather prediction and climate services in the country?

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

(a) Mission Mausam proposes to strengthen the atmospheric and oceanic observation network by deploying advanced observation technologies under the OBSERVE_ALL vertical. The proposed technologies include next-generation Doppler Weather Radars, Doppler LiDARs, wind profilers, microwave radiometers, disdrometers, ceilometers, advanced upper-air

observation systems, GNSS-CORS stations, marine observation systems, marine Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), moored buoy-based LiDAR and RADAR, autonomous ocean observation platforms, drones for atmospheric and ocean observations, phased-array radars, wave gliders, ocean gliders, met-ocean observatories and advanced polar observation systems. A floating LiDAR-based observatory has already been demonstrated through a short-duration trial, while sensor-equipped drones are being tested through field campaigns. These technologies are being developed and validated for phased deployment to improve weather forecasting, climate services and Earth system modelling.

(b) These technologies are proposed to be deployed across the country in a phased manner during the XVI Finance Commission period (2026–31). Marine observation systems are proposed to be deployed in the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The exact locations and deployment schedule will depend on the type of observation system, the number of instruments proposed, operational requirements and site readiness.

(c) The actual capital expenditure under Mission Mausam was ₹159.55 crore in 2024–25 and ₹173.38 crore in 2025–26. The capital expenditure under Mission Mausam is primarily towards creation and augmentation of weather observation infrastructure and related information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure. Most of the advanced ocean observation

systems are proposed for implementation during the XVI FC period (2026–31). During 2026–27, about ₹33 crore has been utilized by the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) towards preliminary activities for these technologies.

(d) The proposed observational systems are expected to substantially improve the spatial and temporal density of atmospheric and oceanic observations, particularly over data-sparse regions. The enhanced observations will be assimilated into Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) and Earth System Models to improve model initialization, forecast accuracy, nowcasting, impact-based forecasting, cyclone prediction, heavy rainfall and thunderstorm forecasts, and climate services, thereby strengthening disaster risk reduction and weather resilience across the country.

सरकारी मंत्रालयों/विभागों में आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस

1694. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा :

श्री आशीष दुबे :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) और डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों में केंद्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के क्षमता निर्माण के लिए कोई नीति तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी पहलों के तहत कवर किए गए मंत्रालयों और विभागों का ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रदान किए जा रहे प्रशिक्षण का स्वरूप क्या है;

(ग) क्या शासन, सेवा प्रदायगी और शिकायत निवारण में एआई के उपयोग के लिए कोई उल्लेखनीय परिणाम और समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि हाँ तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) सरकारी प्रशासन में एआई के अनुप्रयोग के दौरान नैतिक उपयोग, पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और डेटा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निर्धारित सुरक्षा उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सीधी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भी एआई के प्रशासनिक उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई परीक्षण किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) मिशन कर्मयोगी-जो भारत में सिविल सेवा क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए एक अग्रणी कार्यक्रम है- का उद्देश्य सिविल सेवकों को दक्षताओं से सुसज्जित करना है ताकि उन्हें भविष्य के लिए तैयार किया जा सके। तदनुसार, एआई और डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों में सिविल सेवा का क्षमता संवर्धन करने तथा इस क्षेत्र में लोक कार्मिकशक्ति को कौशल और ज्ञान के साथ अधिकारसंपन्न बनाने हेतु उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है। फिलहाल, आईगॉट कर्मयोगी प्लेटफॉर्म- जिसमें भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों, विभागों तथा संगठनों और राज्य एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के 1.70 करोड़ से अधिक सरकारी कर्मचारी शामिल हैं- में आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस तथा उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियों के संबंध में 218 पाठ्यक्रम हैं जिन्हें सरकारी पदाधिकारियों को आवश्यक डिजिटल जानकारी एवं दक्षताओं से सुसज्जित करने हेतु तैयार किया गया है। इन एआई तथा उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियों के पाठ्यक्रमों के संबंध में आईगॉट प्लेटफॉर्म पर अधिगमकर्ताओं ने 3.3 करोड़ से ज्यादा पाठ्यक्रम पूरे किए हैं। डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023

("अधिनियम") तथा डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण नियमावली, 2025 ("नियमावली") को दिनांक 13 नवंबर, 2025 को अधिसूचित किया गया था। ये सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि व्यक्तिगत डेटा को व्यक्ति विशेष से स्वतंत्र, विशिष्ट, संसूचित, बिना शर्त एवं असंदिग्ध सहमति के साथ विधिक प्रयोजन के लिए संसाधित किया जाए। सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एआई के प्रशासनिक उपयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई परीक्षण नहीं किया गया है। आईगॉट कर्मयोगी प्लेटफॉर्म पर उपलब्ध सभी एआई तथा उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकी के पाठ्यक्रम, सीधी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों सहित इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर शामिल सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं।

PLI SCHEME FOR LARGE-SCALE ELECTRONICS/IT HARDWARE

1695. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

(a) the details of committed investment, actual investment realised and incentive disbursed to date under the PLI Scheme for Large-Scale Electronics/IT Hardware, company-wise;

(b) the proportion of incremental production under the scheme involving only assembly of imported sub-components/semi-knocked-down units, as against production involving components manufactured domestically, company-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised under the scheme overall; and

(d) the trajectory of domestic value addition achieved year-on-year since the scheme's launch?

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 electronics manufacturing strategy:**

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, electronics manufacturing 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 (₹)	~1500 Cr	~ 2.59 Lakh Cr	Increased 165 times

- India has now reached a point where 99.2% of the mobile phones being used in India are made in India.
- India today 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.
- Today India's electronics manufacturing sector supports ~25 lakh jobs (direct and indirect) reflecting the sector's growing role in creating industrial employment opportunities.
- Mobile manufacturing ecosystem alone currently employs around 12 lakh people (both direct and in-direct) across the value chain.

Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM)

PLI Scheme for LSEM was notified on 01.04.2020, to boost domestic manufacturing and attract investment in mobile phones value chain including electronic components. The target envisaged and achievements made under PLI LSEM during the scheme tenure are as under:

Particulars	**Target during scheme tenure**	**Achievement**
Investment (₹ Cr)	7,000	20,587 (294%)
Sales/Production (₹ Cr)	8,12,550	11,61,581 (143%)
Exports (₹ Cr)	4,87,530	6,53,745 (134%)
Incremental Employment (Direct Jobs) (Nos.)	2,00,000	1,69,150 (84%)

The incentive outlay under the scheme is ₹ 34,139 Cr. As of March 2026, incentives of ₹19,091 Cr have been disbursed under the scheme.

The success of PLI-LSEM has established India as a credible global manufacturing destination. It has also catalysed investment in mobile ecosystem across country. The number of major components and EMS companies in smartphone ecosystem grew from 10 to 40+. Many more tier 2, tier 3 and tier 4 suppliers have integrated into the supply chain. This supply chain is now spread across the country. Domestic value addition in mobile manufacturing has also increased from around ~15% to ~23% during the scheme tenure, indicating gradual deepening of localization.

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware

PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware was notified on 29.05.2023, to boost domestic manufacturing and attract investment in IT Hardware value chain. The target envisaged vis-à-vis achievements made under the PLI Schemes for IT Hardware till 30.06.2026 are as under:

Particulars	**Target during scheme tenure**	**Target till FY 2026-27**	**Achievement (till 30.06.2026)**
Cumulative Investment (₹ Cr)	2,430	1,060	1,056 (99%)
Cumulative Sales/Production (₹ Cr)	3,35,025	54,075	24,385 (45%)
Cumulative Incremental Employment (Direct Jobs) (Nos.)	75,000	12,105	5,216 (43%)

The incentive outlay under the PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware is ₹ 16,939 Cr. As of June 2026, incentives of ₹97.85 Cr have been disbursed under the PLI Schemes for IT Hardware.

The Scheme has significantly strengthened India's domestic IT hardware manufacturing ecosystem by encouraging participation from both global and domestic companies. It has led to the commencement of domestic production of critical IT hardware sub-assemblies and components, thereby laying the foundation for a stronger component ecosystem and higher domestic value addition. The Scheme has also facilitated technology transfer and enhanced manufacturing capabilities through production by global brands and their EMS partners in India. Further, it has strengthened linkages between global OEMs and Indian EMS companies, supporting deeper integration of the domestic industry with global value chains.

ATAL INCUBATION CENTRES (AICs) AND ATAL COMMUNITY INNOVATION CENTRES (ACICs) UNDER AIM

1696. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the details of the total number of Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) and Atal Community Innovation Centres (ACICs) established since inception, State/UT-wise, year-wise and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the number of startups incubated through these centres including women-led and socially inclusive startups, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and disbursed to incubators and seed support extended to startups under these centres, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the details of measures taken to ensure AICs and ACICs reach underserved and unserved regions particularly in Andhra Pradesh, including Kakinada district;

(e) whether any impact assessment or evaluation has been carried out to measure effectiveness of these centres and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the number of proposals currently under consideration for establishing additional AICs/ACICs, State-wise along with the targets set for the next 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) The complete list of established AICs/ACICs, State/UT, district and year-wise, is given in the enclosed **Statement- I**.

(b) State-wise list of number of startups supported by AICs and ACICs is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(c) From 2016 to 2026, a total of Rs. 975 crores have been sanctioned to AICs and ACICs, out of which Rs. 414 crores have been disbursed. The State/UT-wise funds sanctioned and disbursed to AICs and ACICs is given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

AIM doesn't provide financial support to the startups directly under AIC and ACIC program. Primarily, AIM grant is for the incubators to establish and operate the incubation support services. The records of financial assistance provided by AICs and ACICs to their incubated startups are maintained by individual centres.

(d) AIM's incubator-selection and outreach measures are designed to expand the AIC/ACIC network beyond metro clusters into underserved and aspirational regions. Andhra Pradesh currently has 5 operational centres — AIC-SKU Confederation (Anantapur, serving the Rayalaseema region), Andhra Pradesh MedTech Zone/AMTZ and AIC IIM Visakhapatnam FIELD (both Visakhapatnam), ACIC-KL Startups Foundation (Vijayawada/NTR district) and ACIC Audisankara Innovation and Incubation Centre (Gudur, Tirupati district) — together with ACIC Zalstech Pvt Ltd (Vizianagaram) under establishment.

For the Kakinada/East Godavari area specifically, outreach is currently extended through the nearest operational centres at Visakhapatnam. AIM continues to prioritise proposals from Tier-2/3 institutions and ADP/tribal-belt host institutions in line with its selection guidelines to broaden geographic coverage.

(e) An independent assessment of Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) and Established Incubation Centres (EICs) supported under the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) of NITI Aayog was conducted by the Quality Council of India (QCI) during July–August 2019. The assessment indicated that the incubators are generally progressing satisfactorily towards achieving their proposed objectives. The study also notes emerging success stories, innovation outputs including patent applications, and recognition received by incubatees through various awards and accolades.

(f) Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog was mandated to establish total of 151 incubation centres, 101 Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) and 50 Atal Community Innovation Centres (ACICs) till 31st March 2028.

Out of 151 AICs and ACICs, 33 AICs/ACICs (8 AICs and 25 ACICs) are currently at various stages of establishment/proposal consideration. The State/UT-wise list of AICs and ACICs that are under process of establishment is given in the enclosed **Statement- IV**.

STATEMENT- I

ATAL INCUBATION CENTRES (AICs) AND ATAL COMMUNITY INNOVATION CENTRES (ACICs) UNDER AIM

S.No.	Name of Incubator	District	State/UT	Year of Establishment	AIC/ACIC
1	TREC STEP	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	2017	AIC
2	91 Springboard Solutions Pvt Ltd	South East Delhi	Delhi	2017	AIC

3	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham (Amritapuri TBI)	Kollam	Kerala	2017	AIC
4	Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms (CCAMP)	Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	2017	AIC
5	Access Livelihoods Consulting India Limited	Hyderabad	Telangana	2017	AIC
6	NSRCEL IIM Bangalore	Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	2017	AIC
7	Shiv Nadar University	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	2017	AIC
8	Aartech Solonics Pvt Ltd	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	2017	AIC
9	Banasthali Vidyapith	Tonk	Rajasthan	2017	AIC
10	Birla Institute of Management Technology (BIMTECH)	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	2017	AIC
11	36INC Society	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	2017	AIC
12	Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB)	Medchal-Malkajgiri	Telangana	2017	AIC
13	NIFT-TEA College of Knitwear Fashion	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	2017	AIC
14	Sangam Innovation Foundation	South Delhi	Delhi	2017	AIC
15	Sri Krishnadevaraya University (SKU)	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	2017	AIC
16	L.M. College of Pharmacy (LMCP)	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2018	AIC
17	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS)	Mumbai Suburban	Maharashtra	2018	AIC
18	Goa Institute of Management (GIM)	North Goa	Goa	2018	AIC
19	Rabindranath Tagore University (RNTU)	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	2018	AIC

20	Manipal University Jaipur (MUJ)	Jaipur	Rajasthan	2018	AIC
21	Indian School of Business (ISB) Mohali	SAS Nagar (Mohali)	Punjab	2018	AIC
22	Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI)	Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	2019	AIC
23	Institute of Management BHU (IM-BHU)	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2018	AIC
24	MIT Art Design and Technology University (MIT ADT)	Pune	Maharashtra	2018	AIC
25	Prestige Group (Prestige Inspire Foundation)	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	2018	AIC
26	Sikkim Manipal University (SMU)	Pakyong	Sikkim	2018	AIC
27	Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of India (ALEAP)	Hyderabad	Telangana	2018	AIC
28	Amity University	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	2018	AIC
29	Pinnacle Entrepreneurship Forum	Pune	Maharashtra	2018	AIC
30	Gujarat Industrial Security Force and Safety Foundation (GISC)	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2019	AIC
31	Assam Agricultural University (AAU)	Jorhat	Assam	2018	AIC
32	Great Lakes Institute of Management	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2018	AIC
33	International Institute of Information Technology Hyderabad (IIITH)	Ranga Reddy	Telangana	2019	AIC
34	Jyothy Institute of Technology	Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	2018	AIC
35	JK Lakshmipat University (JKLU)	Jaipur	Rajasthan	2019	AIC

36	Pondicherry Engineering College	Puducherry	Puducherry	2018	AIC
37	ADT Baramati Campus	Pune	Maharashtra	2019	AIC
38	Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini	Thane	Maharashtra	2019	AIC
39	Institute of Science and Engineering (ISE)	Mehsana	Gujarat	2018	AIC
40	EMPI Business School	South Delhi	Delhi	2018	AIC
41	IIIT Kottayam	Kottayam	Kerala	2018	AIC
42	Nudge Life Skills Foundation (NCORE)	Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	2018	AIC
43	RAISE Foundation	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	2018	AIC
44	Indian Institute of Science Bangalore (IISc)	Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	2019	AIC
45	Andhra Pradesh MedTech Zone (AMTZ)	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	2018	AIC
46	IISER Pune	Pune	Maharashtra	2018	AIC
47	SELCO Foundation	Kamrup Metropolitan	Assam	2019	AIC
48	IIT Delhi Sonipat Campus	Sonipat	Haryana	2019	AIC
49	Nalanda Institute of Technology	Khordha	Odisha	2019	AIC
50	Dayananda Sagar University (DSU)	Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	2019	AIC
51	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (BAMU)	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	2020	AIC
52	Gujarat University Startup and Entrepreneurship Council (GUSEC)	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2020	AIC
53	ICAR National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI)	Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	2019	AIC
54	C.V. Raman College of Engineering	Khordha	Odisha	2019	AIC
55	T-Hub Foundation	Ranga Reddy	Telangana	2019	AIC
56	CODISSIA	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	2019	AIC
57	NITTE University	Udupi	Karnataka	2019	AIC

58	Bihar Vidyapith	Patna	Bihar	2019	AIC
59	Dr B.R. Ambedkar University Delhi	Central Delhi	Delhi	2019	AIC
60	Anna University (AU)	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2018	AIC
61	Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)	South West Delhi	Delhi	2019	AIC
62	STPINEXT (STPI)	Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	2019	AIC
63	Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI)	Pulwama	Jammu and Kashmir	2019	AIC
64	Foundation for Innovation and Social Entrepreneurship (FISE)	New Delhi	Delhi	2019	AIC
65	IFMR-Krea University	Jaipur	Rajasthan	2019	AIC
66	Shiksha Infotech Foundation	Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	2019	AIC
67	Surat iLAB Foundation	Surat	Gujarat	2019	AIC
68	Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU)	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2021	AIC
69	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU)	South West Delhi	Delhi	2023	AIC
70	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)	Mumbai Suburban	Maharashtra	2021	AIC
71	Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (IIIM) Jammu	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	2023	AIC
72	NIPER Guwahati	Kamrup	Assam	2023	AIC
73	B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute	Chengalpattu	Tamil Nadu	2025	AIC
74	Siksha O Anusandhan (SOA) University	Khordha	Odisha	2025	AIC
75	IIM Nagpur	Nagpur	Maharashtra	2025	AIC

76	Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT)	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	2025	AIC
77	Institute for Plasma Research (IPR)	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2025	AIC
78	Indian School of Business (ISB) Hyderabad DLabs	Hyderabad	Telangana	2025	AIC
79	Netaji Subhas University of Technology (NSUT)	South West Delhi	Delhi	2025	AIC
80	Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR)	Chengalpattu	Tamil Nadu	2026	AIC
81	G. Narayanamma Institute of Technology and Science (GNITS)	Hyderabad	Telangana	2025	AIC
82	Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies (KUFOS)	Ernakulam	Kerala	2025	AIC
83	Chitkara University	Patiala	Punjab	2025	AIC
84	IIT Jammu	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	2025	AIC
85	IIM Bodh Gaya	Gaya	Bihar	2026	AIC
86	Techno India University	Kolkata	West Bengal	2026	AIC
87	IIM Visakhapatnam FIELD	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	2026	AIC
88	Mahindra University Hyderabad	Medchal-Malkajgiri	Telangana	2026	AIC
89	Gautam Buddha University	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	2026	AIC
90	Maker Village (IIITM-K)	Ernakulam	Kerala	2026	AIC
91	SRM Institute of Science and Technology	Chengalpattu	Tamil Nadu	2026	AIC
92	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham (AIC-ACE)	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	2026	AIC
93	National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE)	Mumbai	Maharashtra	2026	AIC

94	Chandigarh Engineering College (CEC) Landran	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali)	Punjab	2020	ACIC
95	Shree Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary (SGT) University	Gurugram	Haryana	2020	ACIC
96	Meerut Institute of Engineering and Technology (MIET)	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	2020	ACIC
97	Mepco Schlenk Engineering College	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	2021	ACIC
98	BML Munjal University	Gurugram	Haryana	2020	ACIC
99	Koneru Lakshmaiah University (KL University)	NTR District	Andhra Pradesh	2020	ACIC
100	Jagriti Sewa Sansthan	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	2019	ACIC
101	GIET University	Rayagada	Odisha	2020	ACIC
102	Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology (CBIT)	Ranga Reddy	Telangana	2020	ACIC
103	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	2020	ACIC
104	Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	2020	ACIC
105	Vivekananda Global University	Jaipur	Rajasthan	2020	ACIC
106	Mar Ephraem College of Engineering and Technology	Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	2020	ACIC
107	Audisankara College of Engineering and Technology	Tirupati (formerly Nellore)	Andhra Pradesh	2020	ACIC
108	Uttaranchal University	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	2025	ACIC
109	Padmashree Institute of Management Sciences	Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	2026	ACIC
110	Shree Vithal Education and Research Institute (SVERI)	Solapur	Maharashtra	2026	ACIC
111	Swami Rama Himalayan University (SRHU)	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	2025	ACIC

112	Sahyadri College of Engineering and Management	Dakshina Kannada	Karnataka	2026	ACIC
113	Marri Laxman Reddy Institute of Technology (MLRIT)	Medchal Malkajgiri	Telangana	2025	ACIC
114	Adamas University	Kolkata	West Bengal	2026	ACIC
115	Symbiosis Community College	Pune	Maharashtra	2026	ACIC
116	Entrepreneurs Associates (EA)	Kohima	Nagaland	2026	ACIC
117	Jnana Prabodhini	Pune	Maharashtra	2026	ACIC
118	NMIT	Bangalore	Karnataka	2026	ACIC

STATEMENT -II

State-wise list of start-ups supported by AICs and ACICs

State/UT	No. of Startups Incubated
Andhra Pradesh	157
Assam	112
Bihar	112
Chhattisgarh	108
Delhi	566
Goa	181
Gujarat	254
Haryana	216
Jammu & Kashmir	15
Jharkhand	82
Karnataka	605
Kerala	139
Madhya Pradesh	283
Maharashtra	625
Odisha	85
Pondicherry	72
Punjab	352
Rajasthan	447

Sikkim	74
Tamil Nadu	694
Telangana	658
Uttar Pradesh	945
Grand Total	6,782

STATEMENT- III

State-wise details of funds sanctioned and disbursed to AICs and ACICs

State/UT	Sanctioned (Rs. cr)	Disbursed (Rs. cr)
Andhra Pradesh	30.48	16.18
Assam	27.23	6.68
Bihar	20.00	5.29
Chhattisgarh	7.73	3.86
Delhi	86.04	33.55
Goa	5.50	4.23
Gujarat	78.88	22.98
Haryana	15.00	4.13
Himachal Pradesh	10.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	26.90	5.02
Jharkhand	2.50	1.60
Karnataka	119.29	61.18
Kerala	33.57	11.69
Madhya Pradesh	35.42	12.98
Maharashtra	98.71	49.63
Manipur	10.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00
Odisha	32.24	10.13
Puducherry	12.48	8.59
Punjab	18.64	7.64
Rajasthan	37.87	22.12
Sikkim	8.00	5.60
Tamil Nadu	104.66	51.92

Telangana	87.45	40.12
Uttar Pradesh	49.30	25.01
Uttarakhand	7.34	1.07
West Bengal	10.00	2.73
Grand Total	**975.23**	**413.93**

STATEMENT- IV

State-wise list of AICs and ACICs that are under process of establishment

S.No.	Name of Incubator	District	State/UT	AIC/ACIC
1	AssisTech Foundation	Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	AIC
2	Indigram Labs Foundation	South East Delhi	Delhi	AIC
3	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII)	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	AIC
4	CR Rao Advanced Institute (AIMSCS)	Hyderabad	Telangana	AIC
5	IIT Mandi Catalyst	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	AIC
6	MAGIC Foundation	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	AIC
7	Anand Agricultural University	Anand	Gujarat	AIC
8	Manipur Technical University	Imphal	Manipur	AIC
9	Devbhumi Foundation	Nainital	Uttarakhand	ACIC
10	Rani Durgavati University	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	ACIC
11	Pondicherry University	Puducherry	Puducherry	ACIC
12	Manakula Institute	Puducherry	Puducherry	ACIC
13	Baba Farid College of Engineering and Technology	Bathinda	Punjab	ACIC
14	Meghalaya Basin Development Authority	East Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	ACIC
15	PJTSAU	Ranga Reddy	Telangana	ACIC
16	Tata Steel Foundation	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	ACIC
17	RNB Global University	Bikaner	Rajasthan	ACIC

18	Zalstech Pvt Ltd	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	ACIC
19	Manipur International University	Imphal West	Manipur	ACIC
20	GIAN	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	ACIC
21	Auroville Foundation	Viluppuram	Tamil Nadu	ACIC
22	IIT Jammu	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	ACIC
23	Hypershift Innovation Pvt Ltd	Bangalore South	Karnataka	ACIC
24	SMVDU	Reasi	Jammu and Kashmir	ACIC
25	Kerala Development and Innovation Strategic Council (KDISC)	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	ACIC
26	Educentre School of Business	Dimapur	Nagaland	ACIC
27	Shoolini University	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	ACIC
28	University of Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra	ACIC
29	Eternal University	Sirmaur	Himachal Pradesh	ACIC
30	Kakatiya Institute of Technology and Science	Hanamkonda	Telangana	ACIC
31	University of Calicut	Malappuram	Kerala	ACIC
32	Sankalchand Patel University	Mehsana	Gujarat	ACIC
33	IIM Kashipur	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	ACIC

INCREASING OPTICAL FIBER CONNECTIONS IN INDIA

1697. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the total length of optical fiber connections that have been proposed, under process and functional at present from India, State-wise especially from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to increase production of undersea optical fiber connections in the country and if so, the details thereof including a list of schemes /initiatives regarding the same;

(c) the details of the total amount of funding allocated, released and utilised for increasing production of optical fiber connections (especially undersea) in the country, State-wise particularly Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any training/skilling initiatives for specialised labour to undertake maintenance and laying of optical fiber cables across the country; and

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

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 international submarine cables providing connectivity from India are owned and operated by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) based on their techno-commercial requirements. The total length of operational international submarine cables landing in India is 1,67,068 Km. The total length of proposed

international submarine cables landing in India is 1,18,399 Km. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) No.

(c) No, in view of (b).

(d) No.

(e) The laying and maintenance of submarine cable systems constitute a niche segment, and the associated skilling and training are undertaken by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in association with Marine Service Providers (MSPs) based on their techno-commercial requirements.

STATEMENT

Length of Submarine Cable Systems landing in India (Operational)

Sl No	Name of the Submarine Cable System	Location of Cable Landing Station	Length of the Submarine Cable System (in kilometers)
1	FLAG Europe Asia (FEA: Fiber-Optic Link Around the Globe)	Maharashtra	28000
2	SEA ME WE 4 (South-East Asia Middle East-Western Europe 4)	Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu	19016
3	Falcon (Flag Alcatel-Lucent Optical Network -1)	Maharashtra	1743
4	SEA Cable + TGN EA (SEACOM)	Maharashtra	9600
5	IMEWE (India-Middle East- Western Europe)	Maharashtra	12091
6	EIG (Europe India Gateway)	Maharashtra	15000
7	GBICS (Gulf Bridge International Cable System)	Maharashtra	2830

8	MENA (Middle East North Africa)	Maharashtra	6157
9	TGN Gulf (Tata Global Network-Gulf)	Maharashtra	4031
10	BBG (Bay of Bengal Gateway)	Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu	8081
11	AAE-1 (Asia Africa Europe- 1)	Maharashtra	25000
12	Network I2I	Tamil Nadu	3264
13	SAFE (South Africa Far East)	Kerala	13500
14	TIISC (Tata Indicom India- Singapore Cable System)	Tamil Nadu	3175
15	Bharat Lanka Cable System (BLCS)	Tamil Nadu	323
16	Falcon (Flag Alcatel-Lucent Optical Network -2)	Kerala	1140
17	IAX (India Asia Xpress)	Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu,	6917
18	Myanmar/Malaysia India Singapore Transit (MIST)	Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu	7200
Total			**167068**

Length of Submarine Cable Systems landing in India (Proposed)

Sl No	Name of the Submarine Cable System	Location of Cable Landing Station	Length of the Submarine Cable System (in kilometers)
1	IOC (Indian Ocean Cable)	Maharashtra	4000
2	IEX (India Europe Xpress) Cable System	Maharashtra	9692
3	2Africa Cable System	Maharashtra	45000
4	SEA-ME-WE-6 (South East Asia–Middle East–Western Europe-6) Cable System	Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu	21773
5	Raman Cable System	Maharashtra	6770
6	Waban Cable System	Maharashtra	13943
7	Bay of Bengal Cable System	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	2900
8	Wyasa Cable System	Tamil Nadu	8463
9	I-2SEA (India to South-East Asia) Cable	Andhra Pradesh,	3630

	System	Tamil Nadu	
10	IAX (India Asia Xpress) (additional/new segment)	West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh	2228
Total			**118399**

REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF ROOFTOP SOLAR INSTALLATIONS

1698. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of rooftop solar installations under the Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY);

(b) if so, the number of households benefitted, State-wise;

(c) the details of total subsidy released under the said yojana;

(d) whether implementation bottlenecks have been identified; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government to accelerate household solar adoption?

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 progress of the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) is being monitored at different levels including through review meetings with various stakeholders across the country from time to time.

The PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) 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 40,45,298 RTS systems have been installed, benefitting 48,80,796 households, and an amount of Rs. 27,343.9 crore has been released as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the beneficiaries across the country, as on 27.07.2026. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

To accelerate household RTS adoption and reduce implementation bottlenecks under the scheme, the Ministry has taken the following measures:

- Online process from application to disbursal of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer through the National Portal.
- 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 the application in the National Portal, eliminating the requirement of signing a 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

State/UT-wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY across the country (As on 27.07.2026)

S No.	State	Installation (Nos.)	Households (Nos.)	Subsidy Released Amt (in cr.)
1	Gujarat	766278	1107607	5597.04
2	Maharashtra	692853	1078535	5017.02
3	Uttar Pradesh	703661	711324	4652.73
4	Kerala	305977	312823	2043.61
5	Rajasthan	272818	281881	1815.39
6	Andhra Pradesh	254701	259171	1358.36
7	Madhya Pradesh	156128	161512	1095.26
8	Assam	160077	160805	1148.37
9	Odisha	143890	144978	692.34
10	Haryana	114889	124817	730.11
11	Tamil Nadu	85742	101578	576.66
12	Uttarakhand	96203	96567	719.59
13	Chhattisgarh	82920	85414	498.17
14	Telangana	54668	70144	325.11
15	JAMMU And KASHMIR	38953	39106	298.93
16	Karnataka	22952	35450	163.44
17	Bihar	24328	24970	161.76
18	Punjab	17296	17305	110.07
19	NCT of Delhi	10575	15451	70.82
20	Himachal Pradesh	11835	11868	87.00
21	Meghalaya	61	9307	0.31
22	Puducherry	4751	4828	31.31
23	Goa	3358	4599	22.58
24	Tripura	4447	4459	32.52
25	Jharkhand	3279	3509	21.20
26	West Bengal	3132	3239	8.43
27	Ladakh	2028	2028	14.94
28	Manipur	1548	1548	11.38

29	Chandigarh	1375	1375	8.28
30	Mizoram	1347	1350	10.43
31	Lakshadweep	1186	1186	9.77
32	The Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1138	1138	5.40
33	Nagaland	437	437	2.71
34	ANDAMAN And NICOBAR ISLANDS	407	427	2.46
35	Sikkim	59	59	0.37
36	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.01
	Total	**40,45,298**	**48,80,796**	**27,343.9**

LIVE EVENTS DEVELOPMENT CELL

1699. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) the progress made by the Live Events Development Cell (LEDC) since its constitution including the key outcomes of its four meetings held so far;

(b) the number of States/Union Territories that have adopted the Model Executive Order, 2026;

(c) the number of event-related permissions processed through the Single-Window Clearance System on the India Cine Hub (ICH) portal; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to position India as a global hub for live events by 2030 including infrastructure and ease-of-doing-business measures for event organisers?

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 has identified the live events sector as an important driver of economic growth, employment generation, tourism and cultural promotion.

To facilitate the sustainable growth of the sector and position India as a global hub for live events by 2030, the Live Events Development Cell (LEDC) was constituted in July 2025. It is chaired by the Secretary (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting), with representatives of Central Ministries and Departments, State Governments, industry associations and other stakeholders.

Four meetings of the LEDC have been held, on 26.08.2025, 16.10.2025, 04.02.2026 and 30.04.2026, and has initiated several measures to strengthen infrastructure, simplify regulatory processes, promote ease of doing business and develop a robust ecosystem for the live events sector.

The major outcomes are as under:

- An Execution Framework setting out a comprehensive strategy for the growth of the sector has been prepared and circulated to all stakeholders.
- An online system for live event permissions has been developed and made operational on the India Cine Hub (ICH) portal. It provides a single digital workflow covering application, coordination, approvals, payments and inspections, with time-bound processing, real-time tracking, escalation of delays, integrated digital payments and digital audit trails.
- 29 States/UTs have designated their Nodal Officers for Live Event permissions on the ICH portal.
- The "Model Executive Order for Streamlining Licensing and Permissions for Live Events in India, 2026" has been prepared by LEDC and circulated to all States and Union Territories on 13.03.2026. At present, 3 States/Union Territory have implemented it in their State.
- The Archaeological Survey of India has framed a Standard Operating Procedure for organising live events at protected monuments and has shared a list of 224 heritage sites for the purpose.

- A concept note on a Greenfield Venue Development Policy has been prepared and circulated to State Governments, sports authorities and industry stakeholders.
- A Skilling Committee has been constituted. The Indian Institute of Mass Communication, in collaboration with the Media and Entertainment Skills Council and the Event and Entertainment Management Association, has undertaken preparatory work relating to certificate and short-term courses in live events and elective modules in its existing programmes.
- The LEDC has identified issues relating to visa and FRRO facilitation for visiting artists and crews, use of sports and heritage venues, streamlining of music licensing, permissions for events beyond 10 p.m., taxation and access to finance, and has shared these with the concerned Ministries and Departments for their consideration.
- Upon recommendation of LEDC, Reserve Bank of India has dispensed with the requirement of furnishing a Bank Guarantee for advance remittances of USD 500,000 and above for the import of services under the Foreign Exchange Management Regulations, 2026, notified on 15th January 2026. The regulations shall come into force from 01.10.2026.

WEST ASIA CRISIS AND ITS IMPACT ON EDIBLE OIL AVAILABILITY

1700. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) whether the prices of edible oils have increased in the domestic market due to recent geopolitical tensions in West Asia;

(b) if so, the details of increase in wholesale and retail prices during the last six months, commodity-wise;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken the market intervention to stabilize prices; 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) India relies on imports to meet a significant portion of its domestic edible oil requirement. Consequently, domestic edible oil prices are dependent on international market trends. Recent geopolitical conflicts in West Asia have led to an increase in global crude oil prices, freight and marine insurance costs, leading to higher international edible oil prices. Higher crude oil prices have also diverted more palm and soybean oil towards biofuel production, reducing export availability and pushing up both global and domestic edible oil prices.

The availability of edible oils in the country remains adequate, as imports from major supplying countries continue through the usual trade routes.

(b) Details of wholesale and retail prices during the last six months and commodity wise is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) and (d) The Government is closely monitoring the prices and availability of edible oils in the domestic market. Adequate stocks are available, and imports from major supplier countries continue without significant disruption. The Government remains prepared to undertake appropriate market intervention measures, including review of import duty and other trade-related measures, as and when required, to ensure adequate availability and to stabilize prices in the interest of consumers.

STATEMENT

Details of wholesale and retail prices during the last six months, commodity-wise are as follows:

Commodities	Daily Average Retail Price (Rs/Kg)												
	Price As On	1 Month Ago	2 Months Ago	3 Months Ago	4 Months Ago	5 Months Ago	6 Months Ago	% Variation over					
	22-07-2026	22-06-2026	22-05-2026	22-04-2026	22-03-2026	22-02-2026	22-01-2026	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 Months
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	206	203	201	200	198	193	190	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.7	6.4	8.1
Mustard Oil (Packed)	196	193	190	189	185	186	186	1.3	3.0	3.4	5.4	5.2	4.9
Vanaspati (Packed)	165	164	161	160	156	155	157	1.0	2.5	3.2	6.1	6.8	5.6
Soya Oil (Packed)	164	162	160	159	154	151	148	1.3	2.7	3.5	6.8	8.9	11.1
Sunflower Oil	189	188	186	185	181	175	169	0.5	1.7	2.2	4.3	8.2	11.9

(Packed)													
Palm Oil (Packed)	148	147	145	144	142	137	133	0.8	2.4	3.2	4.4	8.0	11.4
Source - DoCA													

Commodities	Daily Average Wholesale Price (Rs/Qtl)												
	Price As On	1 Month Ago	2 Months Ago	3 Months Ago	4 Months Ago	5 Months Ago	6 Months Ago	% Variation over					
	22-07-2026	22-06-2026	22-05-2026	22-04-2026	22-03-2026	22-02-2026	22-01-2026	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 Months
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	19489	19227	18948	18852	18755	18271	17942	1.4	2.9	3.4	3.9	6.7	8.6
Mustard Oil (Packed)	18560	18283	17914	17884	17604	17668	17648	1.5	3.6	3.8	5.4	5.1	5.2
Vanaspati (Packed)	15455	15314	15015	14921	14509	14468	14484	0.9	2.9	3.6	6.5	6.8	6.7
Soya Oil (Packed)	15425	15275	14974	14902	14475	14188	13856	1.0	3.0	3.5	6.6	8.7	11.3
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	17993	17886	17541	17486	17201	16567	16067	0.6	2.6	2.9	4.6	8.6	12.0
Palm Oil (Packed)	13949	13832	13584	13452	13372	12894	12495	0.9	2.7	3.7	4.3	8.2	11.6
Source - DoCA													

IRREGULARITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-VIKAS SCHEME

1701. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) whether complaints or reports of irregularities, misutilisation of funds or fraudulent implementation under PM-VIKAS Scheme and the erstwhile Seekho aur Kamao scheme in Maharashtra have been received by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds released, project implementing agencies empanelled, beneficiaries trained in Maharashtra during the last three years along with the verification mechanism adopted;

(c) whether instances of fictitious/non-functional training centres, inflated billing, manipulated beneficiary records, Aadhaar misuse or deployment of the same instructors at multiple centres have been detected and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether any audit, physical verification or vigilance inquiry have been conducted in Maharashtra and if so, the details and its findings thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to recover misutilised funds, fix accountability and strengthen monitoring mechanisms?

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

(a) to (e) The Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme implemented through empanelled Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) and no funds are allocated State-wise or Union Territory-wise under the Scheme. PM VIKAS Scheme guidelines were approved in January 2025, and implementation commenced thereafter. As on date, 5,304 beneficiaries have been enrolled in the State of Maharashtra under the PM VIKAS Scheme. At present, 51 training centres are operational under the PM VIKAS Scheme in the State of Maharashtra. Ministry receives

complaints, grievances and feedback on implementation of its schemes and programmes, through a well established mechanism of CPGRAM, RTI , SIDH Portal etc. The complaints including PM VIKAS received are investigated for taking suitable necessary action

REVIEW OF RENEWABLE ENERGY EXPANSION IN TAMIL NADU

1702. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of renewable energy expansion in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of implementation of the National Green Hydrogen Mission including projects sanctioned and participation of public and private sector entities for the last five years, year and State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has introduced guidelines to ensure sustainable and socially equitable energy transition and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, As on 30.6.2026, the renewable energy installed capacity in the State of Tamil Nadu has reached 29.77 GW.

The Government of India is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives. The details of projects under the Mission are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) Yes, The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has integrated principles of sustainable and social equitable energy transition into its policy guidelines and scheme frameworks.

Renewable energy projects are implemented in compliance with applicable environmental regulations and sustainability considerations. These measures aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance energy security, diversify the energy mix, and support India's commitments towards achieving net-zero emissions by 2070 and its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target of achieving 500 GW electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel based sources.

PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana is democratizing solar energy access by providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to residential households for installation of rooftop solar (RTS) systems to empower them to generate their own electricity. Under this Scheme, all residential households in the country, having a grid-connected electricity connection with the local DISCOM, can avail the benefits for installation of RTS systems by applying on the National Portal of the scheme. To facilitate adoption of RTS system for economically weaker sections under the Scheme, facility 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, has also been provided. Further, the Ministry has included RESCO/Utility-Led Aggregation (ULA) Models under the Scheme to enable DISCOMs/State Governments/State Designated entities to support RTS development, primarily for low-income households/ families.

PM-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) is empowering farmers through installing standalone solar pumps, solarization of existing grid connected agricultural pumps including feeder level solarization and setting up of solar power plants upto 2 MW on their barren/uncultivable land.

The Ministry has also been implementing New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) Habitations/Villages) under PM Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), for the electrification of un-electrified households in PVTG and tribal habitations/villages, solarization of Multi-Purpose Centres (MPCs) in PVTG areas, and solarization of public institutions in identified tribal habitations/villages, through off-grid solar systems; where grid connectivity is not techno-economically feasible.

STATEMENT

Details of projects under the National Green Hydrogen Mission Companies selected under the Incentive Scheme for Green Hydrogen Production (Mode 1 Tranche I)

S. No.	Manufacturer Name	Tentative Location	Awarded Capacity (TPA)
1	ACME Cleantech Solutions Private Limited	Gopalpur, Odisha	90,000
2	Greenko ZeroC Private Limited	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	90,000
3	Reliance Green Hydrogen and Green Chemicals Limited	Jamnagar, Gujarat	90,000
4	HHP Two Private Limited	Gopalpur, Odisha	10,000
5	CESC Projects Limited	Paradeep, Odisha	10,500
6	UPL Limited	Jhagadia, Gujarat	10,000
7	JSW Neo Energy Limited	Karnataka	3,600
8	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Biomass Path)	Bina, Madhya Pradesh Kochi, Kerala	2,000
	Total		**3,06,100**

Companies selected under the Incentive Scheme for Green Hydrogen Production (Mode 1 Tranche II)

S. No.	Manufacturer Name	Location	Awarded Capacity (TPA)
1	AM Green Ammonia (India) Private Limited	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	90,000
2	Reliance Green Hydrogen and Green Chemicals Limited	Jamnagar, Gujarat	49,000

3	L&T Energy Green Tech Limited	Gujarat	90,000
4	Green Infra Renewable Energy Farms Private Limited	Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	90,000
5	Waaree Clean Energy Solutions Private Limited	Not Finalized	90,000
6	Suryadeep KA1 Project Private Limited	Not Finalized	19,000
7	GH2 Solar Private Limited	Not Finalized	10,500
8	Oriana Power Limited	Not Finalized	10,000
9	Matrix Gas and Renewables Limited	Uttar Pradesh	1,500
	Total		**4,50,000**

Companies selected under the Incentive Scheme for Electrolyser Manufacturing (Tranche I)

S. No.	Manufacturer Name	Location	Allocated Capacity MWPA
1	Reliance Electrolyzer Manufacturing Limited	Jamnagar, Gujarat	300
2	John Cockerill	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	300
3	L&T Electrolysers Limited	Surat, Gujarat	300
4	Advait	Mehsana, Gujarat	100
5	Matrix Gas and Renewable	Gujarat	63
8	Adani Enterprise	Mundra, Gujarat	198.5
9	Ohmium Operations Private Limited	Bangalore, Karnataka	137
10	Homihydrogen Private Limited	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	101.5
	Total		**1500**

Companies selected under the Incentive Scheme for Electrolyser Manufacturing (Tranche II)

S. No.	Manufacturer Name	Location	Allocated Capacity MWPA
1	Advait	Mehsana, Gujarat	200
2	Matrix Gas and Renewable	Gujarat	237
3	NewAge Green Electro Private Limited	Location Not Finalized	300
4	Waaree Energies	Gujarat	300
5	Adani Enterprise	Mundra, Gujarat	101.5
6	Ohmium Operations Private Limited	Bangalore, Karnataka	137
7	GH2 Solar Pvt Ltd	Madhya Pradesh	105
8	Avaada	Location Not Finalized	49.5
9	Eastern Electrolyzer	Uttar Pradesh	30
10	Newtrace	Karnataka	30
11	Suryaashish KA1 Solar Park	Gujarat	10
	Total		**1500**

Companies selected under the Incentive Scheme for Green Hydrogen Production for refinery sector (Mode 2B)

S. No.	Manufacturer Name	Tentative Location	Allocated capacity (tones per annum)
1	L&T Energy Greentech Ltd (LTEG)	Panipat, Haryana	10,000
2	Ocior Energy	Visakhapatnam refinery, Andhra Pradesh	5,000
3	Ocior Energy	Bina Refinery, Madhya Pradesh	5,000
4	NeuEN Green Energy	Numaligarh, Assam	10,000

Details of projects/pilot projects sanctioned, approved or operational under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM)

S. No.	Project	Location	Implementing Agency
1	Use of hydrogen in existing Blast Furnace to reduce coal/coke consumption	Bokaro, Jharkhand	Steel Authority of India Ltd
		Vijayanagar, Karnataka	JSW Steel Limited
2	Injection of Hydrogen in vertical shaft based DRI making to partially substitute the NG/other reducing gas & raise its proportion in a gradual manner with an objective to use the maximum hydrogen	Vijayanagar, Karnataka	JSW Steel Limited
		Angul, Odisha	Jindal Steel Limited
3	Pilot Projects Awarded in Transport Sector (Phase I)	Routes: Greater Noida–Delhi–Agra; Bhubaneswar–Konark–Puri. Refueling: NTPC campus Greater Noida; Bhubaneswar	NTPC (with buses manufactured by Ashok Leyland)
		Routes: Ahmedabad–Vadodara–Surat; Sahibabad–Faridabad–Delhi; Pune–Mumbai; Jamshedpur–Kalinga Nagar. Refueling: Balasore; Mumbai Highway	Tata Motors + Indian Oil Corporation Limited
		Routes: Thiruvananthapuram–Kochi; Kochi–Edappally	Agency for New and Renewable Energy Research and Technology (ANERT) + Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
		Routes: Jamnagar–Ahmedabad. Refueling: Near Rajkot; Near Vadodara	Reliance Industries Limited + AL
		Routes: NH-16 Visakhapatnam–Bayyavaram.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited - Volvo

		Refueling: Bayyavaram, Anakapalli	
4	Pilot Projects Awarded in Transport Sector (Phase II)	Routes: Kandla - Gandhidham Refueling: Deendayal Port Authority, Kandla	NTPC Green Energy Limited
		Routes: In and around Chamba, Himachal Pradesh Refueling: Mohal, Monkhri, Dharwala, Chamba	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited
		Routes: Kochi- Kozhikode, NH 66; Kochi-Thrissur-Palakkad Refueling: Near Kozhikode; Near Kuzhalmannam, Palakkad	Agency for New and Renewable Energy Research and Technology (ANERT) + Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) + TATA Motors Ltd
		Routes: Bina - Guna - Bina Refueling: HRS installed along with EKA mobility will be shared with VECV	VE Commercial Vehicles + Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
		Routes: Surat-Chikhli-Tumb Refueling: Near Valsad, Gujarat	WAAREE+ Indify Horizon Fuel Cell Technologies Pvt Ltd
		Routes: Bina-Bhopal-Bina; Bina-Jhansi-Bina; Bina-Sanchi Stupa-Bina Refueling: BPCL Refinery Bina, Madhya Pradesh	EKA Mobility + KPIT Technologies +BPCL + Super Spares & Services
		Routes: Vadodara-Ankleshwar-Vadodara Vapi-Nashik-Vapi Refueling: Vadodara; Vapi	KPI GEL + TML + AB Process Technologies
5	Pilot Bunkering and refueling facility for Green Hydrogen or its derivative on a pilot basis at V.O. Chidambaranar Port	V.O. Chidambaranar Port (Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu)	V.O. Chidambaranar Port Authority
6	Project under Testing Scheme: H2 Gas Purity Testing	Kapurthala, Punjab	Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Bio-Energy (SSS NIBE)

7	Project under Testing Scheme: Electrolyser Stack, H2 dispensers, Fuel Cell, Storage cylinders and piping, valves	Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Gujarat Energy Research & Management Institute (GERMI)
8	Project under Testing Scheme: Fuel Cell	Hyderabad, Telangana	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL)
9	Project under Testing Scheme: H2 ICE (Type approval Testing), FCEV and Materials	Pune, Maharashtra	Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI)
10	Project under Testing Scheme: Material for H2 storage and transportation	Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	CSIR - National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML)
11	Project under Testing Scheme: Material for H2 storage and transportation	Vadodara, Gujarat	Electrical Research and Development Association (ERDA)
12	Project under Testing Scheme: Alkaline Electrolyser Testing (500 kW)	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Grid Corporation of Odisha Limited
13	JHV Foundation Innovation	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Indian Institutes of Technology Jodhpur
14	Odisha Hydrogen Valley Foundation	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Indian Institutes of Technology Bhubaneswar
15	Pune Hydrogen Valley Foundation	Pune, Maharashtra	CSIR – National Chemical Laboratory (NCL)
16	Kerala HVIC Foundation	Kochi, Kerala	Agency for New and Renewable Energy Research and Technology (ANERT)
17	Development and Demonstration of Direct Injection Hydrogen Fueled Internal Combustion Engines (H2ICE) for Heavy Duty Commercial	Pune, Maharashtra	Automotive Research Association of India
18	Development of retrofitted kit for H2ICE Application	Gurugram, Haryana	Shigan Technologies Private Limited
19	Development and Demonstration of Hydrogen fueled Internal Combustion Engine for Agricultural tractor	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd
20	Prototype Development of a Highly Efficient Compression Ignition Hydrogen Engine for the	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Indian Institutes of Technology Kanpur

	Agriculture Sector Using a Novel High-Pressure Direct Injection (HPDI) Strategy		
21	Development of hydrogen-powered high-power density fuel cell drone for oil & gas applications (TRL-3/4)	Gurugram, Haryana	Hypace Solutions Private Limited, Gurugram
22	Development of Fuel cell powered high endurance UAVs for niche strategic and societal applications	Bengaluru, Karnataka	Magic Myna Private Limited, Bengaluru
23	Manufacturing and development of Reversible Solid Oxide Cells (R-SOCs)	Bengaluru, Karnataka	Hylan Power One P Ltd
24	Green Hydrogen Generation via Direct seawater electrolysis: A systematic bottom-up approach using selective electrocatalyst and electrochemical cell designs	Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu	CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
25	A Supramolecular Approach to Improve the Stability and Efficiency of Alkaline Electrolyzer Membranes	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai
26	Integrated Heat Management for Energy-Efficient Membrane-Based Direct Seawater Desalination Enabling Green Hydrogen Production	Pune, Maharashtra	CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory, Pune
27	Development of High-Performance PEM Membranes for application in Electrolyzer and Fuel Cell	Gujarat	GFCL Solar & Green Hydrogen Products Limited, Gujarat
28	Clean Hydrogen: Enhancing Hydrogen Purity through Advanced Adsorption Purification	Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu	CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
29	Technology Demonstration Plant for the Production of 0.5 TPD Hydrogen from Pyrolysis + Gasification of Coconut Shell and Cashew Nutshell	Goa	Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai

30	Biomass to Green Hydrogen: Development of 100 kg/day H2 production via oxy-steam-CO2 gasification integrated with catalytic CO conversion and continuous H2 separation using a mixed matrix hollow fibre membrane system	Pilani, Rajasthan	Birla Institute of Technology and Science - Pilani
31	Pilot plant demonstration of Hydrogen production from agricultural waste through integrated pyrolysis and catalytic steam reforming process	Ropar, Punjab	Indian Institute of Technology Ropar
32	Fabrication of 200 kW Alkaline Water Electrolyser	Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu	CSIR- Central ElectroChemical Research Institute
33	AI based smart sensors for rapid and real time detection of ppm level H2 leaks in hydrogen storage and distribution structures	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)
34	Securing the Future: AI-Driven Insights into Global Hydrogen Incidents for Enhanced Safety and Risk Management	Patiala, Punjab	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology
35	Spontaneous Combustion Behaviour of Pressurized Hydrogen Leaks	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Indian Institutes of Technology BHU
36	Electronic Hydrogen Leak Detector based on MEMS Integrated 1-D Nanofibers and Nanotubes of Semiconductor Oxides	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) - National Institute For Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST)
37	CFD Modelling in Flacs-Hydrogen software for Hydrogen Safety and Risk Assessment	Gurugram, Haryana	Shriram Institute for Industrial Research
38	Hydrogen Explosions-Developing Phenomenological Models from Fundamental Experiments	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad, Telangana	Indian Institutes of Technology BHU + Indian Institutes of Technology Hyderabad
39	Next-Generation Trace-Resilient Self-Powered Hydrogen Sensors (2D Materials/4H-SiC)	Pilani, Rajasthan	Birla Institute of Technology And Science (BITS Pilani)

40	Field-Deployable Multi-Gas Monit oring System for Hydrogen Safety, Purity & Compliance	Ropar, Punjab	Indian Institutes of Technology, Ropar
41	Renewable LOHC (Bio-Oil) Prototype for Hydrogen Transport	Roorkee, Uttarakhand	Indian Institutes of Technology, Roorkee
42	Low-Cost Type-IV Composite Pressure Vessels	Trivandrum, Kerela	Vashishtha Research Pvt. Ltd.
43	Advanced Materials for 700-bar Hydrogen Storage	Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Gudlyf Mobility Pvt. Ltd.
44	Centre of Excellence for Green Hydrogen Research for Power, Steel & Fertilizer Industry	Kolkata, West Bengal	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)
45	CoE for Hydrogen Transportation Through Pipeline	New Delhi	Gas Authority of India Limited
46	CoE for Development of Innovative Solutions for Green Hydrogen Storage and Transportation	New Delhi	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
47	CHESS: Centre for Hydrogen Energy Systems & Solutions	Hyderabad, Telangana	NonFerrous Materials Technology Development Centre (NFTDC)

RICE DIVERTED FOR ETHANOL PRODUCTION

1703. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of reports of Government-procured rice being diverted for ethanol production and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has identified any instances of diversion or misuse of rice procured under the Public Distribution System (PDS) or

from Food Corporation of India (FCI) for ethanol production and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has ordered or completed any inquiry into the alleged diversion of Government rice for ethanol production and if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the details of the quantity of Government rice seized in cases related to illegal diversion for ethanol production during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the details of rice procured by the Government agencies and the quantity subsequently allocated or diverted for ethanol production during the last three years, State-wise; and

(f) the Government has received any representations, objections or memoranda from any stakeholders opposing the use of Government rice for ethanol production and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Government of India, after maintaining buffer stocks and making provision for meeting the requirements under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS), allows sale of excess stock of rice under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) (OMSS (D)) through Food

Corporation of India (FCI) for ethanol production under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme.

(b) and (c) No instance of diversion of rice allocated under Targeted Public Distribution System for ethanol production has come to notice of the Government. However, two cases of diversion of FCI rice meant for ethanol production were detected by the Government agencies and prompt action has been initiated. Following detection of irregularities in the movement of rice consignments by the two distilleries, State Food Departments have taken necessary action. FCI has also discontinued further allocation of rice to these distilleries.

(d) State Government of Madhya Pradesh has seized 242.50 quintals of FCI Rice issued for ethanol production which has been allegedly diverted by a distillery in the State. Similarly, State Government of Uttar Pradesh has seized about 540 quintals of FCI Rice allegedly diverted by a distillery in the State.

(e) State-wise procurement of rice since Kharif Marketing Season 2023-24 is given at enclosed **Statement**.

The allocation and lifting of FCI rice for production of ethanol under EBP Programme during the last three Ethanol Supply Years (ESYs) is given as below:

Ethanol Supply Year(ESY)	**Allocated Quantity of FCI rice (in LMT)**	**Quantity of FCI rice lifted by distilleries (in LMT)**
2023-24	23	NIL
2024-25	52	31.83

2025-26(upto 30.06.2026)	72	44.21

(f) No, Government has not received any representations, objections or memoranda from any stakeholders opposing the use of Government rice for ethanol production.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of quantity of rice procured from Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2023-24 to KMS 2025-26

STATE/UT	KMS 2023-24	KMS 2024-25	KMS 2025-26 (Upto 21.07.2026)
A&N ISLANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00
ANDHRA PRADESH	20.38	25.60	39.59
TELANGANA	63.86	65.09	74.49
ASSAM	2.64	5.70	4.61
BIHAR	20.63	26.28	25.02
CHANDIGARH	0.17	0.18	0.13
CHHATISGARH	83.00	78.00	73.00
DELHI	0.00	0.00	0.00
GUJARAT	0.57	0.24	0.46
HARYANA	39.49	36.17	41.58
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.15	0.25	0.14
JHARKHAND	0.50	1.40	1.06
JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.16	0.22	0.33
KARNATAKA	0.00	0.00	0.04
KERALA	3.80	3.83	3.76
MADHYA PRADESH	28.25	29.09	34.67
MAHARASHTRA	7.80	10.67	12.50
ODISHA	48.20	58.17	54.20
PUDUCHERRY	0.00	0.00	0.00
PUNJAB	124.14	116.13	104.86
NEF(TRIPURA)	0.21	0.24	0.15

TAMIL NADU	23.77	32.63	28.16
UTTAR PRADESH	36.05	38.66	41.75
UTTRAKHAND	4.89	4.51	5.02
WEST BENGAL	16.79	19.91	16.71
RAJASTHAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALL INDIA TOTAL	**525.48**	**552.98**	**562.21**

INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR QUICKER OPERATIONALISATION OF MINES

1704. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has instituted an incentive scheme with an outlay of Rs.5,000 crore for financial year 2026-27 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the aim of the scheme is for quicker operationalisation of mines, readiness in placing mines for auction, governance and integration with the government's central monitoring portal and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the scheme also aims to incentivise States towards ensuring that mines are placed faster for auctions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a) to (c) Yes, an incentive scheme with an outlay of ₹5,000 crore has been incorporated under Part-V (Mining Sector Reforms) of the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) for financial year 2026–27. The Scheme comprises of three components viz. Component-I (Implementation of Mining Reforms), Component-II (Mine Operationalization) and Component-III (State Mining Readiness Index-based Reforms).

The incentive scheme aims to facilitate and expedite faster mine operationalization and improve overall governance of the mining sector by incentivizing States/ UTs (with legislature) to undertake reform measures including, *inter-alia*, State's integration with Unified Mining Portal of Ministry of Mines for mine operationalization; 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; operationalization of auctioned major mineral blocks as per prescribed target; and adoption of technology-based measures to prevent/

detect grade misclassification of mineral ore.

NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION CAPACITY

1705. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) the present installed nuclear power generation capacity in the country, plant-wise along with its percentage contribution to the total electricity generation;

(b) the details of nuclear power projects under construction and those approved during the last five years indicating their present status and expected dates of commissioning;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target for expanding nuclear power capacity by 2030 and 2047 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures taken to promote indigenous nuclear technology, ensure fuel security and enhance public safety at nuclear power plants; and

(e) the steps taken to encourage private sector participation in the nuclear power sector in accordance with the existing legal framework?

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

(a) The present installed nuclear power capacity in the country is 8,780 MW comprising of 24 nuclear power plants, contributing about 3.1% in 2025-26 in total electricity generation. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) The details of nuclear power projects under construction and their present status are tabulated below.

Location	Project	Capacity (MW)	Physical Progress/ Status (as of June 2026)	Expected Date Of Commissioning
Projects Under Construction / Commissioning				
Rajasthan	RAPP-8	1 X 700	96.26 %	In advanced stage of commissioning (expected to be operational in 2026)
Kudankulam, Tamilnadu	KKNPP-3&4	2 X 1000	82.65 %	June-2027/ June-2028
	KKNPP- 5&6	2 X 1000	45.00 %	June-2029/ March-2030
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. FPC will start after completion of ground improvement
Kaiga, Karnataka	KAIGA-5&6	2 X 700		June-2031/ June-2032

(c) and (d) Yes. The Government has drawn up a roadmap for reaching the 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047, as announced in the Nuclear Energy Mission. As per the roadmap, the present nuclear power capacity of 8.78 GW is expected to reach about 22 GW by 2031-32. Another 32 GW of nuclear power capacity is envisaged to be set up under NPCIL beyond 2032 which will comprise of indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) and

Light Water Reactors (LWRs). Additionally, the Government has approved the pre-project activities of 2 x 500 MW FBR 1 & 2, to be built with the same design as of PFBR of Kalpakkam. The balance of 45 GW comprising of reactors of different technologies, is expected to be set up by other Public Sector Enterprises (Central & State), Private sector and Joint Ventures in different business models.

Highest priority is accorded to safety in all aspects of nuclear power viz. siting, design, construction, commissioning, and operation. Nuclear power plants are designed adopting safety principles of redundancy, diversity and provided fail-safe design features following an overlapping defence-in-depth approach, in line with codes and guides of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). There is a robust regulatory mechanism of safety reviews at multiple levels. The safety of nuclear power plants is continuously monitored and reviewed by the AERB. Required fuel security is ensured by Nuclear Fuel Complex, a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India.

(e) The Government has announced a Nuclear Energy Mission to reach a capacity of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047 and formulated a roadmap for the same. The Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Act 2025 enables wider participation in the nuclear power sector, both from public and private sector.

STATEMENT

Details of installed nuclear power capacity in the country

Maharashtra	Tarapur	TAPS-1	160
		TAPS-2	160
		TAPS-3	540
		TAPS-4	540
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPS-2	200
		RAPS-3	220
		RAPS-4	220
		RAPS-5	220
		RAPS-6	220
		RAPS-7	700
Tamilnadu	Kalpakkam	MAPS-1	220
		MAPS-2	220
	Kudankulam	KKNPP-1	1000
		KKNPP-2	1000
Uttar Pradesh	Narora	NAPS-1	220
		NAPS-2	220
Gujarat	Kakrapar	KAPS-1	220
		KAPS-2	220
		KAPS-3	700
		KAPS-4	700
Karnataka	Kaiga	KGS-1	220
		KGS-2	220
		KGS-3	220
		KGS-4	220

STORAGE CAPACITY OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

1706. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) the total storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) as on date, separately for Government owned godowns and privately hired/rented godowns;

(b) the details of total storage capacity hired/rented or leased by the FCI since 2019-20, disaggregated by godowns, warehouses, silos and other storage facilities, year and State/UTwise;

(c) the details of payments made by FCI towards rented, leased or privately operated storage capacity since 2019-20, year-wise;

(d) the details of private entities currently providing storage capacity to FCI including capacity contracted and type of storage, company-wise; and

(e) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to augment permanent owned storage capacity to reduce reliance on rented facilities?

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

(a) As on 01.07.2026, total covered & CAP (Covered & Plinth) storage capacity available with FCI (owned as well as hired) is **552.51 LMT** for storage of food grains stocks.

This comprises FCI's Owned Capacity of **153.25 LMT** (Covered – 147.24 LMT + CAP – 6.01 LMT) and Hired Capacity of **369.26** LMT (Covered – 353.76 LMT + CAP – 15.50 LMT).

(b) Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(c) Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d) Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(e) Government had been implementing a Central Sector Scheme for construction of godowns with focus on augmenting storage capacity in the States of North Eastern (NE) Region. This Scheme was also operative in a few other States like Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Kerala.

Under this Scheme, funds were released directly to FCI in the form of equity for land acquisition and construction of storage infrastructure.

Funds were also released as grants-in-aid to the Governments of the North-Eastern States including Jammu & Kashmir for construction of intermediate storage godowns.

The scheme has culminated on 31.03.2025.

STATEMENT-I

FCI storage capacity 2019-20 (Hired)

(FIG.IN LAC TONNES)

Zone	SL. NO.	REGION/U.T.	Covered							TOTAL HIRED CAP	GRAND TOTAL
			HIRED								
			STATE GOVT.	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	PRIVATE PARTIES	TOTAL HIRED		
East	1	Bihar	0.03	0.71	2.26	2.89	0.14	0.13	6.15	0.00	6.15
	2	Jharkhand	0.00	0.19	0.38	2.41	0.00	0.15	3.12	0.00	3.12
	3	Odisha	0.00	0.66	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.34	0.00	2.34
	4	West Bengal	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	1.06	0.00	1.06
	5	Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Total of East Zone			**0.04**	**2.06**	**4.32**	**5.30**	**0.14**	**0.83**	**12.68**	**0.00**	**12.68**
North East	6	Assam	0.00	0.36	0.19	0.09	0.00	0.43	1.07	0.00	1.07
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
	8	Meghalya	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
	9	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10	Tripura	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
	11	Manipur	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
	12	Nagaland	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11
Total of North East			**0.12**	**0.47**	**0.28**	**0.09**	**0.00**	**0.44**	**1.40**	**0.00**	**1.40**

North	13	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	14	Haryana	5.35	3.46	5.44	33.12	0.15	0.50	48.02	0.00	48.02
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.42
	16	Jammu & Kashmir	0.06	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.00	1.37
	17	Punjab	0.01	6.27	35.45	43.39	0.00	0.80	85.92	0.04	85.95
	18	Chandigarh	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
	19	Rajashthan	0.00	3.15	4.76	1.44	0.79	0.10	10.25	0.32	10.57
	20	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	5.25	16.54	14.24	0.09	0.00	36.11	0.10	36.21
	21	Uttarakhand	0.08	0.40	0.42	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Total of North Zone			**5.54**	**18.65**	**62.61**	**93.92**	**1.03**	**1.40**	**183.15**	**0.45**	**183.61**
South	22	Andhra Pradesh	0.25	0.97	4.18	0.38	0.00	0.00	5.79	0.00	5.79
	23	Andman & Nico.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	24	Telangana	0.00	1.49	8.54	1.95	0.21	0.00	12.19	0.00	12.19
	25	Kerala	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13
	26	Karnatka	0.00	0.51	1.84	1.84	0.14	0.00	4.32	0.00	4.32
	27	Tamilnadu	0.00	2.84	2.10	1.30	0.03	0.00	6.27	0.00	6.27
	28	Pudducherry	0.00	0.27	0.36	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.83
Total of South Zone			**0.25**	**6.16**	**17.03**	**5.71**	**0.37**	**0.00**	**29.53**	**0.00**	**29.53**
West	29	Gujarat	0.15	1.67	0.00	0.35	0.09	0.00	2.26	0.00	2.26

	30	Maharashtra	0.00	1.83	2.31	4.46	1.31	0.00	9.90	0.00	9.90
	31	Goa	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
	32	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.38	0.00	0.00	4.42	0.00	4.42
	33	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.13	2.29	0.74	0.00	0.00	3.16	0.00	3.16
Total of West Zone			**0.15**	**3.68**	**4.64**	**9.92**	**1.39**	**0.00**	**19.79**	**0.00**	**19.79**
Grand Total			**6.11**	**31.03**	**88.88**	**114.94**	**2.93**	**2.67**	**246.55**	**0.45**	**247.00**

Storage Capacity with FCI (Hired) 2020-21

(FIG.IN LAC TONNES)

Zone	SL. NO.	REGION/U.T.	Covered							TOTAL HIRED CAP	GRAND TOTAL
			HIRED								
			STATE GOVT.	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	PRIVATE PARTIES	TOTAL HIRED		
East	1	Bihar	0.03	0.61	2.58	3.03	0.14	0.13	6.52	0.00	6.52
	2	Jharkhand	0.00	0.20	0.37	2.54	0.00	0.15	3.26	0.00	3.26
	3	Odisha	0.00	0.81	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.00	2.56
	4	West Bengal	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	1.07	0.00	1.07
	5	Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Total of East Zone			0.04	2.14	4.69	5.57	0.14	0.83	13.42	0.00	13.42

North East	6	Assam	0.00	0.35	0.18	0.17	0.00	0.43	1.13	0.00	1.13
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
	8	Meghalya	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
	9	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10	Tripura	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
	11	Manipur	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
	12	Nagaland	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13
TOTAL (N.E.Z)			0.12	0.48	0.27	0.17	0.00	0.44	1.48	0.00	1.48
North	13	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	14	Haryana	6.67	3.22	6.01	33.17	0.70	0.00	49.76	2.22	51.98
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.54
	16	Jammu & Kashmir	0.06	0.00	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.00	1.55	0.00	1.55
	17	Punjab	0.03	6.34	37.00	42.64	0.00	0.80	86.81	3.31	90.12
	18	Chandigarh	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
	19	Rajashthan	0.01	3.23	4.70	1.36	1.86	0.18	11.33	0.43	11.76
	20	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	5.15	14.43	14.56	0.17	0.00	34.30	0.04	34.35
	21	Uttarakhand	0.08	0.39	0.43	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
TOTAL(N.Z.)			6.88	18.46	62.56	93.75	2.73	0.98	185.36	6.00	191.36

South	22	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.54	2.57	0.31	0.00	0.00	3.42	0.00	3.42
	23	Andman & Nico.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	24	Telangana	0.00	1.26	4.07	1.78	1.60	0.00	8.70	0.00	8.70
	25	Kerala	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13
	26	Karnataka	0.00	0.60	1.99	1.71	0.15	0.00	4.45	0.00	4.45
	27	Tamilnadu	0.00	2.93	2.78	1.42	0.15	0.00	7.29	0.00	7.29
	28	Pudducherry	0.00	0.23	0.31	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.70
TOTAL(S.Z.)			0.00	5.63	11.72	5.44	1.90	0.00	24.69	0.00	24.69
West	29	Gujarat	0.16	1.69	0.00	0.33	0.13	0.00	2.31	0.00	2.31
	30	Maharashtra	0.00	1.63	2.28	4.32	1.83	0.00	10.06	0.00	10.06
	31	Goa	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
	32	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.03	0.00	4.51	0.00	0.00	4.54	0.00	4.54
	33	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.24	2.94	0.71	0.17	0.00	4.06	0.00	4.06
TOTAL(W.Z.)			0.16	3.63	5.22	9.87	2.14	0.00	21.02	0.00	21.02
Grand Total			**7.20**	**30.35**	**84.47**	**114.80**	**6.91**	**2.25**	**245.97**	**6.00**	**251.97**

Storage Capacity with FCI (Hired) 2021-22											
(FIG.IN LAC TONNES)											
Zone	**SL. NO.**	**REGION/U.T.**	**Covered**							**TOTAL HIRED CAP**	**GRAND TOTAL**
			HIRED								
			STATE GOVT.	**CWC**	**SWC**	**PEG**	**PWS 2010**	**PRIVATE PARTIES**	**TOTAL HIRED**		
East	1	Bihar	0.03	0.66	3.01	2.65	0.10	0.13	6.58	0.00	6.58
	2	Jharkhand	0.00	0.25	0.40	2.75	0.00	0.15	3.54	0.00	3.54
	3	Odisha	0.00	1.09	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.11	0.00	3.11
	4	West Bengal	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	1.11	0.00	1.11
	5	Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Total of East Zone			0.04	2.77	5.43	5.40	0.10	0.60	14.34	0.00	14.34

North East	6	Assam	0.02	0.39	0.18	0.23	0.00	0.39	1.22	0.00	1.22
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
	8	Meghalya	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
	9	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10	Tripura	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
	11	Manipur	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
	12	Nagaland	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16
TOTAL(N.E.Z)			0.14	0.55	0.27	0.23	0.00	0.40	1.60	0.00	1.60
North	13	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	14	Haryana	6.16	4.04	6.92	33.02	1.41	0.00	51.56	3.25	54.80
	15	HimachalPradesh	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.65
	16	Jammu & Kashmir	0.06	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.00	1.44
	17	Punjab	0.04	7.41	42.22	42.18	0.00	0.80	92.65	7.64	100.30
	18	Chandigarh	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
	19	Rajashthan	0.04	3.89	5.38	1.00	3.65	0.38	14.34	0.23	14.57
	20	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	6.20	20.06	13.56	0.60	0.00	40.42	0.00	40.42
	21	Uttarakhand	0.09	0.47	0.49	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00	1.15
TOTAL(N.Z.)			6.44	22.18	75.06	91.74	5.66	1.18	202.26	11.12	213.38

South	22	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.65	2.12	0.22	0.00	0.00	2.99	0.00	2.99
	23	Andman & Nico.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	24	Telangana	0.00	1.96	7.18	1.90	2.24	0.00	13.28	0.00	13.28
	25	Kerala	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.21
	26	Karnatka	0.00	1.36	2.32	1.10	0.20	0.00	4.98	0.00	4.98
	27	Tamilnadu	0.00	3.68	3.88	1.49	0.15	0.00	9.21	0.00	9.21
	28	Pudducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL(S.Z.)			0.00	7.75	15.50	4.83	2.58	0.00	30.66	0.00	30.66
West	29	Gujarat	0.15	1.94	0.00	0.30	0.32	0.00	2.72	0.00	2.72
	30	Maharashtra	0.00	1.48	3.67	3.33	1.98	0.00	10.46	0.00	10.46
	31	Goa	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
	32	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.01	0.05	1.94	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
	33	Chhattisgarh	0.27	0.51	4.30	0.78	0.27	0.00	6.13	0.00	6.13
TOTAL(W.Z.)			0.42	4.00	8.02	6.35	2.57	0.00	21.37	0.00	21.37
Grand Total			**7.04**	**37.26**	**104.28**	**108.55**	**10.92**	**2.19**	**270.24**	**11.12**	**281.35**

Storage Capacity with FCI (Hired) 2022-23									
(Fig in LMT)									
Zone	SL. NO.	Region	HIRED						
			State Govt.	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	PRIVATE PARTIES	Total Hired
EAST	1	Bihar/बिहार	0.03	0.69	3.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	6.26
	2	Jharkhand/झारखण्ड	0	0.26	0.43	2.71	0	0	3.41
	3	Odisha/उड़ीसा	0	0.73	1.22	0	0	0	1.94
	4	West Bengal/पं.बंगाल	0	0.69	0	0	0.06	0.16	0.90
	5	Sikkim/सिक्किम	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0.01
Total East Zone			0.04	2.36	4.77	4.85	0.25	0.24	12.52
N.E.	6	Assam/असम	0.06	0.39	0.17	0.23	0	0.33	1.17
	7	Arunachal Pradesh/अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.02
	8	Meghalya/मेघालय	0	0	0.09	0	0	0	0.10
	9	Mizoram/मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00

	10	Tripura/त्रिपुरा	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0.08
	11	Manipur/मणिपुर	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0.03
	12	Nagaland/नागालैंड	0	0.16	0	0	0	0	0.16
Total North East Zone			**0.17**	**0.55**	**0.26**	**0.23**	**0.00**	**0.34**	**1.55**
NORTH	13	Delhi/दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	14	Haryana/हरियाणा	4.91	3.48	6.83	24.60	1.54	0	41.35
	15	Himachal Pradesh/हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.04	0.09	0	0.52	0	0	0.65
	16	Jammu & Kashmir/जम्मु एंड कश्मीर	0.06	0	0	1.04	0	0	1.14
	17	Ladakh/लद्दाख	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0.07
	18	Punjab/पंजाब	0	7.22	42.72	32.04	0	0.74	82.73
	19	Chandigarh/चंडीगढ़	0	0.07	0	0	0	0	0.07
	20	Rajashthan/राजस्थान	0	1.80	2.29	0.13	2.24	0	6.47
	21	Uttar Pradesh/उत्तर प्रदेश	0	5.39	14.25	9.38	0.61	0	29.62
	22	Uttarkhand/उत्तराखंड	0.09	0.49	0.48	0.10	0	0	1.16
Total North Zone			**5.11**	**18.55**	**66.57**	**67.87**	**4.42**	**0.75**	**163.26**

SOUTH	23	Andhra Pradesh/आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	0.42	0.14	0	0	0.56
	24	Andman & Nico./अंडमान एंड निको बार	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	25	Telangana/तेलंगाना	0	1.82	4.06	1.08	1.81	0	8.77
	26	Kerala/केरल	0	0.08	0	0.01	0	0	0.09
	27	Karnatka/कर्नाटक	0	1.31	2.29	0.80	0.07	0	4.48
	28	Lakshadweep/लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	29	Tamilnadu/तमिलनाडु	0	2.49	1.96	0.92	0.08	0	5.46
	30	Puducherry/पदुचेर्री	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total South Zone			0.00	5.71	8.74	2.95	1.96	0.00	19.35
WEST	31	Gujrat/गुजरात	0.13	1.70	0	0.24	0.65	0	2.71
	32	D&NH and D&D/दमन एवं दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	33	Maharashtra/महाराष्ट्र	0	1.39	4.03	2.32	1.52	0	9.26
	34	Goa/गोवा	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0.05
	35	MadhyaPradesh/मध्यप्रदेश	0	0	0.02	0.25	0	0	0.27
	36	Chattisgarh/छत्तीसगढ़	0.38	1.08	5.85	0.71	0.12	0	8.13
Total West Zone			0.50	4.21	9.90	3.52	2.29	0.00	20.42
G.Total			5.82	31.38	90.24	79.42	8.92	1.33	217.11

Storage Capacity with FCI (Hired) 2023-24									
									(Fig in LMT)
Zone	SL NO	Region	HIRED						
			State Govt.	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	PRIVATE PARTIES	Total Hired
EAST	1	Bihar/बिहार	0.03	0.78	2.81	2.03	0.20	0.08	5.94
	2	Jharkhand/झारखण्ड	0.00	0.27	0.33	2.33	0.10	0.00	3.04
	3	Odisha/उड़ीसा	0.00	0.84	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.32
	4	West Bengal/पं.बंगाल	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.48
	5	Sikkim/सिक्किम	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Total East Zone			0.04	2.08	4.63	4.37	0.50	0.18	11.79
N.E.	6	Assam/असम	0.09	0.38	0.14	0.25	0.16	0.10	1.12
	7	Arunachal Pradesh/अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
	8	Meghalya/मेघालय	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.16

	9	Mizoram/मिजोरम	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10	Tripura/त्रिपुरा	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
	11	Manipur/मणिपुर	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	12	Nagaland/नागालैंड	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
Total North East Zone			**0.17**	**0.54**	**0.23**	**0.32**	**0.16**	**0.11**	**1.53**
NORTH	13	Delhi/दिल्ली	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	14	Haryana/हरियाणा	2.96	3.22	5.40	17.70	1.33	0.00	30.61
	15	Himachal Pradesh/हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.47	0.05	0.00	0.66
	16	Jammu & Kashmir/जम्मु एंड कश्मीर	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.53	0.02	1.29
	17	Ladakh/लद्दाख	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07
	18	Punjab/पंजाब	0.00	6.75	41.15	39.75	0.00	0.70	88.34
	19	Chandigarh/चंडीगढ़	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
	20	Rajashthan/राजस्थान	0.01	0.52	0.91	0.00	2.15	0.09	3.68
	21	Uttar Pradesh/उत्तर प्रदेश	0.00	5.95	14.52	8.94	0.56	0.00	29.96
	22	Uttarkhand/उत्तराखंड	0.05	0.49	0.36	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.00
Total North Zone			**3.12**	**17.11**	**62.34**	**67.70**	**4.60**	**0.81**	**155.69**

SOUTH	23	Andhra Pradesh/आंध्र प्रदेश	0.00	0.20	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
	24	Andeman & Nico./अंडमान एंड निकोबार	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25	Telangana/तेलंगाना	0.00	1.49	3.54	0.62	1.45	0.00	7.10
	26	Kerela/केरल	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
	27	Karnatka/कर्नाटक	0.00	1.28	2.15	0.68	0.06	0.00	4.16
	28	Lakshadweep/लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	29	Tamilnadu/तमिलनाडु	0.00	1.75	1.04	0.63	0.00	0.00	3.42
	30	Puducherry/पदुचेर्री	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total South Zone			0.00	4.77	9.03	1.94	1.51	0.00	17.25
WEST	31	Gujrat/गुजरात	0.12	1.47	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	2.68
	32	D&NH and D&D/दमन एवं दीव	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	33	Maharashtra/महाराष्ट्र	0.00	1.45	3.34	0.40	1.03	0.00	6.22
	34	Goa/गोवा	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	35	Madhya Pradesh/मध्यप्रदेश	0.00	0.05	2.27	0.55	0.00	0.00	2.87
	36	Chattisgarh/छत्तीसगढ़	0.46	1.26	7.36	0.27	0.15	0.04	9.53
Total West Zone			0.57	4.23	12.96	1.22	2.27	0.04	21.29
G.Total			3.91	28.72	89.19	75.54	9.05	1.14	207.55

Storage Capacity with FCI (Hired) 2024-25

(FIG.IN LAC TONNES)

Zone	SL. NO.	REGION/U.T.	HIRED							TOTAL HIRED CAP	GRAND TOTAL
			STATE GOVT.	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	PRIVATE PARTIES	TOTAL HIRED		
East	1	Bihar	0.03	1.09	2.92	1.63	0.22	0.08	**5.97**	0.00	**5.97**
	2	Jharkhand	0.00	0.28	0.26	2.28	0.69	0.00	**3.51**	0.00	**3.51**
	3	Odisha	0.00	1.03	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	**2.73**	0.00	**2.73**
	4	West Bengal	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.10	**0.57**	0.00	**0.57**
	5	Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.01**	0.00	**0.01**
Total East Zone			**0.04**	**2.56**	**4.88**	**3.91**	**1.22**	**0.18**	**12.78**	**0.00**	**12.78**

N.E.	6	Assam	0.10	0.39	0.11	0.25	0.21	0.00	**1.05**	0.00	**1.05**
	7	Arunachal PD.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	**0.01**	0.00	**0.01**
	8	Meghalya	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.14	0.00	0.00	**0.24**	0.00	**0.24**
	9	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	10	Tripura	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.15**	0.00	**0.15**
	11	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	12	Nagland	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.16**	0.00	**0.16**
Total North East Zone			**0.18**	**0.61**	**0.20**	**0.39**	**0.21**	**0.01**	**1.61**	**0.00**	**1.61**
North	13	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	14	Haryana	5.74	3.37	7.13	25.71	1.26	0.00	**43.21**	0.00	**43.21**
	15	Himachal PD.	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.45	0.12	0.00	**0.75**	0.00	**0.75**
	16	J & K	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.45	0.82	0.00	**1.36**	0.00	**1.36**
	17	Laddhak	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	**0.07**	0.00	**0.07**
	18	Punjab	0.71	7.42	44.96	40.35	1.86	0.70	**95.99**	0.00	**95.99**
	19	Chadigarh	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.09**	0.00	**0.09**
	20	Rajasthan	0.21	1.27	1.45	0.23	4.80	0.30	**8.27**	0.00	**8.27**
	21	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	6.58	13.99	11.65	0.79	0.00	**33.00**	0.00	**33.00**
	22	Uttrakhand	0.05	0.50	0.49	0.10	0.00	0.00	**1.14**	0.00	**1.14**
Total North Zone			**6.82**	**19.40**	**68.02**	**78.97**	**9.69**	**1.00**	**183.89**	**0.00**	**183.89**

South	23	Andhra Pd.	0.00	0.34	2.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	**2.76**	0.00	**2.76**
	24	Andman & Nico	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	25	Telangana	0.00	1.72	6.09	0.49	4.07	0.00	**12.37**	0.00	**12.37**
	26	Kerala	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.07**	0.00	**0.07**
	27	Karnatka	0.00	1.44	2.43	0.60	0.36	0.00	**4.83**	0.00	**4.83**
	28	Lakshdweed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	29	Tamilnadu	0.00	2.64	2.05	0.29	0.08	0.00	**5.06**	0.00	**5.06**
	30	Padducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
Total South Zone			**0.00**	**6.20**	**13.00**	**1.38**	**4.51**	**0.00**	**25.09**	**0.00**	**25.09**
West	31	Gujraat	0.12	1.29	0.00	0.00	1.39	0.00	**2.79**	0.00	**2.79**
	32	Dadar & Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	33	Maharashtra	0.00	1.50	3.62	0.00	2.50	0.00	**7.62**	0.00	**7.62**
	34	GOA	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.01**	0.00	**0.01**
	35	Madhya Pd.	0.00	0.06	6.67	0.16	0.10	0.00	**6.99**	0.00	**6.99**
	36	Chattisgarh	0.52	1.76	10.00	0.25	0.23	0.00	**12.76**	0.00	**12.76**
Total West Zone			**0.64**	**4.61**	**20.29**	**0.41**	**4.22**	**0.00**	**30.17**	**0.00**	**30.17**
G.Total			**7.68**	**33.38**	**106.39**	**85.07**	**19.84**	**1.19**	**253.55**	**0.00**	**253.55**

Storage Capacity with FCI (Hired) 2025-26											
(FIG.IN LAC TONNES)											
Zone	SL. NO.	REGION/U.T.	HIRED							TOTAL HIRED CAP	GRAND TOTAL
			STATE GOVT.	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	PRIVATE PARTIES	TOTAL HIRED		
East	1	Bihar	0.03	1.21	3.20	1.81	0.18	0.08	**6.51**	0.00	**6.51**
	2	Jharkhand	0.00	0.35	0.26	2.12	0.86	0.00	**3.58**	0.00	**3.58**
	3	Odisha	0.00	1.26	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	**3.11**	0.00	**3.11**
	4	West Bengal	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.10	**0.70**	0.00	**0.70**
	5	Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.01**	0.00	**0.01**
Total East Zone			**0.04**	**3.00**	**5.31**	**3.93**	**1.45**	**0.18**	**13.91**	**0.00**	**13.91**
N.E.	6	Assam	0.10	0.42	0.10	0.25	0.21	0.00	**1.07**	0.00	**1.07**
	7	Arunachal PD.	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.04**	0.00	**0.04**
	8	Meghalya	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.00	**0.25**	0.00	**0.25**
	9	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	10	Tripura	0.08	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.19**	0.00	**0.19**
	11	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	12	Nagland	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.16**	0.00	**0.16**
Total North East Zone			**0.19**	**0.70**	**0.20**	**0.40**	**0.21**	**0.00**	**1.70**	**0.00**	**1.70**

North	13	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	14	Haryana	8.03	3.46	7.00	30.73	1.66	0.00	**50.87**	0.00	**50.87**
	15	Himachal PD.	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.38	0.17	0.00	**0.73**	0.00	**0.73**
	16	J & K	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.50	0.99	0.00	**1.58**	0.00	**1.58**
	17	Laddhak	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	**0.10**	0.00	**0.10**
	18	Punjab	10.83	8.11	48.60	40.67	6.24	0.70	**115.15**	5.19	**120.34**
	19	Chadigarh	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.09**	0.00	**0.09**
	20	Rajasthan	0.30	2.91	1.59	0.47	6.58	0.40	**12.25**	0.19	**12.44**
	21	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	7.62	15.98	12.79	0.92	0.00	**37.31**	0.00	**37.31**
	22	Uttrakhand	0.05	0.52	0.58	0.10	0.00	0.00	**1.24**	0.00	**1.24**
Total North Zone			**19.30**	**22.92**	**73.75**	**85.64**	**16.62**	**1.10**	**219.33**	**5.38**	**224.71**
South	23	Andhra Pd.	0.00	0.63	3.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	**4.41**	0.00	**4.41**
	24	Andman & Nico	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	25	Telangana	0.00	1.71	8.52	0.50	4.72	0.00	**15.46**	0.00	**15.46**
	26	Kerala	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.12**	0.00	**0.12**
	27	Karnatka	0.00	1.72	2.67	0.10	1.03	0.00	**5.52**	0.00	**5.52**
	28	Lakshdweed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	29	Tamilnadu	0.00	2.86	2.37	0.20	0.47	0.00	**5.90**	0.00	**5.90**
	30	Padducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
Total South Zone			**0.00**	**7.04**	**17.34**	**0.80**	**6.22**	**0.00**	**31.40**	**0.00**	**31.40**

West	31	**Gujraat**	0.08	1.28	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.00	**2.98**	0.00	**2.98**
	32	**Dadar & Nagar**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	33	**Maharashtra**	0.00	1.88	3.94	0.00	3.26	0.00	**9.08**	0.00	**9.08**
	34	**GOA**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**
	35	**Madhya Pd.**	0.00	0.21	8.10	0.00	0.13	0.00	**8.45**	0.00	**8.45**
	36	**Chattisgarh**	0.52	2.01	11.52	0.06	0.23	0.00	**14.34**	0.00	**14.34**
Total West Zone			**0.60**	**5.37**	**23.56**	**0.06**	**5.26**	**0.00**	**34.84**	**0.00**	**34.84**
G.Total			**20.12**	**39.04**	**120.15**	**90.83**	**29.75**	**1.28**	**301.18**	**5.38**	**306.56**

List of silos completed and operational

S.No	State	Location	Type of Silo	Capacity(in LMT)	Circuit	Year of completion	Model of silo
1	Punjab	Moga	Base	2	Circuit-I	2007-08	Circuit Base Silo
2	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Field	0.25	Circuit-I	2007-09	Circuit Base Silo
3	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Field	0.25	Circuit-I	2007-10	Circuit Base Silo
4	Karnataka	Banglore	Field	0.25	Circuit-I	2007-11	Circuit Base Silo
5	Haryana	Kaithal	Base	2	Circuit-II	2007-12	Circuit Base Silo
6	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	Field	0.5	Circuit-II	2007-13	Circuit Base Silo

7	West-Bengal	Hoogly	Field	0.25	Circuit-II	2007-14	Circuit Base Silo
8	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	State Govt.	0.5	VGF	2017-18	Road-fed Silo
9	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	State Govt.	0.5	VGF	2017-18	Road-fed Silo
10	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	State Govt.	0.5	VGF	2017-18	Road-fed Silo
11	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	State Govt.	0.5	VGF	2017-18	Road-fed Silo
12	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	State Govt.	0.5	VGF	2017-18	Road-fed Silo
13	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	State Govt.	0.5	VGF	2017-18	Road-fed Silo
14	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	State Govt.	0.5	VGF	2017-18	Road-fed Silo
15	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	State Govt.	0.5	VGF	2017-18	Road-fed Silo
16	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	State Govt.	0.5	VGF	2017-18	Road-fed Silo
17	Punjab	Sunam	State Govt.	0.5	VGF	2017-18	Road-fed Silo
18	Punjab	Malerkotla	State Govt.	0.5	VGF	2017-18	Road-fed Silo
19	Punjab	Ahmedgarh	State Govt.	0.5	VGF	2017-18	Road-fed Silo
20	Punjab	Amritsar	State Govt.	0.5	Non-VGF	2011-12	Road-fed Silo
21	Bihar	Buxar	FCI	0.5	VGF	23.04.2025	Road-fed Silo
22	Bihar	Kaimur	FCI	0.5	VGF	15.12.2025	Road-fed Silo
23	Punjab	Kotkapura	FCI	0.25	VGF	04.11.2018	Railway Siding Silo
24	Punjab	Barnala	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	12.03.2020	Railway Siding Silo
25	Punjab	Patiala	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	23.08.2022	Railway Siding Silo
26	Punjab	Batala	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	14.06.2024	Railway Siding Silo
27	Punjab	Chhehretta	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	13.06.2024	Railway Siding Silo
28	Punjab	Sangrur	FCI	1	Non-VGF	01.12.2023	Railway Siding Silo

29	Punjab	Sahnewal	FCI	0.5	VGF	01.05.2024	Railway Siding Silo
30	Haryana	Bhattu	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	10.08.2022	Railway Siding Silo
31	Haryana	Jind	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	14.06.2021	Railway Siding Silo
32	Haryana	Sonepat	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	25.08.2021	Railway Siding Silo
33	Haryana	Panipat	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	25.05.2023	Railway Siding Silo
34	Haryana	Rohtak	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	18.06.2023	Railway Siding Silo
35	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	06.05.2021	Railway Siding Silo
36	Gujarat	Baroda	FCI	0.5	Non VGF	10.05.2024	Railway Siding Silo
37	Gujarat	Amreli	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	13.10.2023	Railway Siding Silo
38	Assam	Changsari	FCI	0.5	VGF	23.12.2021	Railway Siding Silo
39	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	09.03.2023	Railway Siding Silo
40	Uttar Pradesh	Dhamora	FCI	0.5	VGF	04.03.2023	Railway Siding Silo
41	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	24.09.2024	Railway Siding Silo
42	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	05.12.2025	Railway Siding Silo
43	Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj	FCI	0.5	VGF	15.09.2025	Railway Siding Silo
44	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	Feb-26	Railway Siding Silo
45	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	State Govt.	0.5	Non-VGF	Mar-26	Railway Siding Silo
46	Bihar	Darbhanga	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	28.02.2024	Railway Siding Silo
47	Bihar	Samastipur	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	09.05.2024	Railway Siding Silo
48	Bihar	Katihar	FCI	0.5	VGF	01.04.2021	Railway Siding Silo
49	Bihar	Khagaria	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	02.06.2025	Railway Siding Silo
50	West Bengal	Balurghat	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	16.06.2025	Railway Siding Silo

51	West Bengal	Murshidabad	FCI	0.5	Non-VGF	14.05.2026	Railway Siding Silo
52	Rajasthan	Cap Alwar	FCI	0.75	SPOKE	06.05.2025	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOT)
53	Uttar Pradesh	Sandila	FCI	0.75	SPOKE	10.06.2025	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOT)
54	Uttar Pradesh	FSD Dhamora	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	20.08.2025	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOT)
55	Uttar Pradesh	Lalpur	FCI	1	SPOKE	19.03.2026	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOT)
56	Uttar Pradesh	Chandari	FCI	1.25	HUB	Mar-26	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOT)
57	Bihar	Katihar (II)	FCI	0.5	SPOKE	18.06.2025	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOT)
58	Punjab	BG Malout	FCI	1.5	HUB	16.06.2025	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOT)
59	Gujarat	FSD Wadhvan	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	07.04.2026	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOT)
60	Gujarat	FSD Wankaner	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	07.04.2026	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOT)
61	Haryana	Palwal	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	10.04.2026	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
62	Bihar	Purnea	FCI	0.5	SPOKE	26.12.2025	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
63	Bihar	Begusarai	FCI	0.5	SPOKE	12.03.2026	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
64	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	28.04.2026	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
65	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	Mar-26	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
66	Haryana	Assandh	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	Mar-26	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)

67	Haryana	Gharaunda	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	Mar-26	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
68	Haryana	Samalkhan	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	Mar-26	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
69	Haryana	Fatehabad	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	Mar-26	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
70	Haryana	Safidon	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	Mar-26	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
71	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	FCI	0.5	SPOKE	May-26	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
72	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	09.06.2026	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
73	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	09.06.2026	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
74	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	May-26	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
75	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	May-26	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
76	Haryana	Bhuna	FCI	0.25	SPOKE	May-26	Hub & Spoke, Phase-I (DBFOO)
			Grand Total	39			

Asset Monetization without PMS Services(Phase-I)			
S. No.	**State**	**Site**	**Capacity for which tender floated (MT)**
1	J&K	FSD Baramulla	1670
2	Uttarakhand	FSD Rudrapur	8,340
3	Haryana	FCI FSD DABWALI	2,500
4	Haryana	FCI FSD Bhattu	2,100
5	Haryana	CAP Panipat, BG Panipat	3,340
6	Haryana	BG Dhand	8,940
7	Haryana	BG Kurukshetra	6,440
8	Haryana	FSD Kurukshetra	2,500
9	Haryana	BG Sirsa	5,000
10	Haryana	BG Narwana	6,680
11	Uttar Pradesh	FSD Orai	4,170
12	Uttar Pradesh	FSD VYASNAGAR	1670
13	Uttar Pradesh	FSD RAEBARELI MASODHA	11680
14	Uttar Pradesh	FSD BARABANKI NEW	20590
15	Uttar Pradesh	FSD Naini	10020
16	Uttar Pradesh	FSD Gorakhapur	5000
17	Uttar Pradesh	FSD Padrauna	2500
18	Uttar Pradesh	FSD Agra Cantt	2920
19	Uttar Pradesh	FSD Harduaganj	22940
20	Punjab	Rayya	2,500
21	Punjab	Jandiala	2,500

22	Punjab	FSD BATHINDA	3,920
23	Punjab	FSD Kotkapura	5,030
24	Punjab	BG Kotkapura	15,000
25	Punjab	FSD BATALA-I	3,360
26	Punjab	FSD Dhariwal	2,240
27	Punjab	FSD Gurdaspur	2,500
28	Punjab	FSD-Nasrala	2,500
29	Punjab	BG Tanda	36,680
30	Punjab	FSD Phagwara	2,500
31	Punjab	FSD-Moga + Silo	2,240
32	Punjab	FSD NABHA	3,430
33	Punjab	FSD NEW RAJPURA	10,000
34	Punjab	FSD, Vallah	1,680
35	Punjab	FSD Nawnshar	2,240
36	Punjab	FSO Nawanshar III	1,820
37	Punjab	FSD Kapurthala (OLD)	2,660
38	Punjab	Bholath	1,680
39	Punjab	FAZILKA	1,670
40	Punjab	Kurali	1,680
41	Punjab	Patiala Buffer	24,160
42	Punjab	Bhawanigarh	2,530
43	Punjab	Dhuri(Buffer)	2,530
44	Punjab	Khanauri	1,670
45	Punjab	Barnala-I	3,340
46	Bihar	FSD NARAYANPUR ANANT	4,590
47	Odisha	Hirakud	5000
48	Chattisgarh	FSD Durg	2,310
49	Chattisgarh	FSD Arjuni	1,120
50	Maharashtra	FSD Bhiwandi	5000
51	Karnataka	FSD Maddur	1,670

52	Andhra Pradesh	FCI BSC-PENNADA	31,320
Total			322,070

Tender Status i.r.t. Asset Monetization Phase-II				
S. No.	**Region**	**Location**	**Scheme**	**Capacity for which tender floated (MT)**
1	KERALA	FSD KAZHAKUTTOM Trivandrum	Non-PMS	3,340
2		FSD MAVELIKKARA Alappuzha	Non-PMS	5,000
3		FSD ANGAMALY Ernakulam	Non-PMS	2,500
4		FSD MULAKUNNATHUKAVU Thriss	Non-PMS	5,000
5		FSD OLAVAKKODE Palakkad	Non-PMS	2,500
6		FSD PAYYANNUR Kannur	Non-PMS	6,680
7	Tamil Nadu	FSD Peelamedu	Non-PMS	26,700
8		FSD Avadi	Mechanised	12000
9	Karnataka	FSD Koppal	Non-PMS	10,000
10		FSD Unkal		1,120
11		FSD Belgavi		3,360
12		FSD Vijayapura		11,670
13		FSD Udupi		10,020
14		BSC Whitefield	PMS	18,000
15		FSD Najangud		4,460

16		FSD KR Puram	Non-PMS	2,230
17		FSD K R Nagar		9,740
18	Telangana	BSC Jammikunta	Non-PMS	35,000
19		BSC Miryalguda	Non-PMS	20,000
20	Andhra Pradesh	MD Vizag	Non-PMS	5,000
	Total			
				1,94,320

STATEMENT-II

Agency wise details of hiring charges for the years from 2019-20 to 2024-25									
	(Rs. In lakhs)								
	Storage Rent								
Year	Owned by CWC	Owned by SWC	PORT AUTHORITY	PVT PARTIES	PEG	SILO	GODOWN HIRED FOR PULSES	OTHERS	Grand Total
2019-20	48792.73	123122.72	2596.85	3119.08	95586.37	7476.92	1092.31	787.60	282574.58
2020-21	43397.02	142325.14	3597.71	10421.67	97808.91	8333.01	742.65	1279.35	307905.46
2021-22	37608.54	106450.34	2725.37	17933.35	90627.96	11446.09	84.98	4452.46	271329.09
2022-23	41104.64	100520.84	2936.31	14569.27	67768.61	14671.16	299.66	8288.53	250159.02
2023-24	22245.90	71181.54	3182.12	12098.98	66798.09	18788.74	7.00	6135.92	200438.29
2024-25	49862.81	158660.73	3317.29	18115.80	81111.43	23996.64	50.65	13366.95	348482.30

STATEMENT-III

STATEMENT SHOWING STATEWISE CAPACITY COMPLETED BY CWC, SWCs & PRIVATE INVESTORS UNDER PEG SCHEME AS ON 30.06.2026

(Fig. in MT)

Sl. No.	State	Initial Capacity approved by HLC	Subsequent cancellation/addition in approved capacity	Approved capacity	Capacity transferred for Silo	Net Approved Capacity for PEG	Capacity for which tenders sanctioned/ allotted	Capacity under construction	Capacity for which construction work is yet to start	Capacity completed with some pending minor ancillary works	Capacity completed in all respects	Total completed capacity	Capacity taken over	Capacity completed in all respect and yet to be taken over
1	Andhra Pradesh	132,000	-19,200	112,800	0	112,800	87,800	0	0	30,000	57,800	87,800	57,800	0
2	Bihar	940,000	-10,000	930,000	200,000	730,000	470,000	60,000	10,000	0	400,000	400,000	329,787	70,213
3	Chhattisgarh	542,600	-5,370	537,230	0	537,230	537,230	0	0	0	537,230	537,230	537,230	0
4	Gujarat	100,000	-200	99,800	50,000	49,800	49,800	0	0	0	49,800	49,800	34,800	15,000
5	Haryana	3,930,590	-127,001	3,803,589	300,000	3,503,589	3,486,589	0	0	0	3,486,589	3,486,589	3,428,739	57,850
6	Himachal Pradesh	142,550	11,670	154,220	0	154,220	70,520	13,000	0	0	57,520	57,520	57,520	0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	371,020	0	371,020	0	371,020	282,190	60,000	0	0	222,190	222,190	202,190	20,000
8	Jharkhand	475,000	-49,000	426,000	0	426,000	347,670	0	0	25,000	322,670	347,670	306,000	16,670
9	Karnataka	241,700	-260	241,440	0	241,440	241,440	0	0	0	241,440	241,440	194,269	47,171
10	Kerala	55,000	0	55,000	50,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0

11	**Madhya Pradesh**	2,366,600	-636,940	1,729,660	350,000	1,379,660	1,303,160	0	0	120,000	1,183,160	1,303,160	522,930	660,230
12	**Maharashtra**	683,167	-20,356	662,811	100,000	562,811	562,811	0	0	0	562,811	562,811	562,811	0
13	**Odisha**	375,000	-15,000	360,000	0	360,000	357,500	0	0	0	357,500	357,500	352,500	5,000
14	**Punjab**	4,999,000	482,637	5,481,637	988,142	4,493,495	4,468,836	0	0	0	4,468,836	4,468,836	4,468,836	0
15	**Rajasthan**	250,000	-15,000	235,000	0	235,000	235,000	0	0	67,000	168,000	235,000	168,000	0
16	**Tamilnadu**	345,000	-35,000	310,000	0	310,000	255,000	0	0	0	255,000	255,000	220,000	35,000
17	**Telengana**	319,000	0	319,000	0	319,000	319,000	0	0	81,000	238,000	319,000	238,000	0
18	**Uttar Pradesh**	3,295,500	-639,373	2,656,127	300,000	2,356,127	1,813,857	55,000	0	0	1,758,857	**1,758,857**	**1,486,677**	272,180
19	**Uttarakhand**	25,000	-15,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
20	**West Bengal**	643,600	-259,510	384,090	200,000	184,090	154,090	0	0	0	154,090	154,090	149,140	4,950
	Total	**20,232,327**	**-1,352,903**	**18,879,424**	**2,538,142**	**16,341,282**	**15,057,493**	**188,000**	**10,000**	**323,000**	**14,536,493**	**14,859,493**	**13,332,229**	**1,204,264**
								0					**14,536,493**	
Status of PEG scheme in NE states														
21	**Assam**	0	190000	190,000	0	190,000	25,000	0	0	0	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
22	**Meghalaya**	0	34180	34,180	0	34,180	15,000	0	0	0	15,000	15,000	15,000	0
23	**Nagaland**	0	13000	13,000	0	13,000								
24	**Tripura**	0	49000	49,000	0	49,000								
	Total		**286,180**	**286,180**	**0**	**286,180**	**40,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**0**
	Grand Total	**20,232,327**	**-1,066,723**	**19,165,604**	**2,538,142**	**16,627,462**	**15,097,493**	**188,000**	**10,000**	**323,000**	**14,576,493**	**14,899,493**	**13,372,229**	**1,204,264**
													14,576,493	

Details of PWS Godowns hired under PWS-2010 as on 31.05.2026 (Other than PEG Rehired godowns)

Sl. No.	Regions	Name of Godown	Ownership (Proprieter/Firm/Other (Name))	Owner Name	Capacity in MT.
1	2	3		4	5
1	Haryana	PWS GOURAV SHARMA WARRHOUSE BHATTU	Proprieter	Gourav sharma	5000
2		PWS AAR KAY LOGISTICS WARRHOUSE TOHANA	Partnership	Ashok yadav	14,000
3		S.S.Associates Ram garh Road Kalayat	Partnership	Ashok Kumar	18,060
4		S.S.Associates Peoda Road Kaithal	Partnership	Ashok Kumar	10,680
5		Satya Sai Overseas	Partnership	Vishal Chawla	38,220
6		Shree Balaji Warehouse	Partnership	Sangeeta Singla	17,500
7		N.N.Enterprises	Partnership	Gaurav Gupta	22,680
8		SALASAR WAREHOUSING	Partnership	Sonal Sardana	37,940
9		Paras Foods	Proprietorship	Paras Singla	5,600
10	Uttar Pradesh				
11					
12					
13					

14					
15	J&K	NIL			
25	West Bengal	PWS Guskara	Proprietor	Susama Rani Koner	6600
26		PWS C K Road	Central Warehousing Corporation	M/s Central Warehousing Corporation	19983
27					14287
28		PWS Guskara	Proprietor	Susama Rani Koner	7187
29	Bihar	PWS DARAUNDA	Proprieter	SMT BINDU DEVI	2765
30		PWS SAHARSA	Proprieter	SHRI RAMESHWAR YADAV	2751
31		PWS BELKUNDA	Proprieter	SHRI BINDA PRASAD RAI	3015
32		PWS SARAI	Proprieter	SHRI CHANDRAKET KUMAR SUDHANSHU	5400
33					
34	Chhattisgarh	PWS Rajim	Proprieter	Hitesh Agrawal	23080
35	Gujarat	Possible Warehousing LLP Gondal	Possible Warehousing LLP Gondal	Manoj Ghoniya	6160 MTs
36					8400 MTs

37					7280 MTs
38					8400 MTs
39		WIMAR	Partenership Firm	Maldevbhai Kadachha+Wistar Commerce Pvt Ltd.	6720
					6720
40		Kamalben Khumanbhai Sindhav, Maliya Hatina	Proprieter	Kamalben Khumanbhai Sindhav	10,000 MTs
41					15,000 MTs
42		Shiv Warehouse Wankaner	Partenership Firm	Ranjitbhai Arjanbhai Padhiyar	12320
43		PWS SHREE TIRUPATI TRADING CO.	Proprieter	PATEL RAKESHBHAI JAYANTIBHAI	8540 MT
44		PWS SHREE TIRUPATI TRADING CO.			5880 MT
45		PWS Megha Trading & Infra	Proprirtor	Vinodbhai Mulchandbhai Khatri	20300 MT
46		PWS Hasmukh Kumar Ratilal Shah	Proprirtor	Hasmukh Kumar Ratilal Shah	10780 MT
47		PWS Alexius Projects Pvt.Ltd.	Alexius Projects Pvt.Ltd.	Alexius Projects Pvt.Ltd.	11200 MT
48		PWS Alexius Projects Pvt.Ltd.	Alexius Projects Pvt.Ltd.	Alexius Projects	11060 MT

				Pvt.Ltd.	
49					
50	Maharashtra	PWS YUGASHREE JAI SAI WAREHOUSE PVT LTD PALDHI	Private Limited Firm	1)Suraj Suni Zawar 2)Devkinandan Pitambar Zawar	13000
51		PWS PHOENIX ENTERPRISES NANDURBAR	Partnership Firm	1)Chitrasen Dhondiba Khutwad 2)Rahul Pradip Zele	22680
52		PWS YASH WAREHOUSING	Partnership Firm	1) Anita Ramakant Gade 2)Kalindi Madhav Lamkhade	9520
53		PWS FURSUNGI	Proprietorship firm	Sadhana Chitrasen Khutwad	14840
54		PWS KARAD	Partnership Firm	1)Sunetra Ajit Pawar 2)Abhimanyu Anil Gujar 3)Abhijeet Anil	9240

				Gujar	
55		PWS BARAMATI II	Partnership Firm	1)Kalpana Kale 2)Vandana Bhosale	10000
56		PWS SHREE GANRAJ WAREHOUSING CO	Proprietorship firm	Monika Abhimanyu Gujar	6160
57		PWS SHRINATH WAREHOUSING CO. WADKI PUNE	Partnership Firm	1)Chitrasen Khutwad 2)Sadhana Khutwad 3)Reshma Khutwad 4)Indrajeet Khutwad 5)Pruthviraj Khutwad	19600
58		PWS RAJTARA WAREHOUSE LATUR I	Partnership Firm	1)Sarita Bhutada 2)Surekha Bhutada 3)Shriram Bhutada	9906
59		PWS RAJTARA VENTURES LATUR II	Private Limited Firm	1)Madhusudan Bhutada	12320

				2)Dhanraj Bhutada 3)Aditya Bhutada 4)Mantraj Bhutada	
60		PWS SAHARA WAREHOUSING SERVICES AWB	Partnership Firm	1)Sadiqua Khanum 2)Mohd. Abdul Muktadir 3)Mohd. Abdul Khaliq	11340
61		PWS KHURANA WAREHOUSING HINGOLI	Partnership Firm	1)Janakraj Khurana 2)Lalitraj Khurana 3)Jagjitraj Khurana 4)Ranatilakraj Khurana	8400
62		PWS SANT NAMDEV NAGARI SPM HINGOLI	State Cooperative Society	State Cooperative Society	4200
69	Karnataka	FTC Kalaburagi	Proprieter	SALAUDDIN	6300
72		PWS Chikkodi	Proprieter	M/s Mathru Infracon	11928

73		PWS Yadgir	Proprieter	ATHALURI SUSHMA SREE	5000
74		PWS Koppal	Proprieter	ATHALURI SUSHMA SREE	5000
75		PWS Chikkodi	Proprietor	M/s Mathru Infracon	15634
76		PEG PWS Belgaum (re-hired under PWS)	Proprieter	ATHALURI SUSHMA SREE	25000
77		PEG PWS Karwar (re-hired under PWS)	Proprietor	M/s Mathru Infracon	11670
79	Telangana	PWS Nagiredypalli		Pachimatla Padma-5000Mts, Pachimatla Shiva Raju-5000Mts, Pachimatla Madhuri-5000Mts, Pachimatla Mandakini-10000Mts	25000
80		PWS Thippathy		M/S Sai Balaji Warehousing and Logistics Pvt. Ltd	67200
81		PWS Miryalguda		M/S Matrix	50000

				Warehousing Pvt. Ltd	
82		PWS VT Palem		M/S ANNAPURNA STORAGES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	20000
83		PWS Chityal		M/S Hindusthan Warehousing Pvt. Ltd.	30000
84		PWS Adloor Yellareddy		M/S ANR Godowns, M/S Sri Venkateshwara godowns	15120
85		PWS CDPL Nekkonda-I	partnership	M/S Challa Dry Port Ltd.	50000
86		PWS CDPL Nekkonda-II	partnership	M/S Challa Dry Port Ltd.	50000
87		PWS Vadlakonda	Proprietor	MS SRI VENKATESWARA GODOWNS Shri. S Ramchandra reddy	10000

88		PWS Nagnoor	Proprietor	M/s Rice Millers Grain Warehouse llimited	29120
89		PWS Sulthanabad		M/s AAG Rural Godown - 5000 MT M/s Janagama Papa Rao Rural godown - 5000 MT	10000
90		PWS Kaukuntla		M/S Lakshmi Venkateshwara Warehousing and PFT Pvt. Ltd.	89600
91		PWS Vuduthala-IV		M. Sudha Rani	9744
92		PWS Jadcherla		D. Vijay kumar	28000
92	Jharkhand	PWS BOKARO	PROPRIETORSHIP	M/S SHIV SHAKTI ENTERPRISES	5000
102	Himachal Pradesh				
103		Nil	Nil	____	
104					
105	Tamilnadu	PWS Madhurantagam	Partneship Firm	Om Sree bavana Sai Associates	15000

106		PWS Villupuram	Partneship Firm	Universal Warehousing and Logistics (F)	20000
107		PWS Namakkal	Propreitorship	Jaya Waehousing Corporation	15000
108	MADHYA PRADESH	INFINITE WH	Propreitorship	ARCHANA PANDEY	9800
109		KUSHAGRA WH	Propreitorship	VANDANA PAROHA	3640
110		MAA SARASWATI WH	Propreitorship	PREETI AGRAWAL	5000
111	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
112	Uttarakhand	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
113	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
114	Odisha				
115	Arunachal Pradesh				
116	Assam	M/s Laipuli Warehouse	Partnership Firm	Sri Mohit Agarwal and Sri Mayank Agarwal	6200
117		M/s Tinsukia Warehouse	Partnership Firm	Sri Mayank Agarwal and Shrimati Komal	2500

				Agarwal	
118		M/s Anju Devi Agarwal	Propeitorship	Mrs. Anju Devi Agarwal	2500
119		M/s UFM INdustries Limited	Private Limited Company	Avishek Jain	4760
120		M/s Bhanu Infra Private Limited	Propeitorship	Rohit Agarwal	5000
121	Odisha				
122	NEF	**NIL**			
123	Rajasthan				
218	Andhra Pradesh				
219	Kerala	NIL			
220	Manipur				
258	Punjab(Bathinda)	Bansal godown	Partnership	Kunj Garg	20160
259	Punjab(Bathinda)	NATIONAL COMMODITIES MANAGEMENT SERVICESLIMITED	Pvt. Ltd. Company	Dipendra Sumra (Power of attorney)	8400
260	Punjab(Bathinda)	YS Coowners	Partnership	Yash Paul	15120
261	Punjab(Bathinda)	SANT SUKHCHAIN SINGH COMPANY	Partnership	Davinder Singh	9200
262	Punjab(Bathinda)	CHAWLA WAREHOUSES (20160 MT)	Partnership Firm	Saket Chawla	20160
263	Punjab(Bathinda)	Shree Balaji Warehousing (23520 MT)	Partnership Firm	Vivek Jindal	23520
264	Punjab (Amritsar)	**NIL**			
265	Punjab				
266	Punjab				

Haryana							
S.N	Region	Phase	Location	capacity(LMT)	Nodal Agency	Approved in HLC	
2	Haryana	Phase-I	10	4	HAFED(10 LMT)	61st	
		Phase-II	10	3	HAFED	64th	
		Phase-III	10	2.65	FCI (0.5 LMT)	66th	
		Phase-IV	10	4.85	CWC(4LMT)	66th	
		Total	**40**	**14.5**			
		4 LMT- 10 location					
		Sr. No.	Approved in HLC	Name of FCI DO	Revenue District	Centre/ Location	Capacity to be created
		1	61st	Hisar	Fetehabad	Fetehabad	0.3
		2		Karnal	Karnal	Jundla	0.3
		3				Hemda	0.3
		4				Nissing	0.3
		5			Jagadhari	Jagadhari(Khizrabad+ Bilaspur)	0.45
		6			Amabla	Ambala(Nariangarh)	0.3
		7		Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra(Pipli)	0.45
		8				Shahabad	0.5
		9			Kaithal	Kaithal+ Jakholi)	0.4
		10				Pehowa	0.7

		Grand Total					**4**
		3 LMT -10 location					
		1	64th	Hisar	Fatehabad	Jakhal	0.1
				Total (Hisar)			**0.1**
		2		Karnal	Karnal	Taraori	0.2
		3		Karnal	Yamunanager	Jagadhri	0.4
		4		Karnal	Ambala	Nasirpur	0.1
		5		Karnal		Ambala Cantt.	0.35
		6		Karnal		Sadhaura (including Mandaur)	0.15
				Total (Karnal)			**1.2**
		7		Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	Shahabad	0.25
		8		Kurukshetra	Kaithal	Kaithal	0.25
		9		Kurukshetra		Dhand	0.6
				Total (Kurukshetra)			**1.1**
		10		Rohtak	Jind	Narwana	0.6
				Total (Rohtak)			**0.6**
		Grand Total					**3**
		4.85 LMT- 10 location					
		1	66th	Hisar	Charkhi Dadri	Chakhri Dadri	0.1
		2			Fatehabad	Jakhal	0.65

				Total (Hisar)			**0.75**
		3		Ambala	Ambala	Ambala	1.05
		4				Barara & Mullana	0.55
				Total (Karnal)			**1.6**
		5		Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	0.4
		6				Shahabad	0.25
		7			Kaithal	Kaithal	0.2
		8				Cheeka	0.7
		9				Dhand	0.3
				Total (Kurukshetra)			**1.85**
		10		Rohtak	Jhajjar	Jhajjar	0.65
				Total (Rohtak)			**0.65**
				Grand Total			**4.85**
		2.65 LMT -10 location					
		1	66th	Hisar	Fatehabad	Jakhal	0.1
				Total(Hisar)			**0.1**
		2		Karnal	Yamuna Nagar	Mustafabad	0.3
		3				Jagadhari	0.35
		4				Yamuna Nagar	0.25
				Total(karnal)			**0.9**
		5		Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	0.45
		6				Islaimabad	0.25

		7				Shahabad	0.1
		8			Kaithal	Cheeka	0.35
		9				Kaithal	0.35
				Total(Kurukshetra)			**1.5**
		10		Rohtak	Jind	Narwana	0.15
				Total(Rohtak)			**0.15**
				Grand Total			**2.65**

Punjab						
S.N	**Region**	**Phase**	**Location**	**capacity(LMT)**	**Nodal Agency**	**Approved in HLC**
1	Punjab	Phase-I	31	9	PUNGRAIN(17 LMT)	61st
		Phase-II	39	22	PSWC(17)/CWC(5)	64th
		Phase-III	37	15	FCI(2 LMT)/MARKFED(5)	66th HLC
		Total	**107**	**46**		
	9 LMT -31 locations					
	No. of location	**Approved in HLC**	**FCI District**	**Name of Revenue District**	**Name of Center**	**Requirement of covered space to phase out cap capacity**
	1		Chandigarh	Roopnagar	Ropar	30000
	2		Bathinda	Bathinda	Raman	60000

	3		Bathinda	Bathinda	Bhuchchu	30000
	4		Bathinda	Bathinda	Rampura Phool	20000
	5		Bathinda	Bathinda	Mansa	60000
	6		Bathinda	Mansa	Budhlada	30000
	7		Bathinda	Mansa	Sardulgarh	40000
	8		Faridkot	Faridkot	Faridkot	30000
	9		Faridkot	Faridkot	Jaitu	30000
	10		Faridkot	Muktsar	Bariwala	20000
	11		Faridkot	Muktsar	Muktsar + Lakhewali	20000
	12		Faridkot	Muktsar	Gidderbaha	30000
	13		Ferozepur	Ferozepur	Ferozepur	30000
	14		Ferozepur	Ferozepur	Guruharshai	30000
	15		Ferozepur	Ferozepur	Makhu	30000
	16		Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Mullanpur	20000
	17		Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Jagraon	40000
	18		Moga	Moga	Nihal Singhwala	20000
	19		Moga	Moga	Ajitwal	50000
	20		Patiala	Patiala	FSD Patiala	30000
	21		Patiala	Patiala	Dudhan	10000
	22		Patiala	Patiala	Samana	20000
	23		Patiala	Patiala	Rajpura	10000
	24		Patiala	Patiala	Patran	30000
	25		Sangrur	Barnala	Tapa	40000

	26		Sangrur	Sangrur	Moonak	10000
	27		Sangrur	Sangrur	Bhawanigarh	20000
	28		Sangrur	Barnala	Barnala	40000
	29		Jalandhar	SBS Nagar	Nawanshahar	20000
	30		Jalandhar	SBS Nagar	Banga	20000
	31		Jalandhar	Jalandhar	Nakodar	30000
						900000
	22 LMT - 39 locations					
	1		Amritsar	Amritsar/ Tarn-Tarn	Bhararіwal/ Chabhal/Majitha	50000
	2				Bhikhiwind/Patti	50000
	3		Bathinda	Bathinda	Bathinda	70000
	4				Bhucho	30000
	5				Talwandi Sabo/ Raman	70000
	6				BhagtaBhai	30000
	7				Goniana	30000
	8				Maur	50000
	9			Mansa	Mansa	80000
	10				Budhlada/Bhikhi	80000
	11		Chandigarh	Ropar	Morinda	20000
	12			Fatehgarh Sahib	Sirhind	30000
	13		Ferozepur	Ferozepur	Ferozepur	30000
	14				Makhu/Zira	80000

	15				Guruharsahai	30000
	16				TalwandiBhai	70000
	17		Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	Batala	40000
	18		Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	Garhshankar	40000
	19				Mukerian	50000
	20		Jalandhar	Jalandhar	Apra/Phillaur	50000
	21				Lohiankhas/ Shahkot	60000
	22				Nurmahal	60000
	23			SBS Nagar	Banga	60000
	24				Balachaur	30000
	25				Nawanshahr	40000
	26		Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Bholath	40000
	27				Sultanpur Lodhi	60000
	28				Phagwara	50000
	29		Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Dakha/Jangpur (Mullanpur)	100000
	30				Hathur/Jagraon	70000
	31				Raikot/Kilaraipur	150000
	32		Moga	Moga	DMKT+KIK	150000
	33				Ajitwal/NS Wala/ Badnikalan	80000
	34				Baghapurana	150000
	35		Patiala	Patiala	Patiala/Dudhan/ Samana	20000

	36				Rajpura/Banur/ Ghanaur	20000
	37		Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Dappar	20000
	38				Kurali	20000
	39				Khamanon/Sanghol	40000
				Total Cpacity		2,200,000
	15 LMT - 37 locations					
	1	66th hLC	Amritsar	Amritsar/ Tarn Taran	Bhararíwal/ Chabhal/ Majitha	90000
	2			Tarn Taran	Bhikhiwind/ Patti	90000
	3		Bhatinda	Bhatinda	Goniana/ Bhagta Bhai	40000
	4			Mansa	Bareta	30000
	5			Mansa	Sardulgarh	70000
	6		Chandigarh	S.A.S Nagar	Dappar	20000
	7			Roopnagar	Chamkaur Sahib/Ropar	40000
	8			Fatehgarh	Khamanon/ Sanghol	20000
	9			Fatehgarh	Sirhind/ Chinarthal	20000
	10			Fatehgarh	Bassi Pathana	10000
	11			Fatehgarh	Gobindgarh/ Amloh	20000
	12		Ferozepur	Fazilka	Fazilka/ Ladhuka	100000
	13			Ferozpur	Ferozepur	20000
	14			Fazilka	Jalalabad/ Roranwali	60000
	15			Ferozpur	Mallanwala	30000

	16		Hoshiarpur	S.B.S Nagar	Balachaur	10000
	17			Hoshiarpur	Garhshankar	20000
	18		Jalandhar	Jalandhar	Apra/ Phillaur	50000
	19			Jalandhar	Bhogpur	20000
	20			Jalandhar	Kartarpur	20000
	21			Jalandhar	Lohian Khas/ Shahkot	40000
	22			Jalandhar	Nakodar	40000
	23			Jalandhar	Nurmahal	20000
	24			S.B.S Nagar	Bang a	50000
	25			S.B.S Nagar	Nawanshahr	20000
	26		Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Kapurthala	40000
	27			Kapurthala	Bholath	20000
	28			Kapurthala	Phagwara	80000
	29			Ludhiana	Hathur/ Jagraon	70000
	30		Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Dakha /Jangpur (Mullanpur)	20000
	31			Ludhiana	Raikot/Kilaraipur	50000
	32			Ludhiana	Maloud	20000
	33			Ludhiana	Chawapail/ Machhiwara/Khanna	30000
	34			Moga	Baghapurana	90000
	35			Moga	Baghapurana	90000
	36			Patiala	Patran	20000
	37			Sangrur	Lehragagga	20000
	Total proposed capacity under PEG 10 Year Scheme Phase-3					**1500000**

Rates approved by HLC					
Rate approval in 65th HLC 30.12.2024					
Region	**Location**	**Capacity**	**L&S**	**Rate in Rs per quintal per month**	**Amount(in Cr)**
Punjab PUNGRAIn	BUDHLADA	30000	L&S	**80**	27
Total		30000			
Haryana 65th HLC by Pvt investor(1st phase)	Fatehabad(20040 &9960)	30000	L&S	**71.1**	27
	Kaithal	25000	L&S	**71.9**	22.5
	Shahabad	11670	L&S	**74.8**	10.503
	Pehowa	20160	L&S	**78**	18.144
Haryana 65th HLC by HAFED on its own land(2nd phase)	Taraori	13360	L&S	107.8	12.024
	Karnal	23800	L&S	107.8	21.42
	Ambala	12000	L&S	107.8	10.8
	Kurukshetra	22500	L&S	107.8	20.25
SubTotal		158490			
Total		**188490**			169.641
	09 location	1.8849			
Rate approval in 67th HLC 14.07.25					
Haryana 67th hLC by pvt investor	Shahabad	11670	L&S	83.4	10.503

	Ambala	10000	L&S	82.4	9
	Jhakal	10000	LO	46.14	9
	Kurukshetra(pipli)	11250	L&S	77.25	10.125
	Pehowa	42585	L&S	83.3	38.3265
	Shahabad	51660	L&S	77.9	46.494
	Kaithal(Jakholi)	15000	L&S	77.25	13.5
	Narwana	24000	L&S	83.9	21.6
	Total	176165			158.5485
Punjab 67th HLC by pvt investor	Jaito	30000	L&S	87.9	27
	Muktsar/lakhewali	20000	LO	52.6	18
	Goniana	30000	LO	55.08	27
	Phagwara		LO	53	0
Sub Total		80000			72
Total (12 location)		256165			230.5485
Rate approval in 68th HLC 30.01.2026					
Haryana 68th HLC pvt investor	Ambaal	22830	L&S	70	20.547
	Kaithal	20000	L&S	77.5	18
HAFED own land 68th hLC	Ghasola(charkhi)	10000	L&S	107.8	9
	Ratia(jhakhal)	16000	L&S	107.8	14.4

Total		68830			61.947
Punjab 68th HLC	Rampura phul	20000	L&S	88.2	18
	Bhawanigahr	5000	L&S	79.7	4.5
	Gidderbaha	30000	L&S	91	27
	Sardulgarh	25000	L&S	77.6	22.5
	Counter offer sardulgarh(15000)	15000			13.5
	Mallanwala	20000	L&S	80.8	18
	counter offer mallandwala(10000)	10000			9
	patiala	10000	L&S	99.6	9
	lehergaga	20000	L&S	85.8	18
	moonka	10000	L&S	88.6	9
Markfed	Bareta	30000	L&S	77.4	27
Total		195000			175.5
Rate approval in 69th HLC 30.03.2026					
PUNGRAIN by pvt investor	Banga	20000	L&S	93	18
	Dudhan	10000	L&S	74	9
	Nawasharahr	20000	L&S	93	18
	Hathur/Jagraon	10000	L&S	87.8	9
PSWC by pvt investor	Apra/Pjillaur	45000	LO	56	40.5
	Counter offer(Apra)	5000			4.5

	Bhararíwal/Chabhal/Majitha(50000 MT) &	50000	L&S	94	45
	Bhucho	30000	LO	62.5	27
	Nurmahal	25000	L&S	88.5	22.5
	Budhlada/Bhikh	60000	L&S	84.6	54
	Counter offer Bikhi	20000	L&S		18
	Makhu/Zira	30000	L&S	81.6	27
	counter offer	50000	L&S		45
	Talwandi Bhai	70000	L&S	79.1	63
	Guruharsahai	20000	L&S	88	18
	Mansa	10000	L&S	87.78	9
	counter offer	70000	L&S		63
	Patiala/Dudhan/Samana	5000	LO	45.1	4.5
	counter offer	15000			13.5
	DMKT+KIK	25000	L&S	85	22.5
	counter offer	35000	L&S		31.5
	Bathinda	70000	L&S	92	63
	Rajpura/ Banur/Ghanaur	20000	LO	59.86	18
MARKFED by pvt investor	Fazilkka/Ladhuka	15000	L&S	86.94	13.5
Total		730000			657

Haryana CWC by pvt investor	Kaithal	21670	L&S	90.28	19.503
	Kaithal	16670	L&S	90.28	15.003
HAFED Haryana	Pehowa	7255	L&S	81.13	6.5295
	Dhand(pehowa)	10020	L&S	76.66	9.018
	Narwana	10650	L&S	79.8	9.585
	Kurukshetr	23470	L&S	84.25	21.123
	cheeka	95265	L&S	72.3	85.7385
	Narwana	15000	L&S	83.9	13.5
HAFED own land	cheeka	21680	L&S	107.8	19.512
Total		221680			199.512
	Grand Total 2026-27				1494.1485

STATE LOCATION WISE COMPLETE LIST of SILOS						
	S.NO	LOCATION	CAPACITY (in LMT)	STATUS	MODE	CONCESSIONAIRE NAME
1	1	CHANGSARI	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	SRI KARTHIKEYAN SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS PVT LTD/PSGG
2	1	BUXAR	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	NCML KB PVT LTD
3	2	KAIMUR	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	NCML KB PVT LTD
4	3	DARBHANGA	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (DARBHANGA) LTD
5	4	SAMASTIPUR	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (SAMASTIPUR) LTD
6	5	KATIHAR	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
7	6	KHAGARIA	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	LEAP AGRI LOGISTICS (KHAGARIA) PVT LIMITED
8	7	KATIHAR(II)	0.5	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
9	8	PURNEA	0.5	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
10	9	BEGUSARAI	0.5	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
11	10	MADHUBANI	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	Non-VGF	LEAP AGRI LOGISTICS (MADHUBANI) PVT LIMITED
12	11	SAMASTIPUR	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
13	12	KISHENGANJ	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
14	13	ARARIA	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
15	14	DARBHANGA	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	
16	15	MUZAFFARPUR	0.5	UNDER	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED

				IMPLEMENTATION		
17	16	VAISHALI	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED/PSGG TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LTD.
18	17	SARAN	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
19	18	MOTIHARI	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD/PSGG TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LTD.
20	19	SIWAN	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD/PSGG TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LTD.
21	1	AHMEDABAD (Bhankoda)	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	SURAT GOODS TRANSPORT PVT LTED
22	2	BARODA (Kayavaroharan)	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	LEAP AGRI LOGISTICS (BARODA) PVT LIMITED
23	3	AMRELI (Liliya)	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	LEAP AGRI LOGISTICS (PIPAVAV) PVT LIMITED
24	4	FSD WADHVAN	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	KCC INFRA PRIVATE LIMITED
25	5	FSD WANKANER	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	KCC INFRA PRIVATE LIMITED
26	6	FSD GANDHIDHAM	0.375	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	HUB	KCC INFRA PRIVATE LIMITED
27	7	BANASKANTHA	0.625	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
28	8	MEHSANA	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
29	9	BHARUCH	0.375	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
30	10	ANAND	0.75	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
31	11	NARMADA	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
32	12	SURAT	1	UNDER	SPOKE	OM METALS INFRA PROJECTS LTD/ SABINA ARORA

				IMPLEMENTATION		
33	13	VALSAD	0.375	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SABINA ARORA
34	14	NAVASARI	0.375	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SABINA ARORA
35	1	KAITHAL	2	COMPLETED	BASE	
36	2	BHATTU	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	NATIONAL COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES LTD
37	3	JIND	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	SURAT GOODS TRANSPORT PVT LTD
38	4	SONEPAT	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	NATIONAL COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES LTD
39	5	PANIPAT	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (PANIPAT) LTD
40	6	ROHTAK	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	UNIPRO AGROINFRA ROHTAK PRIVATE LIMITED / DINESHCHANDRA R.AGRAWAL INFRACON PVT. LTD.
41	7	PALWAL	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	NATIONAL COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES LTD/ ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
42	8	ASSANDH	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
43	9	GHARAUNDA	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
44	10	SAMALKHAN	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
45	11	FATEHABAD	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
46	12	SAFIDON	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
47	13	BHUNA	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
48	14	GOHANA	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
49	15	HODAL	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
50	16	PILUKHERA	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD

51	17	RATIA	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
52	18	UCHANA	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
53	1	KATHUA	0.75	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
54	1	BANGALORE	0.25	COMPLETED	FIELD	
55	1	HARDA	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
56	2	HOSHANGABAD	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
57	3	DEWAS	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
58	4	SATNA	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
59	5	SEHORE	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	TOTAL AGRI
60	6	UJJAIN	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
61	7	VIDISHA	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
62	8	BHOPAL	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	L T FOODS
63	9	INDORE	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	L T FOODS
64	10	UJJAIN	0.75	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
65	11	DHAR	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
66	12	GUNA	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
67	13	DAMOH	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
68	1	NAVI MUMBAI	0.5	COMPLETED	FIELD	
69	2	FSD BORIVALI	1.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	HUB	KCC INFRA PRIVATE LIMITED/ ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.

70	3	PUNE	1	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SAR TRANSPORT SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
71	4	JALGAON	0.75	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SAR TRANSPORT SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
72	5	PALGHAR	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SAR TRANSPORT SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
73	6	AURANGABAD	0.75	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SAR TRANSPORT SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
74	7	NANDED	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SAR TRANSPORT SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
75	8	JALNA	0.375	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SAR TRANSPORT SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
76	1	MOGA	2	COMPLETED	BASE	
77	2	SUNAM	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	L T FOODS
78	3	MALERKOTLA	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	L T FOODS
79	4	AHMEDGARH	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	L T FOODS
80	5	MULECHAK(AMRITSAR)	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	L T FOODS
81	6	KOTKAPURA	0.25	COMPLETED	VGF	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
82	7	BARNALA	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	VRC SILOS PRIVATE LIMITED
83	8	PATIALA	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	MRB SILO PRIVATE LIMITED
84	9	BATALA	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	NCML BATALA PRIVATE LIMITED
85	10	CHHEHRETTA	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	NCML CHHEHRETTA PRIVATE LIMITED
86	11	SANGRUR	1	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	MBR SILO PRIVATE LIMITED
87	12	SAHNEWAL	0.5	COMPLETED	VGF	LEAP FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD/ PSGG
88	13	BG MALOUT	1.5	COMPLETED	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD/ PSGG
89	14	Killanwalli	0.375	UNDER	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.

				CONSTRUCTION		
90	15	Gidderbaha	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
91	16	Panniwala	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
92	17	Bhaliana	0.375	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
93	18	Samana	0.75	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
94	19	Payal	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
95	20	Sadiq	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
96	21	Dhuri	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
97	22	Moonak	0.375	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
98	23	Dirba	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
99	24	Khanauri	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
100	25	Patiala	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
101	26	Patran	0.75	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
102	27	Mehalkalan	0.375	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.

103	28	Sehna	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
104	29	Tapa	0.375	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
105	30	Dhanaula	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
106	31	Jaito	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
107	32	Faridkot	0.75	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
108	33	Macchiwara	0.375	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
109	34	Khanna	0.375	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
110	35	Ludhiana	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
111	36	Bariwala	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
112	37	Mehrajwala	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
113	38	Muktsar	1	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
114	39	Abohar	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.
115	40	Between Bathinda & Rampuraphul	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
116	41	Bhuchchu	0.375	UNDER	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD

				IMPLEMENTATION		
117	42	Maur	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
118	43	Goniana	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
119	44	Budhlada	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
120	45	Mansa	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
121	46	Bhikhi	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
122	47	Sardulgarh	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
123	48	Bareta	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
124	49	Phillaur	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
125	50	Dudhan	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
126	51	Muktsar	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
127	52	Moga	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
128	53	Shakot	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
129	54	Zira	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD

130	55	Dharamkot	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
131	1	CAP ALWAR	0.75	COMPLETED	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED/PSGG
132	2	SRIGANGANAGAR	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SABINA ARORA
133	3	SRIVIJAYNAGAR	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SABINA ARORA
134	4	HANUMANGARH JN.	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SABINA ARORA
135	5	SANGARIA	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SABINA ARORA
136	6	JODHPUR	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SHRI KARNI TRADERS
137	7	UDAIPUR	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SHRI KARNI TRADERS
138	8	RAJSAMAND	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	SHRI KARNI TRADERS
139	1	CHENNAI	0.25	COMPLETED	FIELD	
140	2	COIMBATORE	0.25	COMPLETED	FIELD	
141	**1**	**KANNAUJ**	**0.5**	COMPLETED	**Non-VGF**	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS (KANNAUJ) LTD
142	**2**	**DHAMORA**	**0.5**	COMPLETED	**VGF**	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
143	**3**	**BASTI**	**0.5**	COMPLETED	**Non-VGF**	NCML (BASTI) PRIVATE LIMITED
144	**4**	**FATEHPUR**	**0.5**	COMPLETED	**Non-VGF**	UTTAR PRADESH LOGISTICS PVT LTD
145	**5**	**HARDUAGANJ**	**0.5**	COMPLETED	**VGF**	LEAP FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD/PSGG
146	**6**	**LUCKNOW**	**0.5**	COMPLETED	**Non-VGF**	KARAN BHUSHAN SARAN SINGH
147	**7**	**PILIBHIT**	**0.5**	COMPLETED	**Non-VGF**	TECHNO POWER ENTERPRISES (P) LIMITED - RAUSHEENA UDYOG LIMITED-DEEAPK SARDANA

148	**8**	SANDILA	0.75	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
149	**9**	FSD DHAMORA	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	MARATHON REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED
150	**10**	LALPUR	1	COMPLETED	SPOKE	MARATHON REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED
151	**11**	CHANDARI	1.25	COMPLETED	HUB	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
152	**12**	SITAPUR	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
153	**13**	AURAIYA	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
154	**14**	Lakhimpur	0.5	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
155	**15**	Unnao	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
156	**16**	Amethi	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
157	**17**	Kanpur DEHAT	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
158	**18**	Farukkabad	0.25	COMPLETED	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
159	**19**	GORAKHPUR	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	Non-VGF	KARAN BHUSHAN SARAN SINGH
160	**20**	LALITPUR	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	Non-VGF	VKSC INFRA PROJECTS LIMITED
161	**21**	HAMIRPUR	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	Non-VGF	VKSC INFRA PROJECTS LIMITED
162	**22**	KHURJA	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	MARATHON REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED
163	**23**	FSD ROZA	0.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	HUB	MARATHON REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED
164	**24**	Bahraich	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
165	**25**	Balrampur	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
166	**26**	Shrawasti	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD

167	**27**	Sambhal	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
168	**28**	Raibareilly	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
169	**29**	Sultanpur	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
170	**30**	Badayun	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
171	**31**	Ambedkar Nagar	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD
172	**32**	FSD GONDA	1	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	HUB	ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LIMITED
173	**33**	FAIZABAD	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
174	**34**	AZAMGARH	1	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
175	**35**	MAU	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
176	**36**	PRAYAGRAJ	1	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
177	**37**	PRATAPGARH	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & AGRI LOGISTICS PVT LTD
178	1	HOOGLY	0.25	COMPLETED	FIELD	
179	2	BALURGHAT	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	LEAP AGRI LOGISTICS (BALURGHAT) PRIVATE LIMITED
180	3	MURSHIDABAD	0.5	COMPLETED	Non-VGF	LEAP AGRI LOGISTICS (MURSHIDABAD) PRIVATE LIMITED
181	4	MALDA	0.25	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	SPOKE	OM METALS INFRA PROJECTS LIMITED/ADANI AGRI LOGISTICS LTD.

182	5	ALIPURDUAR	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
183	6	COOCHBEHAR	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
184	7	JANGIPUR	0.75	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
185	8	BIRBHUM	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
186	9	EAST BURDWAN	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
187	10	WEST MIDNAPUR	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	HUB	LEAP INDIA FOOD & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
188	11	EAST MIDNAPUR	0.5	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
189	12	JHARGRAM	0.25	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SPOKE	LEAP INDIA FOOD & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
			89.75			

Asset Monetization With PMS Services(Phase-I)			
Sl. No.	**State**	**Site**	**Capacity for which tender floated**
1	J&K	FSD Poonch	2,500
2	J&K	FSD Kishtwar	1,670
3	J&K	FSD Kathua	5,000
4	Uttarakhand	FSD Bazpur	12500
5	Uttar Pradesh	kabrai mahoba	6680
6	Uttar Pradesh	FSD Basti	8340
7	Punjab	FSD Bhagsar	9470
8	Gujarat	FSD DARED	20,000
9	Karnataka	FSD Bommapur	40000
10	Karnataka	FSD TAVAREKOPPA	28340
11	Karnataka	FSD Raichur	50000
12	Karnataka	FSD Bellary	50000
13	Karnataka	FSD KUSHALNAGAR	4620
14	Tamil Nadu	FSD Chidambaram	8350
15	Andhra Pradesh	FCI,BSC,HANUMAN JUNCTION	70992
16	Telangana	FCI, BSC, NALGONDA	35000
17	Telangana	FCI, FSD, Dichpally	40000
18	Assam	FSD Narayanpur	10,000
19	Assam	FSD Archipathar	13,360
Total			**416,822**

REVIEW OF PM-KUSUM IN KARNATAKA

1707. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

will the minister of **NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri KisanUrja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) across the country to assess that farmers are receiving its intended benefits;

(b) if so, the details of solar pumps, solar power projects, Central assistance released and farmers benefited under the PM-KUSUM during the last three years including Ballari Lok Sabha Constituency in Karnataka;

(c) whether the Government has received representations regarding low awareness, delays in implementation and difficulties faced by farmers in availing the benefits of the PM-KUSUM and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen awareness, simplify implementation, expand the PM-KUSUM and ensure that more farmers including those in Ballari benefit from clean energy and additional income 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) The Ministry reviews the progress and implementation of the Scheme from time to time, in consultation with the States/UTs and other stakeholders, with a

view to assess implementation on the ground and facilitate achievement of the intended objectives of the Scheme, including benefits to farmers. In this regard, review meetings are held periodically to take stock of implementation progress and issues arising therefrom. The recent review meeting was also held on 8 July 2026 with representatives of the States and empanelled vendors to review the progress of implementation of the Scheme and related operational matters.

(b) During last three years, more than 25.73 lakh farmers are benefitted under all components of the PM KUSUM scheme. The details of projects installed under the scheme, along with the funds released in last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

The State Implementing Agency (SIA) has reported installation under Component B of the scheme only in Ballari Lok Sabha Constituency, with 186 solar pumps are installed till date.

(c) The Ministry has received representations from time to time regarding various aspects of the implementation of the PM-KUSUM Scheme, including issues related to awareness, implementation timelines, and difficulties faced by farmers in availing the benefits. These issues are addressed through periodic review and handholding meetings with the SIAs and empanelled vendors.

(d) The Ministry has simplified the procedures and issued comprehensive revised guidelines on 17.01.2024 for ease of implementation of the scheme.

To increase the reach of PM KUSUM scheme, extensive outreach and capacity-building workshops are conducted by the Ministry from time to time. This includes State review meeting with SIAs and vendors, Regional Workshops on RE with state public representatives etc.

STATEMENT

Progress under the scheme and funds released in last three years (FY 2023-24 to till 30.06.2026)

State Name	Component A (Installation in MW)	Component B (No. of Pumps installed)	Component C (No. of Pumps solarized)	Funds released under PM KUSUM (Rs in Cr)
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	573	-	
Assam	-	1,595	-	10.67
Bihar	-	-	4,570	-
Chhattisgarh	19.00	-	-	-
Goa	4.00	200	700	0.43
Gujarat	-	20,328	3,03,256	741.54
Haryana	57.96	1,50,646	-	1,065.24
Himachal Pradesh	80.30	602	-	7.43
Jammu & Kashmir	-	4,342	-	22.33
Jharkhand	-	56,226	-	208.79
Karnataka	-	26,492	1,34,375	232.13
Kerala	-	-	15,798	35.10
Ladakh	-	265	-	2.34
Madhya	197.66	17,357	62,378	166.35

Pradesh				
Maharashtra	21.00	5,08,736	8,75,000	5,885.37
Manipur	-	132	-	1.12
Meghalaya	-	63	-	0.31
Mizoram	-	592	-	2.57
Nagaland	-	265	-	1.86
Odisha	2.00	14,475	-	38.46
Puducherry	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	5,096	25	55.99
Rajasthan	1,162.05	68,478	2,23,616	1,507.44
Tamil Nadu	3.00	2,142	-	21.63
Telangana	79.00	-	-	-
Tripura	-	7,502	1,304	34.60
Uttar Pradesh	1.00	51,493	10,398	416.31
Uttarakhand	-	2,551	-	45.53
West Bengal	-	-	-	-
Total	**1626.97**	**9,40,151**	**16,31,420**	**10,503.54**

SANCHAR SAATHI INITIATIVE FOR TELECOM SECURITY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

1708. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

(a) the progress made under the Sanchar Saathi initiative during the last one year including the number of lost or stolen mobile devices traced, blocked, recovered and the action taken against fraudulent mobile connections including details for the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha;

(b) the measures taken to protect telecom consumers from cyber frauds, spoofed calls, spam communications and misuse of mobile connections through technology enabled solutions including their implementation in the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the major digital services made available through the Sanchar Saathi portal and mobile application for the convenience of citizens along with their utilisation in the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(d) the steps taken to further strengthen telecom security, consumer awareness and digital trust through this initiative, including the special measures taken for the Nabarangpur 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 progress made under the Sanchar Saathi initiative of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) during July 2025 to June 2026 is as under:

i. Number of lost or stolen mobile devices blocked, traced & recovered are 20.59 lakhs, 11.11 lakhs & 6.99 lakhs respectively.

ii. Based on 6.4 lakh reports of suspected fraud communication shared by citizens on Sanchar Saathi, 35.48 lakh mobile connections have been disconnected.

Lok Sabha constituency wise data is not maintained.

(b) DoT has taken measures to protect telecom consumers from cyber frauds, spoofed calls and misuse of mobile connections through technology enabled solutions which have been implemented throughout the country including Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency. These measures, inter-alia, include :

i. Sanchar Saathi initiative of DoT enables citizens to report the suspected fraud communications. DoT uses this crowd-sourced data to carry out analysis and to zero down on misuse of telecom resources.

ii. DoT has developed Financial Fraud Risk Indicator. This is a risk-based metric that categorises a suspicious mobile number according to its probability of being associated with medium, high or very high risk of financial fraud.

iii. DoT has developed international incoming spoofed calls prevention system which is a system to identify and block incoming international spoofed calls displaying Indian mobile numbers.

In addition, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has implemented Distributed Ledger Technology based system under the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations for curbing spam.

(c) Sanchar Saathi web portal and mobile App of DoT are available to citizens across India including Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency. Key digital services of Sanchar Saathi include facilitating citizens to:

i. report suspected fraud communications,

ii. know mobile connections in their name & report connections which are not required or not taken by them,

iii. report lost/ stolen mobile handsets, and

iv. check genuineness of mobile handset.

(d) DoT is actively promoting telecom safety, consumer awareness and digital trust through widespread multilingual awareness campaigns including explainer videos & infographics on social media platforms, SMS campaigns, student volunteers through Sanchar Mitra scheme. These initiatives are being taken on pan-India basis.

लोक संवर्धन पर्व

1709. श्री रमेश अवस्थी:

डॉ. टी. सुमति उर्फ तामिझाची थंगापंडियन:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (पीएम विकास) योजना के अंतर्गत आयोजित 'लोक संवर्धन पर्व' के उद्देश्य और मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने स्थानीय कारीगरों, बुनकरों और पाक कला विशेषज्ञों, विशेष रूप से अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के लोगों को बाजार तक पहुंच, व्यवसाय विकास और आजीविका को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक मंच प्रदान करने हेतु विभिन्न स्थानों पर 'लोक संवर्धन पर्व' का आयोजन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) छठे 'लोक संवर्धन पर्व' में कितने कारीगरों, शिल्पकारों और उद्यमियों के भाग लेने की संभावना है, और विपणन, व्यवसाय विकास और निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए उन्हें प्रदान की जा रही संस्थागत सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा विशेष रूप से तमिलनाडु में ऐसी पहलों के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के कारीगरों के लिए बाजार तक पहुंच और व्यावसायिक अवसरों को बढ़ाने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं, और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का अन्य राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में भी ऐसे आउटरीच कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) पीएम विकास योजना के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय द्वारा 'लोक संवर्धन पर्व' का आयोजन किया जा रहा है, जिसके माध्यम से देशभर के अल्पसंख्यक कारीगरों को एक साझा मंच प्रदान किया जाता है ताकि वे अपने व्यवसाय एवं कार्यों का विस्तार कर सकें। यह मंच कारीगरों को अपनी पारंपरिक कलाओं, हस्तशिल्पों तथा समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत को दर्शाने का एक विशिष्ट अवसर प्रदान करता है। इस आयोजन का उद्देश्य न केवल अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों की पारंपरिक कलाओं एवं शिल्पों को बढ़ावा देना है, बल्कि कारीगरों के लिए नवाचार एवं उद्यमिता हेतु उपयुक्त वातावरण तैयार करना भी है।

(ख) अब तक मंत्रालय द्वारा निम्नानुसार 06 लोक संवर्धन पर्व आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं:

i. जुलाई, 2024 – दिल्ली हाट, आईएनए, नई दिल्ली

ii. जनवरी, 2025 – बाबा खड़क सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली

iii. अप्रैल, 2025 – दीक्षांत समारोह मैदान, कश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर

iv. जून, 2025 – गांधी दर्शन, राजघाट, नई दिल्ली

v. अगस्त–सितंबर, 2025 – मरीन ड्राइव प्रदर्शनी क्षेत्र, कोच्चि, केरल

vi. जुलाई, 2026 – परेड ग्राउंड, देहरादून, उत्तराखंड

(ग) और (घ) छठा लोक संवर्धन पर्व 11 से 17 जुलाई, 2026 तक परेड ग्राउंड, देहरादून, उत्तराखंड में सफलतापूर्वक आयोजित किया गया। इस आयोजन में 150 शिल्प एवं पाक-कला स्टॉल स्थापित किए गए, जिनके माध्यम से देशभर के कारीगरों, शिल्पकारों, बुनकरों एवं पाक-कला विशेषज्ञों को अपने उत्पादों के प्रदर्शन एवं विपणन का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ। कारीगरों के कौशल संवर्धन हेतु विपणन, निर्यात एवं ऑनलाइन व्यवसाय, डिज़ाइन, कराधान, बिक्री आदि विषयों पर मंत्रालय द्वारा हस्तशिल्प निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद (EPCH) के सहयोग से कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया गया, जिससे उनकी प्रतिभा को और निखारने तथा आय में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जा सका।

लोक संवर्धन पर्व के लाभ तमिलनाडु सहित सभी राज्यों एवं केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के पात्र प्रतिभागियों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं, जिससे कारीगरों एवं पारंपरिक शिल्पकारों को बाजार तक पहुँच एवं व्यावसायिक अवसर प्राप्त होते हैं।

(ङ) मंत्रालय ने पीएम विकास योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लोक संवर्धन पर्व के आयोजन के लिए एक रूपरेखा जारी की है। अन्य स्थानों पर ऐसे आयोजन को करवाने के लिए समय-समय पर विचार किया जाता है, यह आयोजन पात्र कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने, निधियों की उपलब्धता तथा निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों को पूरा किए जाने के अध्यधीन रहता है।

रेयर अर्थ कॉरिडोर

1710. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटी:

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) देश में, विशेष रूप से आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रस्तावित 'रेयर अर्थ कॉरिडोर' के कार्यान्वयन में इंडियन

रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड (आईआरईएल) को सौंपी गई भूमिका का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों (क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स) के प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन के लिए आईआरईएल द्वारा शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से किए गए निवेश और सृजित रोजगार का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) देश में महत्वपूर्ण खनिज आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल करने की दिशा में इन पहलों के संभावित योगदान का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में खनन, प्रसंस्करण, अनुसंधान और विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ओडिशा, केरल, आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु जैसे खनिज-समृद्ध राज्यों में समर्पित विरल मृदा कॉरिडोर स्थापित करने हेतु सहायता देने की घोषणा की गई। इस घोषणा के अनुरूप, भारत सरकार के सभी हितधारक मंत्रालयों और चार राज्य सरकारों को शामिल करते हुए एक संयुक्त कार्य समूह (जेडब्ल्यूजी) का गठन किया गया, जो इसके लिए दिशानिर्देश तैयार करेगा। परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के अंतर्गत एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम (पीएसयू), आईआरईएल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड (आईआरईएल), गठित संयुक्त कार्य समूह (जेडब्ल्यूजी) का एक सदस्य है।

(ख) और (ग) आईआरईएल ने वर्ष 2024 के दौरान रणनीतिक अनुप्रयोगों के लिए एक परियोजना - "विरल मृदा स्थायी चुंबक संयंत्र, विशाखापट्टनम" को पूरा किया है। इस परियोजना की लागत 196.50 करोड़ रुपए थी और इस परियोजना ने 65 लोगों के लिए रोजगार सृजित किया है।

(घ) आईआरईएल द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई परियोजनाएं वर्ष 2025 में भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित सिंटरित विरल मृदा स्थायी चुंबकों के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजना के तहत निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में मदद करेंगी।

DIGITAL REFORMS IN PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

1711. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of beneficiaries covered under the National Food Security Act and One Nation One Ration Card Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise, including Bulandshahr district;

(b) the number of Fair Price Shops equipped with electronic Point of Sale devices and Aadhaar-based authentication facilities in said district;

(c) the number of portability transactions recorded under One Nation One Ration Card in the said district during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has identified instances of authentication failure or interruption in access to subsidised foodgrains in rural areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen end-to-end computerisation, digital monitoring and uninterrupted delivery of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries?

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

(a) The number of beneficiaries covered under the National Food Security Act and One Nation One Ration Card in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise, including Bulandshahr district is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) A total of 1,335 Fair Price Shops are equipped with electronic Point of Sale devices and Aadhaar-based authentication facilities in Bulandshahr district.

(c) The number of portability transactions recorded under One Nation One Ration Card in Bulandshahr district in last three years is as follows:

Year	Inter-State Total	Intra-State Total	Grand Total
2023	0	3,78,485	3,78,485
2024	4	5,08,183	5,08,187
2025	8	5,72,230	5,72,238
2026 *(Jan–Jun)*	549	3,05,248	3,05,797

(d) No such instances have been reported to this Department. Further, all States/UTs have been advised that no beneficiary or household shall be denied their entitled quantity of foodgrains due to failure of biometric or Aadhaar authentication arising from network connectivity issues, technical reasons, Aadhaar linking issues, or poor biometric quality. States/UTs have been instructed to follow alternative and exception handling mechanisms to ensure uninterrupted access to foodgrains.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to strengthen end-to-end computerisation, digital monitoring and uninterrupted delivery of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries are as follows –

i. Digitisation & Aadhaar seeding: Ration cards/beneficiary database 100% digitised 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.

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).

STATEMENT

Number of Beneficiaries (district-wise) under the National Food Security Act and One Nation One Ration Card in Uttar Pradesh

S.No.	State Name	District Name	Beneficiary Count
1	UTTAR PRADESH	AGRA	30,70,335
2	UTTAR PRADESH	ALIGARH	25,86,073
3	UTTAR PRADESH	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	18,59,033
4	UTTAR PRADESH	AMETHI	13,94,274
5	UTTAR PRADESH	AMROHA	12,94,588
6	UTTAR PRADESH	AURAIYA	10,47,719
7	UTTAR PRADESH	AYODHYA	18,33,018
8	UTTAR PRADESH	AZAMGARH	33,45,630
9	UTTAR PRADESH	BAGHPAT	8,81,487
10	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	27,00,719
11	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	24,84,041
12	UTTAR PRADESH	BALRAMPUR	15,92,963

13	UTTAR PRADESH	BANDA	13,12,913
14	UTTAR PRADESH	BARABANKI	25,64,140
15	UTTAR PRADESH	BAREILLY	31,67,434
16	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	18,34,921
17	UTTAR PRADESH	BHADOHI	12,05,683
18	UTTAR PRADESH	BIJNOR	27,69,894
19	UTTAR PRADESH	BUDAUN	22,74,768
20	UTTAR PRADESH	BULANDSHAHR	25,94,492
21	UTTAR PRADESH	CHANDAULI	14,50,153
22	UTTAR PRADESH	CHITRAKOOT	8,38,985
23	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	23,74,621
24	UTTAR PRADESH	ETAH	13,25,735
25	UTTAR PRADESH	ETAWAH	11,00,101
26	UTTAR PRADESH	FARRUKHABAD	13,95,870
27	UTTAR PRADESH	FATEHPUR	19,48,530
28	UTTAR PRADESH	FIROZABAD	19,32,122
29	UTTAR PRADESH	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	7,99,063
30	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIABAD	19,61,061
31	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	27,75,207
32	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	25,50,714
33	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	31,10,036
34	UTTAR PRADESH	HAMIRPUR	9,12,985
35	UTTAR PRADESH	HAPUR	9,80,654
36	UTTAR PRADESH	HARDOI	31,35,548
37	UTTAR PRADESH	HATHRAS	11,34,672
38	UTTAR PRADESH	JALAUN	11,48,421
39	UTTAR PRADESH	JAUNPUR	35,01,040
40	UTTAR PRADESH	JHANSI	14,23,823
41	UTTAR PRADESH	KANNAUJ	12,48,335
42	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR DEHAT	13,05,474
43	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR NAGAR	28,33,031
44	UTTAR PRADESH	KASGANJ	10,11,218
45	UTTAR PRADESH	KAUSHAMBI	12,48,364
46	UTTAR PRADESH	KHERI	31,21,672
47	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHI NAGAR	26,97,003

48	UTTAR PRADESH	LALITPUR	9,44,606
49	UTTAR PRADESH	LUCKNOW	30,14,183
50	UTTAR PRADESH	MAHARAJGANJ	20,90,163
51	UTTAR PRADESH	MAHOBA	7,38,239
52	UTTAR PRADESH	MAINPURI	13,39,480
53	UTTAR PRADESH	MATHURA	17,67,017
54	UTTAR PRADESH	MAU	16,17,481
55	UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT	23,75,651
56	UTTAR PRADESH	MIRZAPUR	19,03,221
57	UTTAR PRADESH	MORADABAD	22,42,990
58	UTTAR PRADESH	MUZAFFARNAGAR	21,17,539
59	UTTAR PRADESH	PILIBHIT	16,36,014
60	UTTAR PRADESH	PRATAPGARH	24,73,190
61	UTTAR PRADESH	PRAYAGRAJ	42,17,484
62	UTTAR PRADESH	RAE BARELI	21,93,629
63	UTTAR PRADESH	RAMPUR	17,16,340
64	UTTAR PRADESH	SAHARANPUR	25,46,749
65	UTTAR PRADESH	SAMBHAL	15,59,789
66	UTTAR PRADESH	SANT KABEER NAGAR	13,83,269
67	UTTAR PRADESH	SHAHJAHANPUR	22,29,251
68	UTTAR PRADESH	SHAMLI	9,44,458
69	UTTAR PRADESH	SHRAVASTI	8,78,921
70	UTTAR PRADESH	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	19,47,258
71	UTTAR PRADESH	SITAPUR	34,10,070
72	UTTAR PRADESH	SONBHADRA	14,89,527
73	UTTAR PRADESH	SULTANPUR	18,81,061
74	UTTAR PRADESH	UNNAO	22,98,429
75	UTTAR PRADESH	VARANASI	26,92,828
Total			14,67,30,250

LOW-INTEREST, LONG-TERM LOANS/FINANCIAL GRANTS UNDER RDI SCHEME

1712. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) the details of total quantum of capital actually disbursed in the form of low-interest long-term loans or financial grants under the newly implemented Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Scheme since its launch;

(b) the details of distinct vetting mechanisms and risk-assessment frameworks utilized by the Government to evaluate deep-tech and biotechnology startup proposals and to ensure that high-risk, high-reward innovations are not filtered out by traditional risk-averse commercial lending criteria; and

(c) the details of specific execution roadmap established to distribute these commercial innovation funds equitably to tier-2 and tier-3 regional entrepreneurship hubs instead of allowing capital consolidation in mature metropolitan startup corridors?

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

(a) The Union Cabinet approved the ₹1 lakh crore Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Scheme on 1 July 2025 with a total outlay of ₹1 lakh crore over six years to incentivise private sector participation in research and

development. The Scheme was formally launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 3 November 2025.

Since the launch of the Scheme, financial assistance of ₹1,000 crore each has been sanctioned to two Focused Research Organisations (FROs), namely the Technology Development Board (TDB) and the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), aggregating to ₹2,000 crore. Of this, ₹500 crore has been disbursed to TDB in March 2026 for onward financing of eligible technology entities.

TDB has, so far, approved 22 projects with a total project cost of ₹4,744 crore, involving RDI Fund support of ₹2,192 crore. BIRAC has shortlisted 8 projects involving ₹390.35 crore for support under the RDI Scheme.

The RDI Scheme does not provide financial grants. Financial assistance under the Scheme is extended primarily through long-term, low-interest loans, equity and equity-linked instruments, in accordance with the approved Scheme framework.

(b) The Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Scheme has adopted a specialized evaluation and risk-assessment framework that is distinct from conventional commercial lending practices. Applications are evaluated by an empowered Investment Committee comprising senior domain experts, technologists and investment professionals, in accordance with the criteria prescribed in the Scheme's Implementation Guidelines.

The assessment considers factors such as the degree of technological innovation, Technology Readiness Level (TRL), commercialisation potential, market opportunity, capability of the management team, project implementation plan and expected strategic impact, rather than relying solely on conventional lending parameters such as collateral or risk-averse commercial lending criteria. The Scheme is specifically designed to support high-risk, high-impact and transformative innovations. Accordingly, it focuses on technologies with the potential for significant technological advancement and commercialisation, rather than routine research and development or incremental improvements.

(c) The Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Scheme does not earmark funds for specific States, cities or regions. It is a pan-India initiative designed to provide equitable access to financing for eligible technology entities across the country, including those located in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, through a transparent, merit-based evaluation process.

Participation under the Scheme has been invited from all regions of the country and is not restricted to established metropolitan startup hubs. The Scheme is implemented through multiple Second-Level Fund Managers (SLFMs), with eligible proposals being evaluated on the basis of the criteria prescribed in the Implementation Guidelines, without any regional preference. This approach is intended to ensure broad-based access to financing for meritorious technology-driven innovations across the country.

ROLE OF STATES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME

1713. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) the status of implementation of Digital India Programme across States including Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the Programme during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand broadband connectivity, Common Service Centres and digital literacy initiatives in rural and remote areas;

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure data privacy, cybersecurity and protection of citizens' digital rights under the Programme;

(e) whether independent evaluation of impact on employment generation, governance efficiency and digital inclusion has been conducted;

(f) the role of States in monitoring and implementation at ground level including Tamil Nadu; and

(g) whether any timelines have been fixed for next phase of Digital India expansion and if so, its key measurable outcomes thereof?

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

(a) to (g) 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 improve digital access and e-governance across the country including rural areas of Tamil Nadu. Details of some of the key initiatives are as follows:

Digital Connectivity and Digital Infrastructure: 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 116.69+ cr

in March 2022 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 82.48 cr in March 2022 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 including 1,1118 GPs in Tamil Nadu.
- 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, total of Rs. 1886 crores have been disbursed under various ongoing projects of Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) in Tamil Nadu.
- **Aadhaar:** Aadhaar created a trusted biometric identity platform for secure and instant digital authentication. Aadhaar enrolments increased from 0.42 crore in 2010-11 to over 144+ crore by June 2026. In Tamil Nadu, over 8.18 crore Aadhaar have been generated.
- **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.
- **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 cr 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.
- **eSign (e-Hastakshar):** e-Sign is an online electronic signature service, which can be integrated with service delivery applications via an Application Programming Interface (API) to facilitate an e-Sign user to digitally sign a document. e-Sign service facilitates instant signing of documents online by citizens in a legally acceptable form. Total 155.56 Cr. e-Sign issued by all e-Sign Service Providers (ESPs).

- **API Setu:** API Setu project intends to facilitate promotion of efficient sharing of data among data owners and inter-and-intra Governmental agencies to achieve the objective of interoperable systems in order to deliver services in an integrated manner. Currently, the portal has published 8,904 APIs provided by many Central and State Government departments on API Setu platform.
- **MeriPehchaan/National Single Sign-On (NSSO)** is a user authentication service wherein single set of credentials can provide access to multiple online applications or services. Currently, 17,540 services of various Ministries/States have been integrated with NSSO. Over 233.59 Crore transactions have taken place on the MeriPehchaan platform.
- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** leverages Aadhaar to transfer welfare benefits directly to beneficiaries, ensuring transparency and eliminating duplicate/fake beneficiaries. Over Rs. 52 lakh crore has been transferred through DBT nationwide.
- **e-Sanjeevani** – 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 more than 4.29 lakh patients from the State of Tamil Nadu.
- **Common Services Centres (CSCs)** provide over 800 government and business services digitally, enhancing last-mile service delivery through

Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). As on May 2026, 5.01 lakh CSCs are functional across the country, including 3.91 lakh at the Gram Panchayat level. In Tamil Nadu, 18,632 CSCs are operational, of which 6,253 are at the Gram Panchayat level. The details are also available on the CSC portal at https://csc.gov.in.

In addition to the above, various Government services, including issuance of certificates, pension-related services, and public welfare schemes, are being delivered through State Government portals and mobile applications. Tamil Nadu e-Governance agency (TNeGA) has developed e-Sevai application for online delivery of various citizen centric services of government department. It facilitates the Citizen to apply for Government services without the manual intervention, the services are end to end computerized. The list of services can be accessed at https://www.tnesevai.tn.gov.in/Citizen/PortalLogin.aspx.

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). In the state of Tamil Nadu, 14.07+ lakh candidates were trained under the Scheme.

- **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. NIELIT has a strong presence in Tamil Nadu through its Centre at Chennai, and 35+ partner institutes across the State. In last 03 years, through its wide network, NIELIT has trained/skilled 37500+ candidates in the State of Tamil Nadu.

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.

Employment Generation in Electronics Manufacturing: The growth of the electronics manufacturing sector has led to substantial employment

generation. As per industry estimates, it supports around 25 lakh jobs, including direct and indirect employment.

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. Out of these, five (05) centres have been established in Tamil Nadu, at Chennai, Madurai, Trichy, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli

- **'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

Data Privacy, Cyber awareness and protection of Citizens' digital rights: Government is committed to ensuring an open, safe, trusted and accountable cyberspace. Several legal, technical, and administrative policy measures have been implemented to address cyber security challenges in the country. The Government has taken several measures to strengthen Data privacy, cyber security mechanisms and digital rights, in the country, which inter alia includes:

- The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (“Act”) has been enacted as a principle based and sector agnostic framework for the protection of digital personal data.

- To operationalise the Act, the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 (“Rules”) were notified on 13 November 2025. The Act and the Rules provide that personal data be processed only for lawful purposes, with free, informed, specific and unambiguous consent, preceded or accompanied by a notice setting out the personal data being collected and the purposes for which it is intended to be processed.

- The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is designated as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents under the provisions of section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000. CERT-In works with other agencies involved in ensuring cybersecurity including Telecom Security Operations Centre (TSOC), India Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), National Centre Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC), etc.

- The Government has established the National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country under the provisions of section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000.

- CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers, networks and data on an ongoing basis.

- Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA): ISEA programme has been implemented by MeitY 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/colleges students, teachers, law enforcement, government personnel, and general public.

Assessments and impact studies conducted:

The Government has, from time to time, undertaken assessment and impact studies of e-Governance initiatives under the Digital India Programme through periodic monitoring, stakeholder consultations and independent third-party evaluations. The impact of major schemes is generally evaluated by independent third-party agencies, which is not involved in the implementation of the scheme to ensure fair independent assessment.

The third-party evaluation of Electronic Governance scheme was conducted through India Institute of Public administration (IIPA), Delhi in November, 2025. The study has highlighted that the Digital India Programme has significantly transformed citizen service delivery by leveraging technology to improve access to information and integrate government services. It has

enhanced transparency, reduced service delivery time, promoted paperless and faceless governance, expanded digital inclusion, and empowered citizens through improved social and economic outcomes.

Further, a mid-term impact assessment of Common Services Centres (CSC 2.0) was carried out by the Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad, while the End-Term Impact Assessment was conducted by the Academy of Management Studies (AMS). The assessment reported that 98% of beneficiaries were able to obtain the required services through CSCs, 93% perceived a positive impact on their lives and 95% expressed satisfaction with the services delivered through CSCs.

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.

States/UTs play a key role in implementation of Digital India initiatives, working in close coordination with the Central Government, which provides the policy framework, guidelines and support.

States/UTs facilitate the effective implementation of Digital India initiatives through their designated departments/agencies, including deployment and operation of digital infrastructure and delivery of citizen-centric services at the State, district and local levels.

MeitY implements eight Central Sector sub-schemes under the Programme, for which no State/UT-wise budget allocation is made. The details of the budget allocated and utilised by MeitY under the Digital India Programme during the last five financial years are as follows:

Financial Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2021-22	6388.00	4504.36
2022-23	5400.50	3863.13
2023-24	4428.01	4174.14
2024-25	4173.00	3784.93
2025-26	5144.45	4638.28

MODERNISATION OF RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE IN BIHAR, JHARKHAND, CHHATTISGARH AND DELHI/NCR

1714. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) the progress made under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) during the last one year including the number of stations sanctioned, taken up for redevelopment, completed and inaugurated, State/UT and station-wise;

(b) the details of projects in Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Delhi/NCR, including estimated cost, funds allocated and utilised, physical and financial progress, present status and expected completion date, station-wise;

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to provide modern passenger amenities, universal accessibility for persons with disabilities, digital information systems, Wi-Fi, lifts, escalators, improved waiting halls,

parking, multimodal integration, green building features and renewable energy facilities;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the said Scheme on passenger convenience, tourism, regional connectivity, employment and local economic development and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of works completed, under execution and proposed in the said States/UT and station-wise?

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

(a) to (e) Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations 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 Amrit Bharat Station Scheme out of which, 98 stations are located in Bihar, 57 stations are located in Jharkhand, 32 stations are located in Chhattisgarh and 13 stations are located in Delhi. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Delhi are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
Bihar	98	Anugraha Narayan Road, Ara, Arariya Court, Bakhtiyarpur, Banka, Banmankhi, Bapudham

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
		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
Jharkhand	57	Balsiring, Bano, Barajamda Jn, Barkakana, Basukinath, Bhaga, Bokaro Steel City, Chaibasa, Chakradharpur, Chandil, Chandrapura, Daltonganj, Dangoaposi, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, Gamharia, Gangaghat, Garhwa Road, Garhwa Town, Ghatsila, Giridih, Godda, Govindpur Road, Haidar Nagar, Hatia, Hazaribagh Road, Jamtara, Japla, Jasidih Jn, Katrasgarh, Koderma Jn, Kumardubi, Latehar, Lohardaga, Madhupur Jn, Manoharpur, Muhammad

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
		Ganj, Muri Jn, N.S.C.B. Jn Gomoh, Nagar Untari, Namkom, Orga, Pakur, Parasnath, Piska, Rajkharswan, Rajmahal, Ramgarh Cantt, Ranchi Jn, Sahibganj, Sankarpur, Silli, Sini, Tatanagar, Tatisilwai, Vidyasagar
Chhattisgarh	32	Akaltara, Ambikapur, Baikunthpur Road, Balod, Baradwar, Belha, Bhanupratappur, Bhatapara, Bhilai, Bhilai Nagar, Bhilai Power House, Bilaspur, Champa, Dallirajhara, Dongargarh, Durg, Hathbandh, Jagdalpur, Janjgir Naila, Korba, Mahasamund, Mandir Hasaud, Marauda, Nipania, Pendra Road, Raigarh, Raipur Jn, Raj Nandgaon, Sarona, Tilda-Neora, Urkura, Uslapur
Delhi	13	Adarshnagar Delhi, Anand Vihar, Bijwasan, Delhi, Delhi Cantt., Delhi Safdarjung, Delhi Sarai Rohilla, Delhi Shahadra, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Narela, New Delhi, Sabzi Mandi, Tilak Bridge

Completed Stations:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Delhi have been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are as under:

State	No. of stations	Name of stations
Bihar	8	Banmankhi, Dauram Madhepura, Kahalgaon, Pirpainti, Sabaur, Shivanarayanpur, Simultala, Thawe

State	No. of stations	Name of stations
Jharkhand	15	Chaibasa, Chandil, Giridih, Godda, Govindpur Road, Katrasgarh, Lohardaga, Madhupur Junction, Muri Junction, Pakur, Piska, Rajmahal, Ramgarh Cantonment, Sahibganj, Sankarpur
Chhattisgarh	10	Ambikapur, Balod, Bhanupratappur, Bhilai, Champa, Dallirajhara, Dongargarh, Raj Nandgaon, Sarona, Urkura

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:

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.

- **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 second entry circulating area 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 with lifts, improvement of circulating area, new toilet block, new water booth and new platform shelter have been taken up.

Jharkhand:

- **Ranchi Junction station:** The works of new station building at second entry, new platform no. 6 and structural work of extended 6 m wide foot over bridge have been completed. The finishing works of new station building at second entry and 6 m wide foot over bridge extension, the work of entrance porch, new platform shelters on new platform no. 6, improvement of circulating area and parking at second entry, new 6 m wide foot over bridge, underground water tanks and sewage treatment plant have been taken up.

- **Japla station:** The works of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area and boundary wall have been completed. The works of new platform shelter, new toilet block, additional water booths and new foot over bridge have been taken up.

- **Daltonganj station:** The works of raising and surfacing of platform no. 1, 2 & 3, improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area,

parking, approach road, new boundary wall, toilet block have been completed. The works of entrance porch, new platform shelter and 12 m foot over bridge have been taken up.

- **Nagar Untari station:** The works of improvement of circulating area, parking, approach road and new platform shelter have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, improvement of platform surface and 12 m foot over bridge have been taken up.

- **Latehar station:** The works of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area, parking, approach road, new boundary wall, porch, new waiting hall, toilet block, improvement of platform surface have been completed. The works of 12 m Foot Over Bridge and new platform shelter have been taken up.

Chhattisgarh:

- **Bilaspur station:** The foundation works of new North-East side station building and new South-West side station building have been completed. The works of superstructure of new North-East side station building, new South-West side station building, residential quarters, substation building and service buildings have been taken up.

- **Akaltara station:** The works of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area, parking, waiting halls, booking counter, platform shelters, new toilet, landscaping, installation of CCTV and signages

have been completed. The work of 12 m wide foot over bridge has been taken up.

- **Korba station:** The works of improvement of station building, waiting halls, booking counter, improvement of circulating area, parking, platform shelters, landscaping, installation of CCTV and signages have been completed. The work of 12 m wide foot over bridge has been taken up.

- **Jagdalpur station:** The works of new station building, 12 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of platform surface, improvement of circulating area, toilets, platform shelters and waiting hall have been completed. The works of lifts, signages and installation of Coach Indication Boards have been taken up.

- **Mahasamund station**: The structural works of new station building, improvement of platform surface and platform shelters have been completed. The finishing works of new station building, improvement of circulating area and 12 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.

Delhi:

- **Bijwasan station:** The structural work of station building, air concourse, electrical substation and water treatment plant have been completed. The works of platform shelters, sewage treatment plant, rainwater harvesting, lifts, escalator, waiting lounge, air-concourse flooring and finishing works of station building have been taken up.

- **Safdarjung station:** The work of station building, structural work of air concourse and office building have been completed. The works of foot over

bridge, finishing work of office building and electrical work of station building have been taken up.

- **Delhi Cantonment station:** The works of East side station building, elevated road all around the station, multi-level car parking (G+5), departure concourse, North and South side arrival blocks, platform refurbishing and overhead water tank have been taken up.

- **New Delhi station**: The works of holding area on Ajmeri Gate side for rush management and shifting of passenger facilities have been completed. The works of elevated road network along Asaf Ali Road and Basant Road, double basement on Paharganj side, tree transplantation, compensatory plantation and diversion of the sewer barrel at Chelmsford Road have been taken up.

- **Sabzi Mandi station:** The works of new station building, 12 m wide foot over bridge, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, toilets, improvement of parking amenities for Divyangjan, improvement of circulating area and lift 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.

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

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways, including amenities for Divyangjan, lift, escalator, 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.

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.

Jharkhand is covered under the jurisdiction of three railway zones, namely, East Central Railway, Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,199 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 526 crore has been incurred so far.

Chhattisgarh is covered under the jurisdiction of two railway zones, namely, South East Central Railway and East Coast Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,132 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27,

out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 486 crore has been incurred so far.

Delhi is covered under the jurisdiction of Northern Railway. For the zone, an allocation of ₹ 2,078 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 452 crore has been incurred so far.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme also envisages improvement in various passenger amenities at the stations which enhance the passenger convenience. Further, Development of stations into city centres envisages enhanced economic activities at and around the stations apart from improved travel experience. Further, development/upgradation of railway stations has a positive impact on tourism in the surrounding areas.

Employment:

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 (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 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 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 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 and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) 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

Renewable Energy facilities:

Adequate lighting arrangements are provided at the railway stations as per norms/policy guidelines. Further, escalators and lifts at railway stations are provided as per extant policy depending upon techno-economic feasibility and inter-se priority of the stations. So far, 1,794 escalators at 443 railway stations and 2,159 lifts at 791 railway stations have been provided over Indian Railways.

As on June 2026, about 1,161 MW of solar and about 103 MW of wing power plant have been installed over Indian Railway.

Digital Information Systems:

Under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, a range of passenger amenities, including Coach Guidance Systems (CGSs), Electronic Train Indication Boards (TIBs) and Public Address (PA) System are planned to be provided at stations across Indian Railways.

Railway Projects:

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.

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 (Rs. in Cr.)
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

SN.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
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

SN.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
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

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

Jharkhand

Railway Budget:

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹457 Cr./Yr
2026-27	₹7,536 Cr. (approx. 16 times)

Track Construction:

The details of constructing new tracks falling fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand is as under:-

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	287 Km	57 Km/year
2014-26	1,371 Km	114 Km/year (2 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 36 projects (10 New Lines and 26 doubling), covering a total length of 2,887 Km, costing ₹60,064 crore falling fully/partly in Jharkhand 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	10	753	156	4,853

Doubling/Multi-tracking	26	2,133	458	13,558
Total	**36**	**2,887**	**615**	**18,411**

Recently Completed Projects:

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

S. No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Mandarhill- Rampurhat new line (130 Km)	908
2	Giridih-Koderma new line (111 Km)	404
3	Koderma – Ranchi new line (202 Km)	3,800
4	Ranchi-Lohardaga Gauge Conversion (111 Km)	665
5	Sahibganj-Pirpainti Doubling (23 km)	129
6	Tinpahar-Sahebganj Doubling (38 Km)	246
7	Sini-Adityapur Doubling (23 Km)	215
8	Goeilkera-Manoharpur Doubling (28 Km)	425
9	Dongaposi-Rajkharswan 3rd line (75 Km)	629
10	Danea-Ranchi Road Doubling (25 Km)	324
11	Chakardharpur-Goilkera 3rd line (34 Km)	383
12	Garhwa Road-Ramna doubling (32 Km)	427
13	Manoharpur-Bondamanda 3rd line (30 Km)	359
14	Jarangdih-Danea Patch Doubling (29 km)	500
15	Ranchi Road- Patratu doubling (31 Km)	348
16	Talgaria-Bokaro doubling (38 Km)	514
17	Ramna-Singrauli doubling (160 Km)	2,436

Ongoing Projects:

Details of some of the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand which have been taken up are as under:

S.No	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Koderma-Tilaiya new line (62 Km)	2,287
2	Buramara-Chakulia new line (60 Km)	1,459
3	Dhanbad-Sonnagar 3rd line (291 Km)	7,906
4	Bondamunda-Ranchi doubling (159 Km)	3,029
5	Kharagpur-Adityapur 3rd line (132 Km)	3,450
6	Chandil- Burnpur - 3rd line (121 Km)	1,932
7	Koderma-Barkakhana doubling (133 Km)	2,887
8	Bhagalpur-Rampurhat doubling (177 Km)	3,169
9	Gamharia-Chandil 3rd and 4th line (26 Km)	1,168
10	Barbenda-Damrughutu Doubling (52 Km)	815
11	Dangoaposi-Jaroli 3rd & 4th Line (43 Km)	1,638

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

CHHATTISGARH

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 Chhattisgarh is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-2014	₹311 Cr./year
2026-2027	₹7,470 Cr. (approx. 24 times)

Track Construction:

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh is as under:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	32 Km	6.4 Km per year
2014-26	1,311 Km	109.29 Km per year (17 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 36 projects (8 New Lines and 28 Doubling), of total length of 2,398 Km, costing ₹48,202 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh 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.)**
NL	8	887	262	7,535
DL	28	1,512	889	11,298
TOTAL	**36**	**2,398**	**1,151**	**18,833**

Recently Completed Projects:

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

S.No.	**Name of Project**	**Cost (Rs. in Cr.)**
1	Kharsia-Korichhapar New Line (43 Km)	851
2	Bilaspur-Urkura 3rd line (110 Km)	365
3	Salka Road-Khongsara doubling (26 Km)	181
4	Durg-Rajnandgaon Doubling (31 Km)	250
5	Khodri Anuppur Doubling with flyover at Bilaspur (72 Km)	792
6	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd Line (152 Km)	1,227
7	Pendra Road –Annupur 3rd Line (50 Km)	394
8	Raipur - Titlagarh Doubling (203 Km)	1,171

S.No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
9	Dallirajahra-Rowghat (95 Km)	1,628

Ongoing Projects:

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

S.N	Name of Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Kharsia-Dharamjaygarh New Line (122 Km)	3,407
2	Gevra Road-Pendra Road New Line (135 Km)	3,724
3	Dharamjaigarh-Korba New Line (63 Km)	1,686
4	Chirimiri-Nagpur Halt New Line (17 Km)	670
5	Sardega-Bhalumunda New Line (37 Km)	1,282
6	Kharsia - Parmalkasa 5th and 6th line (278 Km)	7,854
7	Rowghat-Jagdalpur New Line (140 Km)	3,513
8	Kirandul-Jadgalpur Doubling (150 km)	1,780
9	Jagdalpur-Koraput Doubling (107 Km)	1,547
10	Jharsuguda-Bilaspur -4th line (206 Km)	2,596
11	Gevra Rd-Pendra Rd Doubling (135 Km)	3,475
12	Rajnandgaon-Nagpur 3rd line (228 Km)	3,545
13	Raipur-Dhamtari & Abhanpur-Rajim gauge conversion (67.20 km)	3,250
14	Boridand- Ambikapur Doubling (80 Km)	1,577
15	4th line between of Durg-Rajnandgaon (31 Km)	464
16	Gondia-Dongargarh 4th line (84 Km)	2,223
17	Baikunth- Urkura 4th line (26 Km)	426
18	Champa-Korba 3rd Line (42 Km)	755

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

DELHI

Railway Budget:

Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the UT of Delhi is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹96 crore/year
2026-27	₹ 2,711 Cr. (More than 28 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 04 projects (doubling) of total length 224 Km, costing Rs.7,219 crore, falling fully/partly in the UT of Delhi are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length	Length Commissioned	Expenditure upto March 2026 (Rs.in Crore)
Doubling /multitracking	04	224 Km	04 Km	481

Recently Completed Projects:

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

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	New Delhi to Tilak Bridge Doubling (7 Km)	137
2	Tughlakabad-Palwal 4th line (34 Km)	366

Ongoing Projects:

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

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Delhi - Ambala Cantt 3rd & 4th line (194 Km)	5983
2	Delhi Kishanganj-Shakurbasti 3rd Line (07 Km)	156
3	Anand Vihar-Tilak Bridge 3rd & 4th line (20 km)	667

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

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.

राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल डैशबोर्ड

1715. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण योजनाओं के लाभार्थियों, व्यय, उपलब्धियों और शिकायत निवारण की जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए कोई एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल डैशबोर्ड विकसित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें उपलब्ध प्रमुख सुविधाओं सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त डैशबोर्ड पर राज्य-वार प्रगति और वास्तविक समय पर निगरानी प्रणाली उपलब्ध है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न योजनाओं एवं कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन, निगरानी तथा सेवा प्रदायगी के लिए डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म एवं प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (MIS) विकसित एवं संचालित की हैं। ये प्रणालियाँ योजनाओं से संबंधित ऑनलाइन कार्रवाई, लाभार्थी प्रबंधन, योजना के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी तथा विभिन्न प्रकार की रिपोर्टों के सृजन की सुविधा प्रदान करती हैं।

मंत्रालय अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं एवं कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन, निगरानी तथा सेवा प्रदायगी को सुगम बनाने के लिए उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियों सहित डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों एवं प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित प्रणालियों को निरंतर अपना रहा है एवं उपयोग में ला रहा है।

वर्तमान में, मंत्रालय के पास योजना विशिष्ट डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म उपलब्ध हैं, जो कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन को सुगम बनाने हेतु निगरानी एवं रिपोर्टिंग संबंधी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करते हैं। मंत्रालय कार्यात्मक आवश्यकताओं तथा प्रौद्योगिकी में हो रही प्रगति के अनुरूप अपनी डिजिटल प्रणालियों

की समय-समय पर समीक्षा करता है तथा उन्हें और अधिक सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत है।

AUGMENTATION OF PIT LINE AND YARD FACILITIES AT DHANBAD JUNCTION

1716. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

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

(a) whether Dhanbad Junction is facing acute congestion and operational constraints due to heavy coaching traffic and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether augmentation of pit line and yard facilities have been assessed as necessary to strengthen maintenance capacity and improve train handling and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which such augmentation is expected to ease congestion and provide operational relief to passengers; and

(d) the reasons for delay/non-sanction of these works despite repeated passenger demand along with the time-frame by which a final decision is likely to be 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) Dhanbad Junction station is served by 76 passenger trains daily. Also, 50 goods trains ply through the station daily. Presently, following facilities are available at Dhanbad station:

- 16 Lines, including 04 goods lines.
- 07 Platforms
- 02 Sick lines
- 04 Pit lines
- 05 Stabling lines

To further improve the capacity of passenger and freight trains in the area, following works have been sanctioned:

SN	Project	Status
1.	Dhanbad-Sonnagar 3rd line (291 Km)	The project is sanctioned at a cost of ₹7,906 Cr. Expenditure of ₹5,694 Cr has been incurred in this project and ₹275 Cr has been allocated in FY 2026-27. Land acquisition has been completed. 206 Km out of 291 km has been commissioned. Works have been taken up in balance sections. 26 Major bridges out of 58 have been completed. Work on balance bridges have been taken up. 489 minor bridges out of 540 have been completed. Work on balance bridges have been taken up. 4 RUBs out of 8 have been completed. Work on balance RUBs have been taken up.
2.	Permanent diversion of fire affected Dhanbad-Chandrapura line by Dhanbad-Ispatnagar line via Telulmari,	The project is sanctioned at a cost of ₹475 Cr. Expenditure of ₹50 Cr has been incurred in this project and ₹120 Cr has been allocated in FY 2026-27.

	Nichitpur, Matari, Telo including Y connection at Dhanbad and Ispatnagar (28 Km)	Land is largely available. However, the project is declared as Special Railway Project and CALA has been appointed for taking up required land acquisition. Works of major, minor bridges, earthwork, formation etc. have been taken up where land is available.
3.	Pradhan Kuntha Jn- Pathardih Bazar- Bhojudih doubling (17 Km)	The project is sanctioned at a cost of ₹349 Cr. Expenditure of ₹119 Cr has been incurred in the project and ₹103 Cr has been allocated in FY 2026-27. Land Acquisition has been completed. Construction of Earthwork, formation etc. has been taken up. 24 Minor bridges out of 26 have been completed. Work on balance bridges have been taken up.
4.	ROR at Gomoh (44 Km)	The project is sanctioned at a cost of ₹686 Cr. Expenditure of ₹494 Cr has been incurred in the project and ₹150 Cr has been allocated in FY 2026-27. Land Acquisition has been completed. 2 Major bridges out of 3 have been completed. Work on balance bridge has been taken up. 25 Minor bridges out of 26 have been completed. Work on balance one bridge has been taken up. 2 ROBs out of 5 have been completed. Work on balance ROB has been taken up. 8 RUBs out of 9 have been completed. Work on balance RUB has been taken up.

Further, to augment the coach handling capacity of the station the work of Enhancement of Coach stabling capacity in Dhanbad yard has been

sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2.88 Cr. This will facilitate placements/withdrawal of trains from Pit-line. The work has been taken up.

Pit Lines facilities are planned and executed as per operational and maintenance requirement.

Railway Budget:

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹457 Cr./Yr
2026-27	₹7,536 Cr. (approx. 16 times)

Track Construction:

The details of constructing new tracks falling fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand is as under:-

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	287 Km	57 Km/year
2014-26	1,371 Km	114 Km/year (2 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 36 projects (10 New Lines and 26 doubling), covering a total length of 2,887 Km, costing ₹60,064 crore falling fully/partly in Jharkhand 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	10	753	156	4,853
Doubling/Multi-tracking	26	2,133	458	13,558
Total	**36**	**2,887**	**615**	**18,411**

Recently Completed Projects:

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

S.No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Mandarhill- Rampurhat new line (130 Km)	908
2	Giridih-Koderma new line (111 Km)	404
3	Koderma – Ranchi new line (202 Km)	3,800
4	Ranchi-Lohardaga Gauge Conversion (111 Km)	665
5	Sahibganj-Pirpainti Doubling (23 km)	129
6	Tinpahar-Sahebganj Doubling (38 Km)	246
7	Sini-Adityapur Doubling (23 Km)	215
8	Goeilkera-Manoharpur Doubling (28 Km)	425
9	Dongaposi-Rajkharswan 3rd line (75 Km)	629
10	Danea-Ranchi Road Doubling (25 Km)	324
11	Chakardharpur-Goilkera 3rd line (34 Km)	383
12	Garhwa Road-Ramna doubling (32 Km)	427
13	Manoharpur-Bondamanda 3rd line (30 Km)	359
14	Jarangdih-Danea Patch Doubling (29 km)	500
15	Ranchi Road- Patratu doubling (31 Km)	348
16	Talgaria-Bokaro doubling (38 Km)	514
17	Ramna-Singrauli doubling (160 Km)	2,436

Ongoing Projects:

Details of some of the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand which have been taken up are as under:

S.No	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Koderma-Tilaiya new line (62 Km)	2,287
2	Buramara-Chakulia new line (60 Km)	1,459
3	Dhanbad-Sonnagar 3rd line (291 Km)	7,906
4	Bondamunda-Ranchi doubling (159 Km)	3,029
5	Kharagpur-Adityapur 3rd line (132 Km)	3,450
6	Chandil- Burnpur - 3rd line (121 Km)	1,932
7	Koderma-Barkakhana doubling (133 Km)	2,887
8	Bhagalpur-Rampurhat doubling (177 Km)	3,169
9	Gamharia-Chandil 3rd and 4th line (26 Km)	1,168
10	Barbenda-Damrughutu Doubling (52 Km)	815
11	Dangoaposi-Jaroli 3rd & 4th Line (43 Km)	1,638

During last three years (i.e. 2023-2024, 2024-25, 2025-2026 and current Financial Year i.e. 2026-27), total 25 Nos. of Surveys (01 New Line, 24 Doubling) falling fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand having a total length of 908 Km have been sanctioned.

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

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

- Anticipated traffic projections and Remunerativeness of the proposed route

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

DEVELOPMENT OF AI ECO SYSTEM

1717. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) the details of India AI Mission launched in the year 2024 along with the funds outlay for development of overall AI eco system in the country;

(b) the details of initiatives taken for doing research and making innovative efforts in developing state-of-the-art technology in AI, cybersecurity, quantum computing and Internet of Things (IoT);

(c) the details of measures taken for tapping AI vast potential by enhancing efficiency and capabilities across crucial sectors like healthcare, manufacturing, agriculture, logistics and others; and

(d) the details of States in which AI-Centre of Excellence (AI CoE) are proposed to be established with a timeline particularly Tamil Nadu?

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) 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. 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 vis-a-vis IndiaAI Compute, IndiaAI Foundation Models, AIKosh (Datasets Platform), IndiaAI Application Development Initiative, IndiaAI FutureSkills, IndiaAI Startup Financing, and Safe & Trusted AI. The pillar-wise allocation is as under:

#	Component	Allocation (Rs. Cr)
1	IndiaAI Compute Capacity	4,563.36
2	IndiaAI Foundation Models	1,971.37
3	IndiaAI Datasets Platform	199.55
4	IndiaAI Application Development Initiative	689.05
5	IndiaAI FutureSkills	882.94
6	IndiaAI Startup Financing	1,942.50
7	Safe & Trusted AI	20.46
8	Overheads and Contingency (@1%)	102.69
	Total	**10,371.92**

(b) **Research and Innovation in Emerging Technologies:**

The Government supports research and innovation towards state-of-the-art technology across Artificial Intelligence, cybersecurity, quantum computing and the Internet of Things, as follows:

IndiaAI Mission

IndiaAI Mission has seven pillars including development of AI models, applications, datasets, talent development and affordable compute.

AI models:

The Government of India has been supporting Indian startups and institutions in the development of large language models. Pursuant to the Call for Proposals issued on 30 January 2025, against 506 applications received, 20 indigenous sovereign model proposals comprising 12 Large Multimodal Models and 8 Small Language Models have been identified for support. Notable outputs already launched include:

- Sarvam AI's 30 billion and 105 billion parameter models
- 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

These models were launched during the India-AI Impact Summit 2026 and have since been made available on the AIKosh platform for use by the developer community.

Application development:

- 11 National-level Hackathons/Innovation Challenges launched.
- 62 AI prototypes developed and 20 AI solutions deployed across public-sector institutions; three in-house AI development projects executed.

Talent development:

- 686 fellowships awarded across undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes in 178 institutions.
- YUVA AI for All programme completed by over 26.5 lakh individuals.

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.

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 specializing 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 organizations and industry.
- International collaborations are undertaken with overseas academic institutions, research organizations and industry for knowledge exchange and adoption of global best practices.

National Quantum Mission:

The Union Cabinet approved the National Quantum Mission (NQM) on 19th April 2023 with a total outlay of Rs. 6,003.65 crore over eight years, to seed, nurture and scale up scientific and industrial R&D in Quantum Technology. Accordingly:

- Four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs) have been established: Quantum Computing at IISc Bengaluru; Quantum Communication at IIT Madras (with C-DOT, New Delhi); Quantum Sensing & Metrology at IIT Bombay; and Quantum Materials & Devices at IIT Delhi.
- The T-Hubs undertake Technology Development, Human Resource Development, Entrepreneurship & Industry Collaboration, and International Collaborations.

- The T-Hubs together comprise 14 Technical Groups running 17 project teams, involving 152 researchers from 43 institutions across 17 States and 2 Union Territories.

- The implementation model fosters collaborative synergy among academic institutions and R&D laboratories, with provision for involvement of startups and industry in demonstrating quantum technology applications.

(c) Under the IndiaAI Application Development Initiative (IADI), the Government has built AI solutions across priority sectors through innovation challenges, grant programmes and hackathons, with pathways from ideation to pilot deployment and scale. 11 national-level hackathons and innovation challenges have been launched to date, including:

- The IndiaAI Innovation Challenge, addressing AI solutions in healthcare, agriculture, governance, learning disabilities and climate change; 30 solutions were shortlisted for pilot implementation with Central Ministries, States and Public Sector Organisations, of which 5 have been selected for national-level deployment.

- The Cancer AI & Technology Challenge (CATCH), with the National Cancer Grid, to strengthen cancer screening, diagnostics, treatment support and healthcare operations.

- The CDSCO-IndiaAI Health Innovation Acceleration Hackathon, with the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation, for AI-driven automation of

regulatory workflows including document summarisation, anonymisation and inspection reporting.

- The PMJAY Auto Adjudication Hackathon, with the National Health Authority, supporting AI-based adjudication frameworks for PMJAY claims, with multiple prototypes and pilot deployments.

- The IndiaAI-GSI Mineral Targeting with AI Hackathon, with the Geological Survey of India, applying AI/ML for mineral prognostication using geoscientific datasets including geology, geophysics, geochemistry and remote sensing.

- The IndiaAI Innovation Challenge 2026, supported by the Ministry of Ayush and the Ministry of MSME, promoting AI solutions for AYUSH healthcare and MSMEs.

- The IndiaAI Financial Compliance Reporting Challenge, with the National Financial Reporting Authority, for AI-enabled compliance monitoring and risk assessment.

- The IndiaAI Challenge for Transforming Governance, with the Real Time Governance Society, Government of Andhra Pradesh, addressing AI use cases across key government departments.

(d) **AI Centres of Excellence (AI-CoEs):**

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. In this regard:

- 22 AI-CoEs have been approved and initiated across 13 States/UTs vis-a-vis Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Tripura and Uttarakhand.
- The scheme includes a provision for 2 AI-CoEs in Tamil Nadu.

MONITORING ILLEGAL SAND MINING IN UTTAR PRADESH

1718. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) the details of the action taken by the Union Government pursuant to the directions of the National Green Tribunal to strengthen monitoring of illegal sand mining in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of districts in Uttar Pradesh whose District Survey Reports have been reviewed by the Government for compliance with the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines and Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining along with the deficiencies identified;

(c) the status of implementation of the Mining Surveillance System, satellite-based monitoring and other digital tools for detection of illegal mining in the said State along with the assistance provided by the Government therefor; and

(d) the advisories, guidelines or directions issued by the Union Government to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh during the last two years to improve monitoring, transparency and enforcement against illegal sand mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a) and (d) Ordinary sand is a minor mineral, and under Section 15 of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, State Governments have the power to make rules for regulating the grant of minor mineral concessions. Furthermore, under Section 23C of the MMDR Act, 1957, State Governments have the power to frame rules to prevent illegal mining, transportation, and storage of minerals. Hence, these matters fall under the purview of State Governments. The Ministry of Mines has not issued any advisories, guidelines, or directions to the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the last two years to improve monitoring, transparency, and enforcement against illegal sand mining.

(b) Preparation, updating, and approval of District Survey Reports (DSRs) are the responsibilities of the respective State and district authorities. As per the State Government of Uttar Pradesh (UP), a District Survey Report has been prepared for all areas, assessing the amount of available minerals in the

district, and this report has been uploaded to the district's NIC website for public convenience.

(c) The Mining Surveillance System (MSS) is a satellite-based platform designed to facilitate State Governments in identifying possible illegal mining of major minerals. It analyzes satellite imagery within 500 meters of lease boundaries to identify anomalies, which are flagged as "triggers" and are forwarded to the State Governments for field verification. A total of 10 triggers have been generated through MSS in Uttar Pradesh.

PENDENCY IN NATIONAL CONSUMER FORUM

1719. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) the details of the pendency position in the district, State and national consumer forum during the last five years;

(b) whether the number of judges etc. in the consumer forum are sufficient or there are some vacancies in any such forum;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether work load in each of the forum is normal and if so, the reasons for pendency in these forums?

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) The number of consumer cases filed and disposed during the last 5 years (State/UT-wise) are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Further, as on date, 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

(b) to (d) 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.

At present, there are three vacancies of members in National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. Further, against the sanctioned strength of 36 Presidents and 167 Members in the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (SCDRCs), the posts of 18 Presidents and 74 Members are vacant. Similarly, in the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (DCDRCs), against the sanctioned strength of 637 Presidents and 1,416 Members, the posts of 234 Presidents and 538 Members are vacant.

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.

STATEMENT

Number of consumer cases filed and disposed during the last 05 years

Sl. No.	Year	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Commission Name	Number of Cases		Number of Cases		Number of Cases		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)	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)	Filed	Disposed (also includes the cases disposed which were filed in the previous years)
1.	National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)	2697	1965	3655	4054	5816	6125	4546	6953	3402	4908
State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (SCDRCs)											
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	24	23	36	8	2	11	1	11	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1648	471	2678	3372	3398	3942	3434	2672	3563	2618
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	9	25	19	39	30	40	26	26	26

4.	Assam	335	213	554	608	553	511	552	552	513	408
5.	Bihar	2745	808	5277	3047	4279	4874	3928	3293	3268	3153
6.	Chandigarh	2149	1180	2135	1655	1782	2625	1741	1902	1406	1810
7.	Chhattisgarh	3464	2147	2829	2356	3403	4662	3077	4817	2791	4032
8.	Delhi	4053	1778	5031	5106	6063	8545	6418	6525	5574	5204
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	12	0	19	2	31	0	19	0	0	0
10.	Goa	271	183	177	178	219	365	285	231	288	213
11.	Gujarat	14944	9751	14676	16143	17634	17226	18152	12583	18280	12553
12.	Haryana	10364	4567	11959	9002	13251	11795	13214	9674	12385	9676
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1038	811	2267	1796	2415	2104	2280	2154	2280	1845
14.	Jharkhand	678	76	1923	2106	1703	2028	1389	1387	1261	880
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	12	0	31	3	46	160	317	84
16.	Karnataka	7066	7968	9035	11939	10435	12538	11872	10244	10630	10923
17.	Kerala	4974	3719	6121	7198	8473	6700	12003	6778	12018	8130
18.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	2	2	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17449	9158	16340	21091	11976	18309	10624	14885	10548	13800
21.	Maharashtra	20987	13073	22607	16757	18523	7632	15918	14939	16434	14937
22.	Manipur	30	18	74	60	50	62	91	35	127	91
23.	Meghalaya	31	20	67	186	55	60	68	50	56	60
24.	Mizoram	56	113	67	108	64	53	99	67	125	55

25.	Nagaland	21	3	15	16	14	15	28	3	23	14
26.	Odisha	3426	2562	4105	5206	5924	7174	5844	4911	5631	3948
27.	Puducherry	48	2	45	55	95	145	157	169	172	174
28.	Punjab	8478	8821	8151	8173	6966	8652	8536	6815	6206	7280
29.	Rajasthan	14775	11341	14812	11491	13662	12341	12397	10741	11975	12473
30.	Sikkim	16	19	27	10	56	26	87	29	20	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	2485	1231	7086	10026	7348	9079	8224	7494	8356	7359
32.	Telangana	3533	2566	4378	5390	3972	4571	4405	3974	3605	3300
33.	Tripura	270	182	512	596	225	256	243	162	286	122
34.	Uttarakhand	1659	1327	2217	2224	1102	929	709	548	939	1807
35.	Uttar Pradesh	14988	13414	20428	25782	19023	25657	17733	19630	16550	15751
36.	West Bengal	4687	2219	6353	7080	5692	6743	5009	3915	3828	2944
Total		**149412**	**101739**	**175680**	**182868**	**174284**	**185779**	**173181**	**158321**	**162896**	**150581**

भिवंडी में नेटवर्क कवरेज की समस्याएं

1720. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के ठाणे जिले के भिवंडी शहर में नागरिक और उद्योग कमजोर नेटवर्क कवरेज, बार-बार कॉल ड्रॉप और भीड़भाड़ वाले औद्योगिक तथा भांडागार समूहों में धीमी ब्रॉडबैंड एवं मोबाइल इंटरनेट गति जैसी संचार से संबंधित समस्याओं के कारण भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इन संचार बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए उठाए गए या उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई), सेवा की गुणवत्ता (क्यूओएस) विनियम में यथा निर्धारित विभिन्न सेवा गुणवत्ता मापदंडों के बेंचमार्क के तहत सेवा प्रदाताओं के प्रदर्शन की निगरानी करता है। मोबाइल सेवाओं के लिए ट्राई द्वारा मई 2026 माह के लिए प्रकाशित प्रदर्शन निगरानी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सभी सेवा प्रदाता महाराष्ट्र लाइसेंस सेवा क्षेत्र, जिसमें ठाणे जिले का भिवंडी भी शामिल है, में नेटवर्क से संबंधित सभी क्यूओएस मापदंडों के बेंचमार्क को पूरा कर रहे हैं।

(ख) सरकार ने डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र के ठाणे जिले सहित देशभर में सेवा से वंचित चिह्नित गांवों/स्थानों में 4जी मोबाइल सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कई परियोजनाएं शुरू की हैं। 30.06.2026 तक, डीबीएन मोबाइल परियोजनाओं के तहत, 63 टावरों को ऑन एयर किया गया है जिससे महाराष्ट्र के ठाणे जिले के 74 गांवों को 4जी मोबाइल कवरेज उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

OPTIMISATION OF TTES MANNING IN RAILWAY

1721. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether Government is considering to conduct a study to review manning of TTEs on trains and stationary duties at all commercial offices at station to eliminate overstaffing/understaffing and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether TTEs travel as spares as per existing arrangement in some of the trains of Northern Railway particularly 22401/22402 running between DEE (Delhi Sarai Rohilla) and MCTM (Martyr Captain Tushar Mahajan/Udhampur) stations and if so, the details along with the actual position in this regard;

(c) whether the current practice results in an avoidable loss of man power and additional expenses incurred in the form of Travelling Allowance (TA) for the TTEs and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has recently proposed an effective solution to optimise manpower and reducing unnecessary expenditure incurring due to the train manning duty assigned to the TTEs and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) Indian Railways assign Travelling Ticket Examiners (TTEs) to train and station duties with the objective of making the best possible use of the available manpower. According to the latest guidelines:

i. One TTE is deployed for maximum of 5 AC coaches.

ii. One TTE is deployed for maximum of 3 Chair Car or Sleeper coaches.

In simple terms, the number of TTEs assigned to a train depends on its coach composition, ensuring efficient use of existing manpower while maintaining adequate ticket-checking and passenger assistance.

Train No. 22401/22402 DEE (Delhi Sarai Rohilla) - MCTM (Martyr Captain Tushar Mahajan/Udhampur) Express is being manned on an end-to-end basis by the staff of Jammu Head Quarters being the nearest headquarter in the direction of the train movement. The Jammu HQ TTEs who go in 22401 ex DEE upto MCTM come back doing checking in 12472 group upto Jammu and fresh batch moves in 12471 group doing checking upto MCTM and takes 22402 ex MCTM to DEE. Thus, to avoid idle spare movement of the staff, ticket checking duties have been assigned to the staff between Jammu and Udhampur.

Administrative guidelines have been issued from time to time to zonal Railways to adopt measures to optimize manpower utilization, inter-alia asking the Railways to:

i. Review the TTE links in coordination with adjacent Railways, if necessary.

ii. Extend the run of TTEs beyond Divisional/Zonal jurisdiction subject to Hours of Employment Regulation (HOER) norms, wherever feasible, so as to maximise manning of coaches.

iii. Rationalising the strength of ticket checking staff posted in the ticket checking squads so as to ensure increased availability of manpower to be deployed in the trains and at stations.

Taking such actions is a continuous and ongoing process.

HYDROGEN TRAIN JIND-SONIPAT CORRIDOR

1722. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) the details of the current status of India's first indigenous hydrogen fuel cell train on the Jind-Sonipat corridor, the trial speed achieved the status of the hydrogen storage and refueling infrastructure at Jind including the timeline for its commercial passenger operations;

(b) the extent to which hydrogen trains are expected to reduce carbon and particulate emissions as compared to diesel locomotives and the estimated fuel-cost savings;

(c) the details of the other advantages of hydrogen trains over conventional diesel traction including noise reduction and reduced dependence on imported fuel; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend this technology to other non-electrified routes as part of Indian Railways' net-zero carbon goals particularly in Karnataka?

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

(a) to (d) The Hydrogen powered train was inaugurated on 17.07.2026. Till 25.07.2026, this train has covered 1256 km of commercial run in 89 km long Jind-Sonipat section. The hydrogen train has been developed by Indian Railways on pilot basis to demonstrate the use of hydrogen powered train technology in Railways.

A dedicated Hydrogen Plant has been setup at Jind for providing hydrogen in this Trainset. The hydrogen storage facility has been set up in accordance with the guidelines of the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), ensuring adherence to prescribed safety standards and protocols.

The Hydrogen Trainset operation ensures zero CO_2 emissions with water vapour being the only emission. The Trainset works on fuel cell technology that does not have any moving part and conventional engine for traction power generation therefore the operation is much quieter thereby reducing noise pollution. This project establishes Indian Railways in hydrogen technology.

As the Hydrogen Trainset and its infrastructure have been developed on a pilot basis, direct comparison of the cost of hydrogen-fuelled trains with established traction systems at this stage would not present a fair cost comparison.

Prominent features and advantages of this technology include:

- Indigenously designed and developed in India demonstrating IR's commitment to Atmanirbhar Bharat.
- Presently, it is the world's longest (10 coaches) and most powerful (2400 kW) Hydrogen Trainset on Broad Gauge platform.
- The Trainset comprises of two Driving Power Cars (DPCs) of 1200 kW each, totalling 2400 kW along with eight passenger cars.
- It represents a major step in development of next generation fuel technology in Railways, inherently optimizing noise reduction and curtailing reliance on imported fossil fuels.

At present, IR has taken up the running of hydrogen-powered train technology on a pilot basis on the Jind-Sonipat circuit. Decision to run hydrogen trains on other routes depends on availability of resources, operational and other requirements.

SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION AND OSAT POTENTIAL IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1723. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government have assessed the potential for semiconductor fabrication, packaging and Outsourced Semiconductor Assembly and Test (OSAT) facilities in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly with regard to Visakhapatnam and existing Electronics System Design and Manufacturing clusters in the State; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government to attract semiconductor investments to Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (c) 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.

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.

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, with an investment of ₹468 crores. The facility will be set up in technology partnership with APACT Co. Ltd, South Korea. The production capacity of the facility would be around 96 million units/annum and the unit is expected to generate more than 500 employment opportunities, depending on the factory automation.

Further, under Semicon India Programme, Twenty-four (24) semiconductor design projects have also been approved for financial support. Additionally, 105 start-ups/MSMEs have been granted access to industry-standard Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tools. So far, the usage of these chip design tools has exceeded 87 lakh hours.

Chip to Start-up Programme:

Additionally, 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 is provided to 320 organizations. So far, the usage of these chip design tools has exceeded 240 lakh hours. The list of organizations supported under C2S programme in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Semicon 2.0:

To address the Semiconductor needs of the country and the world, the Union Cabinet has approved Semicon2.0 on 15.07.2026 with an outlay of ₹1.275 lakh crore, providing ample opportunity for the States to attract semiconductor investment.

Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC):

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji has encouraged setting up manufacturing clusters in various sectors like electronics, textiles, defence, chemicals, etc. His vision was translated through the Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) scheme in electronics sector.

Government has supported the following EMCs in the state of Andhra Pradesh:

i. EMC at Cherivi, Chittoor District – Spread over an area of 94 acres, with a project cost of ₹ 56.75 crore.

ii. EMC at Vikruthamala, Chittoor District – Spread over an area of 501.4 acres, with a project cost of ₹ 248.9 crore.

iii. EMC at Renigunta and Yerpadu, Chittoor District - Spread over an area of 113.27 acres, with a project cost of ₹ 74.27 crore.

iv. EMC at Kopparthy, YSR District -Spread over an area of 540 acres, with a project cost of ₹ 748.76 crore.

STATEMENT

List of organizations supported under C2S programme in the State of Andhra Pradesh

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

MINERAL EXPLORATION BY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

1724. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has conducted mineral exploration in Tirunelveli district and if so, the details thereof along with the findings including the funds sanctioned or released and the physical progress

achieved during each of the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard for Tirunelveli district and the time-frame fixed therefor?

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 not conducted mineral exploration in Tirunelveli district during the last three years.

GSI had carried out mineral exploration programmes for various commodities such as Mica, Graphite, Limestone, etc. in Tirunelveli district till field season 2005-2006. These exploration projects did not yield significant outcome for any mineral commodity and hence, mineral exploration was not taken up further in this district by GSI.

AGE BASED RESTRICTIONS FOR ACCESS TO SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

1725. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of concerns relating to social media addiction, cyberbullying, exposure to harmful content, online

grooming, privacy violations and mental health risks among children and adolescents and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering prescribing a minimum age or introducing age based restrictions for access to social media platforms and if so, the details and timeline thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to mandate age-verification mechanisms, parental consent, child safety settings and enhanced safeguards for the protection of children's personal data on social media platforms and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has constituted or proposes to constitute an expert committee or undertake stakeholder consultations for framing a regulatory framework for the protection of minors on social media platforms and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring an Open, Safe and Trusted and Accountable Internet for its users, including children. With the expansion of the Internet and more and more citizens including children, accessing the internet services, the risk of exposure to inappropriate content and the harmful effects of these activities have also increased. The

Government is cognizant of the immense opportunities offered by these technologies and the harms they may cause. In order to protect the children and adolescents from exposure to inappropriate content and the harmful effects of social media, Government has adopted a series of measures for preventing the flow of such information.

Legal structure

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.

Information Technology Act , 2000 (“IT Act”)

The IT Act provides punishment for various cyber offences such as identity theft (section 66C), impersonation (section 66D), privacy violations (section 66E), publishing or transmitting obscene or sexually explicit content (sections 67, 67A, 67B). It also empowers Police to investigate offences (Section 78 and 80).

Obligations of intermediaries under IT Act and IT Rules

The Government after extensive public consultations with relevant stakeholders has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code Rule, 2021 (“IT Rules”) on 25.02.2021 which were subsequently amended from time-to-time to address

emerging harms from misuse of technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI).

The IT Rules require that the intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that 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

The Government 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. Any legislative or regulatory measures, if considered necessary, are processed in accordance with the extant policy and established legislative procedures of the Government. 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 synthetic cally 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.
- 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.

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.

Data Protection

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.

The Act expressly provides safeguards for children by requiring the Data Fiduciary to obtain verifiable parental consent before processing any personal data of a child. The Act also prohibits Data Fiduciary from tracking or behavioural monitoring of children or targeted advertising directed at children.

The DPDP Rules prescribe operational mechanisms for obtaining verifiable parental consent, including through identity and age verification measures and the use of virtual tokens.

Prohibiting online money gaming

The Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025, represents a major step to address digital addiction and financial harm among youth.

Digital addiction

The Economic Survey 2025-26 mentions digital addiction as a serious public health challenge affecting India's children and youth, particularly those aged 15-29 who enjoy near-universal smartphone and internet access.

The Survey further highlights its profound impacts on cognitive development, academic performance, workplace productivity, social connectedness, and mental health, manifesting as anxiety, depression, sleep disorders, cyber bullying, and financial losses from compulsive gaming, social media, and online gambling.

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:

- Vide Advisory dated 29.12.2025, government reiterated to the intermediaries regarding observance of statutory due diligence obligations under the IT Act and IT Rules, for preventing hosting, publication, transmission, sharing or uploading of vulgar, indecent, obscene, pornographic and other unlawful content on their platforms. It also advised the intermediaries to undertake an immediate review of their internal compliance frameworks, content moderation practices and user enforcement mechanisms, and to ensure strict and continuous adherence to the provisions of the IT Act and the IT Rules.
- 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

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.

So far, 6,650 awareness workshops have been conducted across the country covering 11.37 lakh+ participants, including school/colleges students, teachers, law enforcement, government personnel, and 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.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights ("NCPCR") has conducted a study on "Effects (Physical, Behavioural and Psycho-social) of using Mobile Phones and other Devices with Internet Accessibility by Children" in 2021. The study report is available at https://ncpcr.gov.in/uploads/165650458362bc410794e02_effect1.PDF.

Additionally, NCPCR has prepared following guidelines on Cyber Safety and Protection of children:

1.Guideline and standard content for raising awareness among children,parents, educators and general public titled “Being Safe Online” is available at https://ncpcr.gov.in/public/uploads/16613370496305fdd946c31_being-safe-online.pdf.

2. Guidelines on Cyber Safety (for inclusion in) Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools which is available at: https://ncpcr.gov.in/uploads/16613369326305fd6444e1b_cyber-safety-guidline.pdf.

3. Guidelines for Schools for prevention of bullying and cyber bullying” which is available at:https://ncpcr.gov.in/uploads/1714382687662f675fe278a_preventing-bullying-andcyberbullying-guidelines-for-schools-2024.pdf.

PROGRESS UNDER NESIDS-OTRI

1726. SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

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

(a) the details of projects sanctioned under North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme - Other Than Roads (NESIDS-OTRI) during each of the last five years and the current year, State and sector-wise;

(b) the details of projects completed and under implementation, indicating the amount sanctioned, expenditure incurred and percentage of physical progress thereof;

(c) the details of infrastructure created under the said Scheme in sectors such as health, education, water supply and social infrastructure; and

(d) the expected impact of these projects on improving socio-economic indicators in the North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) to (c) The North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) under the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) was approved as a new Central Sector Scheme in 2017-18 and restructured into two components viz. NESIDS (Roads) and NESIDS (Other Than Roads Infrastructure) in 2022-23. During the last five financial years and current year, i.e, from FY 2021-22 to FY 2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026), a total of 104 projects costing ₹3,779.49 crore have been sanctioned under NESIDS (OTRI). The state wise and sector wise details of the projects sanctioned during the last five financial years and current financial year (till 30.06.2026),

the amount sanctioned, expenditure incurred and physical progress under NESIDS (OTRI), is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) The Third Party Evaluation of the NESIDS (OTRI) scheme was carried out by IIM Shillong in 2025. The evaluation report states that the NESIDS (OTRI) scheme has brought significant and tangible improvements in the lives of intended beneficiaries across the North Eastern Region. The Scheme has enabled critical infrastructure development in underserved and remote areas, directly addressing long-standing gaps in healthcare, education, water supply, power, and digital access. The key areas of impact include improved healthcare access, enhanced educational outcomes, reliable access to clean water and electricity, youth empowerment through the development of sports infrastructure and enhanced economic benefits via increased local employment during construction, better market connectivity, and new opportunities in tourism and service sectors.

STATEMENT

Details of the projects sanctioned during the last five financial years and current financial year (as on 30.06.2026) under NESIDS (OTRI)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Project Name	State	Sector	Sanction Year (FY)	Sanctioned Cost	Total Expenditure (as on 30.06.2026)	Physical Progress (%) (as on 30.06.2026)
1	Construction of Multi Sports Facility Outdoor stadium at	Arunachal Pradesh	Sports	2023-24	38.00	21.98	57

	Namsai HQ under Namsai District						
2	Augmentation of Water Supply System at Bomdila Township (4.86 MLD) from Naga GG to Mandala Top (Phase-I) in West Kameng District	Arunachal Pradesh	Water Supply	2023-24	61.77	61.77	100
3	Project Improvement of Water Supply System for Mechuka Township & Peripheral villages with Sewerage System and Riverfront development for boosting tourism in Mechuka Township Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Water Supply	2022-23	34.64	27.30	94
4	Project Integrated Drinking Water project through hybrid of lift and gravity distribution system with value addition of Tourism components at Deomali, Tirap District Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Water Supply	2022-23	13.48	5.39	100
5	Augmentation of Water Supply System at tezu Township (Phase II) in Lohit District	Arunachal Pradesh	Water Supply	2024-25	43.45	21.55	30
6	Intergrated Smart Drinking Water Supply to Basar Township and Its Peripheral settlement (1.6 MLD) with Tourism Components	Arunachal Pradesh	Water Supply	2024-25	37.77	21.68	25

	in Leparada District						
7	Augmentation of Water Supply System at Namsai Township (7.9 MLD)	Arunachal Pradesh	Water Supply	2024-25	67.02	33.35	65
8	Augmentation of Water supply system at Daporijo Township in Upper Subansiri District	Arunachal Pradesh	Water Supply	2024-25	49.47	12.18	30
9	Infrastructure Development of 6 Secondary School	Arunachal Pradesh	Education	2025-26	39.70	0	0
10	Infrastructure Development of 5 Secondary School	Arunachal Pradesh	Education	2025-26	39.21	0	0
11	Infrastructure Development in 04 Secondary School	Arunachal Pradesh	Education	2025-26	25.94	0	0
12	Construction and renovation of Govt. HS school,Dibrugarh in Assam	Assam	Education	2021-22	1.73	1.73	100
13	Construction and renovation of Cooton Collegiate Govt. HS school,Panbazar, Guwahati in Assam	Assam	Education	2021-22	2.95	0.10	0
14	Construction and renovation of Dhubri Govt.Boy HS School ,Dhubri in Assam	Assam	Education	2021-22	1.73	1.60	100
15	Construction and renovation of Karimganj Govt. HS school,Karimganj in Assam	Assam	Education	2021-22	1.23	0.86	98
16	Construction and renovation of	Assam	Education	2021-22	1.23	0.10	100

	KuralguriGovt.Boy HS School ,Golaghat in Assam						
17	Construction and renovation of Silchar Govt. HS school,Cachar in Assam	Assam	Education	2021-22	1.23	0.10	100
18	Construction and renovation of Tezpur Govt. HS school, Tezpur, Sonitpur in Assam	Assam	Education	2021-22	1.23	0.10	100
19	Constrution and Renovatioin of lakhimpur Govt.HS School, lakhimpur in Assam	Assam	Education	2021-22	1.23	1.23	100
20	Transformation of school (50 nos) of the state as center of Excellence	Assam	Education	2023-24	400.00	286.87	96
21	Procurement of Ventilators (Newborn to Paediatric) for COVID-19 disease in Paediatric age group	Assam	Health	2021-22	28.70	7.28	50
22	Construction of 2x50 MVA, 132/33KV GIS (Gas Insulated Substation) at 220/132 KV Amingaon GIS, Assam	Assam	Power	2022-23	30.54	30.64	100
23	Legacy Waste Treatment in 39 ULBS in Assam	Assam	Waste Management	2023-24	71.93	32.79	65
24	Infrastructure Development of 65 Secondary School for construction of new school building in Assam	Assam	Education	2024-25	455.00	108.54	25

25	Smart Tech-Enhancing Learning Through Technology integration in Assam under NESIDS OTRI Scheme Phase III	Assam	Education	2025-26	36.32	14.52	91
26	Smart Tech-Enhancing Learning Through Technology integration in Assam under NESIDS OTRI Scheme Phase II	Assam	Education	2025-26	43.52	17.40	91
27	Smart Tech-Enhancing Learning Through Technology integration in Assam under NESIDS OTRI Scheme Phase I	Assam	Education	2025-26	44.00	17.59	77
28	Establishment of Blood Bank at CHC Nungba, Noney District in Manipur	Manipur	Health	2022-23	2.35	0.45	95
29	Establishment of Trauma Care Centre at CHC Nungba, Noney District in Manipur	Manipur	Health	2022-23	3.79	0.96	95
30	Infrastructure Development of Maternity & Child Hospital, Imphal East in Manipur	Manipur	Health	2022-23	34.64	23.99	84.2
31	Procurement of 17 ALS ambulances for 16 Districts and 1 Central Pool (Medical Directorate) in Manipur	Manipur	Health	2021-22	4.25	3.50	100
32	Procurement of 2000 Nos. Oxygen Concentrators and Procurement of Oxygen Cylinder -D	Manipur	Health	2021-22	18.74	0.00	0

	Type-2000 No. and 1000 No. D/B type in Manipur						
33	Project Strengthening for Covid-19 testing (RT-PCR, RAT and TrueNat) in Manipur	Manipur	Health	2021-22	19.25	2.51	100
34	Setting up/installation of Liquid Medical Oxygen Tank and Vaporizer 3 Nos. (one 10KL and two no. of 20 KL) at JNIMS, Imphal East in Manipur	Manipur	Health	2021-22	5.69	0.74	50
35	Infrastructure Development in and around the Polo Ground at IbudhouMarjing, Heingang, Imphal East	Manipur	Sports	2022-23	26.03	11.74	46
36	strengthening of 120 High School & Higher Secondary School in Manipur	Manipur	Education	2024-25	134.36	36.15	54
37	Installation of grid connected SPV Power Plant of capacity 600kWP at 132/33 kvElangkhangpokpi, Power sub-station, Kakching district in Manipur	Manipur	Power	2024-25	33.39	16.70	40
38	Construction of multipurpose indoor stadium at Khuman lampak sports complex Imphal	Manipur	Sports	2025-26	36.25	0.00	3
39	Development of Allied infrastructure in	Manipur	Education	2025-26	21.81	0	0

	Sainik School, Imphal						
40	Augmentation of water supply scheme at kamjong district Head quarters	Manipur	Water Supply	2025-26	6.13	0	0
41	Establishment of College of Nursing at Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Science in Manipura	Manipur	Health	2025-26	49.58	0	0
42	Procurement of Advance Life Support Ambulances (ALS) with equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.65 crore in Meghalaya under NESIDS	Meghalaya	Health	2021-22	3.65	0.74	100
43	Bulk Water supply to Adjoining Rural Villages of Tura town	Meghalaya	Water Supply	2023-24	97.77	97.77	93
44	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track	Meghalaya	Sports	2024-25	41.90	10.00	8
45	Upgradation of Meghalaya State Wide Area Network MSWAN	Meghalaya	Transport and Communicatio n	2024-25	34.99	0.00	0
46	Greater Baghmara WSS pahse II	Meghalaya	Water Supply	2025-26	140.06	0	0
47	Construction of 132 KC MLHEP 1 line to MUSTEM SC line for Redundant Trabsmission Corridor for Evacuation of Generation for MLHEP I in Meghalaya	Meghalaya	Power	2025-26	49.95	0	0

	Reconductoring and Strengtening of the 132 KV SC Tansmission Lines by HTLS Conductor and Restring of 132 KV SC Tranmission Lines with ACSR Panther conductor					0	0
48		Meghalaya	Power	2025-26	44.35		
49	Construction of 100 Bedded Kolasib District Hospital and Procurement of Hospital and procurement of Hospital Equipment, Kolasib, Mizoram	Mizoram	Health	2021-22	22.00	19.05	91
50	Construction of 50 Bedded District Hospital Complex and Procurement of Equipment at Hnahthial District	Mizoram	Health	2023-24	17.85	3.45	37
51	Construction of 50 Bedded District Hospital Complex and Procurement of Equipment at Khawzawl, Mizoram	Mizoram	Health	2023-24	17.75	9.91	72
52	Construction of 50 Bedded District Hospital Complex and Procurement of Equipment at Saitual Mizoram	Mizoram	Health	2023-24	16.96	7.57	42
53	Construction of State Resource Centre for HIV/AIDS at Aizawl, Mizoram	Mizoram	Health	2021-22	4.00	3.61	100
54	Purchase of 2 (two) Truenat Quattro machines in Mizoram to combat pandemic	Mizoram	Health	2021-22	0.29	0.29	100

	Covid-19 (for Lawngtlai and Serchhip District)						
55	Purchase of RT-PCR reagents & RNA extraction kits to last for approximately six months for Zoram Medical College, Falkawn, Mizoram in combating Covid-19.	Mizoram	Health	2021-22	2.53	2.23	100
56	Renovation/Upgradation of NICU/PICU and HDU at Zoram Medical College, Falkawn, Mizoram	Mizoram	Health	2021-22	2.77	2.20	100
57	Up-gradation of Cardiology, Department at Civil Hospital, Aizwal in Mizoram	Mizoram	Health	2022-23	10.45	9.67	98
58	Construction of 2x10 MVA, 33/11 KV Sub-Station Chite with Associated Linking Lines in Mizoram	Mizoram	Power	2022-23	10.49	10.29	100
59	Development of Village based Eco-Tourism at Khamrang in Mizoram	Mizoram	Tourism and Culture	2022-23	7.80	3.90	30
60	Augmentation of Greater Mamit Water Supply Scheme Part-II	Mizoram	Water Supply	2022-23	37.86	35.86	80
61	Augmentation of North Vanlaiphai Water Supply Scheme in Mizoram	Mizoram	Water Supply	2022-23	19.40	17.76	82
62	Implementation of Education Infrastructure related to IT projects in 220 Schools	Mizoram	Education	2024-25	23.73	5.93	89.5

63	Strengthening of Transmission & Transformation system for sustainable Power Supply in Mizoram	Mizoram	Power	2025-26	47.87	11.37	0
64	Development of Heliport and Helipads in Thenzawl, Mizoram	Mizoram	Civil Aviation	2025-26	12.00	0	0
65	Construction of 50 Bedded Psychiatry Block at Kulikawn Hospital, Aizawal, Mizoram	Mizoram	Health	2025-26	19.72	0	0
66	Construction of 50 Bedded Hospital complex at Kulikawn Hospital, Aizawl Mizoram	Mizoram	Health	2025-26	34.75	0	0
67	Construction of 100 Bedded District Hospital at Serchhip, Mizoram	Mizoram	Health	2025-26	50.00	0	0
68	Development of School Building in Mizoram	Mizoram	Education	2025-26	40.46	0	0
69	Installation of 1.5MWp Grid connected Solar photovoltaic SPV power plant at Zoram medical collage and Hospital, Falkawn	Mizoram	Power	2025-26	13.09	0	0
70	New Construction of 40 bedded Hostel Building for Auxiliary Nursing & Mid-wifery School Zemabawk Mizoram	Mizoram	Health	2025-26	10.00	0	0
71	132 KV Lines Ring Synchronizing Project Phase I in Mizoram	Mizoram	Power	2025-26	13.83	0	0

72	Reconstruction of Government School building Across Mizoram Phas II	Mizoram	Education	2025-26	23.61	0	0
73	Sports Infrastructure Development within Mizoram-Construction of Centre of Excellence of Boxing at ITI, Veng, Aizawl	Mizoram	Sports	2026-27	38.40	0	0
74	New Construction of Urban Primary Health Center, Chawlhhmun, Mizoram	Mizoram	Health	2026-27	5.43	0	0
75	Implementation of Educational Infrastructure related to IT projects in 190 schools across Nagaland	Nagaland	Education	2022-23	18.95	18.95	100
76	Strengthening of health systems for the management of COVID-19 pandemic with special reference to combat the impending 3rd wave of the pandemic in Nagaland	Nagaland	Health	2022-23	19.96	14.43	81
77	Up-gradation of Transformation capacity at 132 kv sub-station Nagarjan, Dimapur(132/66 kv, 100 MVA-1Nos. and 66/33, kv, 50 MVA -1 nos.)	Nagaland	Power	2023-24	24.46	24.33	100
78	Nagaland Innovation Hub for startup	Nagaland	Science and Technology	2025-26	19.57	4.77	13.27
79	Development of 1.5 MW Dzuna small	Nagaland	Power	2025-26	22.80	4.24	5

	hydro project						
80	Development of 4.2 MW Nrazai Small Hydro Project	Nagaland	Power	2025-26	45.67	11.20	0
81	Construction of Football Playground at Botsa EAC Hq.Kohima District, Nagaland	Nagaland	Sports	2025-26	20.45	0	0
82	Construction of New Community Health Centre at Pughoboto, Zunheboto	Nagaland	Health	2025-26	5.00	0	0
83	Development of Passenger Amenity Centre at Bus Terminal Dimapur Nagaland	Nagaland	Transport and Communicatio n	2025-26	6.50	0	0
84	Establishment of Helipads for Enhanced Helicopter Service Connectivity in Nagaland	Nagaland	Civil Aviation	2025-26	25.00	0	0
85	Procurement of equipment for strengthening of Bio-Medical Waste Management (BMV) system & High Flow Nasal Oxygen (HFNO) System in Sikkim	Sikkim	Health	2021-22	5.33	5.28	100
86	Development of Eco-Tourism Zone at Zandidara under BarseyRhodoendron Sanctuary in West Sikkim	Sikkim	Tourism and Culture	2022-23	20.00	14.49	50
87	Augmentation of water supply at Soreng, West Sikkim	Sikkim	Water Supply	2022-23	4.60	4.60	100

88	Medical equipment, fixtures and furnishing for the upcoming 500 bedded district Hospital at Namchi	Sikkim	Health	2025-26	145.30	145.31	100
89	Implementation of Education Infrastructure related to IT Project in 160 Schools acroo School	Sikkim	Education	2025-26	24.93	0	0
90	Construction of Jas Lal Pradhan State Boxing Academy	Sikkim	Sports	2026-27	20.50	0	0
91	Construction of nine (9) 100 seated Hostel attached to the vidyajyoti schools under mission 100 in different district of Tripura	Tripura	Education	2022-23	7.90	5.93	60
92	Implementation of Educational Infrastructure related to IT Projects in 240 Schools across Tripura under NESIDS(OTRI)	Tripura	Education	2023-24	26.44	13.22	99
93	Infrastructure Development of six Higher Secondary School in various locations in Tripura	Tripura	Education	2022-23	50.50	32.15	70
94	Establishment of a Newborn Resource Development Centre and Upgradation of NICU & PICU at the Department of Paediatrics, AGMC, Tripura	Tripura	Health	2022-23	7.20	0.10	2

95	Medical Infrastructures Strengthening for COVID-19 component by arrangement of Medical Gas (Oxygen O2), pipeline with manifold System, Logistics (Test Kits) and X-ray machine with CR system in Tripura	Tripura	Health	2021-22	19.32	0.10	95
96	Tourism and Cultural Promotion Hub at Gandhighat Agartala West TRIPURA	Tripura	Tourism and Culture	2023-24	32.59	15.19	40
97	Re-conductoring of 132 KV Intra-State Transmission lines by High Tension Low HTLS conductor with allied accessories in Tripura	Tripura	Power	2024-25	49.01	49.01	99
98	Construction of new building for Khowai district hospital at Khowai, Tripura	Tripura	Health	2025-26	48.47	11.37	0
99	Development of Tourist Amenities in Sepahijala Zoological Park, Tripura	Tripura	Tourism and Culture	2025-26	57.28	-	0
100	Development of Amarsagardighi at udaipur, Gomti District, Tripura	Tripura	Tourism and Culture	2025-26	39.50	9.27	0
101	Development of Tourism Infrastructure in Four Island in Dumbur Lake along with other facilities	Tripura	Tourism and Culture	2025-26	30.04	0	0
102	Establishment of 100 bedded Sepahijala district hospital at	Tripura	Health	2025-26	47.00	0	0

	Bishramganj, Sepahijala Tripura						
103	Establishment of Sports infrastructure in Tripura	Tripura	Sports	2025-26	25.20	0	0
104	Procurement of FRP Speed Boats, FRP Electric Solar Boats and FRP Glass Bottom Boats including OBM along with Water Sports Items for different tourist destination of tripura	Tripura	Tourism and Culture	2025-26	25.00	0	0
	TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3779.49**	**1458.92**	**-**

NATIONAL NUCLEAR MEDICINE EXPANSION PROGRAMME

1727. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any initiative to strengthen the availability of nuclear medicine and radioisotope-based diagnostic and therapeutic facilities in Government hospitals across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any roadmap has been prepared for increasing domestic production and timely supply of medical radioisotopes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to strengthen training and capacity-building of healthcare professionals in nuclear medicine and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any Government medical institution in the Bhiwani–Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency is proposed to be covered under the said initiative 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) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), a Research & Development (R&D) unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is contributing in the field of nuclear medicine through its clinical patient services units at Radiation Medicine Centre (RMC), Mumbai and Radiation Medicine Research Centre (RMRC), Kolkata for diagnostic and therapeutic services for cancer treatment.

At Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), a R&D Unit of DAE, the 30 MeV medical cyclotron is operated for commercial production of radioisotopes/ radiopharmaceuticals for cancer diagnostics. The radioisotopes / radiopharmaceuticals, produced at the Medical Cyclotron Facility of VECC, are being delivered on regular basis to various hospitals/ Nuclear Medicine Centres.

Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), an Aided Institute under the administrative control of the DAE has established following diagnostic and therapeutic services by utilizing nuclear techniques in the fight against cancer:

1. Gamma Camera and its associated radiopharmacy lab:

This Unit is equipped to perform multiple types of functional imaging helping with cancer staging with scans such as 99mTc PSMA (Prostate-specific Membrane Antigen) etc. other imaging services help with assessing the function such as Multigated Acquisition (MUGA) imaging to assess cardiac function etc.

2. Positron Emission Tomography-Computed Tomography (PETCT) and its radiopharmacy lab:

This Unit primarily works for cancer staging, most commonly used radioactive pharmaceutical is 18F FDG (Fluorodeoxyglucose) which is used in majority of cancers for staging such as for evaluation of carcinoma lung, carcinoma oesophagus, breast cancer, lymphoma, etc.

Radioactive Pharmaceuticals such as Ga68 DOTANOC, Ga68 FAPI - Fibroblast Activation Protein Inhibitor (all prepared and quality checked in house) are utilized for evaluation of various cancers [such as prostate cancer, Neuroendocrine Tumors, Mucinous and Signet Gastro intestinal (GI) cancers etc.]

3. High dose Radionuclide therapy ward and its radiopharmacy lab:

6 bedded high dose therapy ward has been designed as per Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) guidelines with appropriate layout and provision of a delay tank to contain radioactive sewage for proper disposal of contaminated patient sewage.

Iodine-131 (I-131) is utilized for treatment of thyroid cancer, Lutetium-177 (Lu-177) PSMA and Lu-177 DOTANOC for management of prostate cancer, neuroendocrine cancer and other Somatostatin Receptor (SSTR) expressing malignancies.

TMC also works on project conception, development of product for known medical and healthcare uses. After development by the laboratory, testing and solutions for errors and noncompliance are addressed till the first version is built. It is put to field use and tested and subsequent versions are developed.

Example:

- Development of medical devices like 90Y Bhabhspheres for Trans arterial radio embolization: conceived, developed and tested and upgraded by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre/Board of Radiation & Isotope Technology (BARC/BRIT) & TMC.
- Development of Blood Irradiator.
- Development of Bhabhatron.

- Development of Radio protectors by BARC, and testing and Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) approval done by TMC.

(b) Currently radioisotopes are produced through research reactors and cyclotrons. Radioisotopes like Ruthenium-106, Caesium-137, and Strontium-90 milked into Yttrium-90 are recovered through reprocessing of High-Level Liquid Waste (HLLW). A dedicated Isotope Production Reactor (IPR) is being constructed for enhancing domestic production of medical isotopes. The reactor is proposed to be established at BARC, Visakhapatnam. Operationalisation of IPR can make India self-reliant in the field of radioisotopes. BARC also regularly produces radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals and supplies them through BRIT to nuclear medicine centres across India, thereby supporting timely availability for diagnostic and therapeutic applications.

(c) DAE is strengthening capacity-building in nuclear medicine through specialised training programmes. BARC conducts programmes such as Doctor of Medicine in Nuclear Medicine, Master of Science in Nuclear Medicine & Molecular Imaging Technology (NM&MIT), Master of Science in Nuclear Medicine Technology & Hospital Radio-Pharmacy (NMT&HRP), and Diploma in Radiological Physics (DipRP). Doctors and technologists trained through these courses are employed in nuclear medicine centres in India. These initiatives support the availability of trained manpower for the growing use of radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals in nuclear medicine and cancer care.

TMC has been conducting the following courses to strengthen training and capacity building in the field of Nuclear Medicine

Doctor of Medicine (MD) Nuclear Medicine – 3 year course

Nuclear Theranotics – 2 years fellowship

Masters in Science (M.Sc) – Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging Technology (NMMIT) – 2 years

(d) At present no such proposal is received in the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहाँपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों की जर्जर स्थिति

1728. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहाँपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत जर्जर स्थिति वाले कटरा रेलवे स्टेशन और तिलहर रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्मों के जीर्णोद्धार, सौंदर्यीकरण तथा पेयजल एवं वाटर कूलर का प्रावधान करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं या उठाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में जनप्रतिनिधियों से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के मीरानपुर कटरा स्टेशन पर प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्रतीक्षालय, पेयजल व्यवस्था, मूत्रालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पैदल पार पुल आदि जैसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। प्लेटफॉर्म के सुधार, नए स्टेशन भवन और 3 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का कार्य हाल ही में पूरा किया गया है। दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के तिलहर स्टेशन पर प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर प्रतीक्षालय, पेयजल व्यवस्था, मूत्रालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पैदल पार पुल आदि जैसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के शाहजहांपुर स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चुना गया है।

शाहजहांपुर स्टेशन पर प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 1 और 2/3 पर प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर और मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर स्टेशन भवन में सुधार कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। द्वितीय स्टेशन प्रवेश द्वार भवन का फिनिशिंग कार्य, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार और पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

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 हैं। प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए मास्टर योजना में निम्नानुसार शामिल हैं:

- स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच में सुधार
- स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार

- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पेयजल बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप 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।

अब तक, इस योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 1340 स्टेशनों की पहचान की गई है, जिसमें शाहजहांपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के शाहजहांपुर स्टेशन सहित 157 स्टेशन उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	**स्टेशनों की संख्या**	**स्टेशनों के नाम**
उत्तर प्रदेश	157	अछनेरा, आगरा कैंट, आगरा फोर्ट, ऐशबाग, अकबरपुर जंक्शन, अलीगढ, अमेठी, अमरोहा, आनन्द नगर जंक्शन, अनोला, अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन, आज़मगढ़, बाबतपुर, बछरावां, बदायूँ, बादशाहनगर,

		बादशाहपुर, बहेड़ी, बहराइच, बालामऊ जंक्शन, बलिया, बलरामपुर, बनारस, बांदा, बाराबंकी जंक्शन, बरेली, बरेली सिटी, बढ़नी, बस्ती, बेल्थरा रोड, भदोही, भरतकुंड, भटनी, भूतेश्वर, बिजनौर बुलन्दशहर, चंदौली मझवार, चंदौसी, चिलबिला, चित्रकूट धाम, कर्वी, चोपन, चुनार जं., डालीगंज, दर्शननगर, देवरिया सदर, धामपुर, दिलदारनगर, इटावा जं., फर्रुखाबाद, फतेहाबाद, फ़तेहपुर, फ़तेहपुर सीकरी, फ़िरोज़ाबाद, गजरौला, गढ़मुक्तेश्वर, गौरीगंज, घाटमपुर, ग़ाज़ियाबाद, ग़ाज़ीपुर सिटी, गोला गोकरननाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोंडा, गोरखपुर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, गुरसहायगंज, हैदरगढ़, हापुड, हरदोई, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह, इज्जतनगर, जंघई जंक्शन, जौनपुर सिटी, जौनपुर जंक्शन, कन्नौज, कानपुर अनवरगंज, कानपुर ब्रिज लेफ्ट बैंक, कानपुर सेंट्रल, कप्तानगंज, कासगंज, काशी, खलीलाबाद, खोरासन रोड़, खुर्जा जंक्शन, कोसी कलां, कुंडा हरनामगंज, लखीमपुर, लालगंज, ललितपुर, लंभुआ, लोहता, लखनऊ (चारबाग), लखनऊ सिटी, मां बेल्हा देवी धाम, प्रतापगढ़ जंक्शन, मगहर, महाराजगंज बिजली पासी, महोबा, मैलानी, मैनपुरी जं., मल्हौर जं., मानकनगर जं., मानिकपुर जं., मरियाहू, मथुरा, मऊ, मेरठ सिटी, मिर्ज़ापुर, मोदीनगर, मोहनलालगंज, मुरादाबाद, मुज्जफरनगर नगीना, नजीबाबाद जं., उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जं., फूलपुर, पीलीभीत, पोखरायां, प्रयाग जंक्शन, प्रयागराज जं., पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय, रायबरेली जं., राजा की मंडी, रामघाट हॉल्ट, रामपुर, रेनुकूट, सहारनपुर जं., सलेमपुर, स्योहारा, शाहगंज जं., शाहजहाँपुर, शामली, शिकोहाबाद जं., शिवपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर, सीतापुर जं., सोनभद्र, श्री कृष्णा नगर, सुल्तानपुर जं., सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, तकिया, तुलसीपुर, टूंडला जं., उझानी, ऊंचाहार, उन्नाव जं., उतरेटिया जं., वाराणसी कैंट. वाराणसी सिटी, विंध्याचल, वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई, व्यासनगर, जाफराबाद

<u>स्टेशन जहां कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं:</u>

उत्तर प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य अच्छी गति से किए जा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरे किये गए स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
उत्तर प्रदेश	38	ऐशबाग जंक्शन, अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन, बछरावां, बहेरी, बलरामपुर, बरेली सिटी, बिजनौर, चुनार जंक्शन, डालीगंज, धामपुर, फतेहाबाद, फतेहपुर, गौरीगंज, गोला गोकरननाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह आगरा जंक्शन, इज्जतनगर, खलीलाबाद, मैलानी जंक्शन, मोदीनगर, मोहनलालगंज, उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जंक्शन, पुखरायां, प्रयाग जंक्शन, रामघाट हॉल्ट, सहारनपुर जंक्शन सलेमपुर, शामली, सिद्धार्थनगर, सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, उझानी, विंध्याचल

अन्य स्टेशनों पर विकास गतिविधियां भी तेज गति से शुरू की गई हैं और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- **हापुड़ स्टेशन:** स्टेशन भवन के सुधार, नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह के सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पहुंच मार्ग का सुधार कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- **कानपुर सेंट्रल स्टेशन:** नए स्टेशन भवन, वाणिज्यिक भवन, विद्युत उपकेंद्र शहर ओर कैंट की ओर के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। नए स्टेशन भवन, वाणिज्यिक भवन, विद्युत उपकेंद्र शहर और कैंट की ओर, एयर कॉनकोर्स का संरचनात्मक कार्य, नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह और भूमिगत पार्किंग में सुधार का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- **लखनऊ (चारबाग) उ.रे. स्टेशन:** दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर नए स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो गया है। नए स्टेशन भवन, कॉनकोर्स, 10 मीटर 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का फिनिशिंग कार्य, द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार पर परिचलन क्षेत्र का विकास और मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- **नगीना स्टेशन:** नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह में सुधार, नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, पार्किंग और नए 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। लिफ्ट संस्थापन का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- **प्रयागराज जंक्शन स्टेशन**: सिविल लाइन्स की ओर से स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य, रेल डाक सेवा भवन, पार्सल भवन, दो आगमन ब्लॉक, 2 विद्युत उपकेंद्र और सतह पार्किंग में सुधार कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। स्टेशन भवन, रेलवे डाक सेवा भवन, पार्सल भवन और विद्युत उपकेंद्र, शहर की ओर बेसमेंट पार्किंग, एयर कॉनकोर्स और नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का अंतिम कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में यात्री सुविधाओं जैसे स्टेशन भवन, पेयजल की व्यवस्था, प्लेटफार्म पर वाटर कूलर आदि के सुधार कार्यों 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 किए जाते हैं। स्टेशन का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण स्टेशन की कोटि/अवस्था/संभाले जाने वाले यातायात आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

राज्य सरकारों, संसद सदस्यों, केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, रेलवे की अपनी आवश्यकताओं, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि से रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलों, मंडल कार्यालयों इत्यादि सहित औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों रूप में सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते

हैं। चूंकि ऐसे सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होना एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है और इनकी जाँच की जाती है और व्यवहार्य और उचित पाए जाने पर समय-समय पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

सामान्यतः अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण का वित्तपोषण योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएँ' के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि रेलवे स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पांच क्षेत्रीय रेलों अर्थात् पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए 4,118 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक 1,256 करोड़ रुपए (जून, 2026 तक) का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

AI-ENABLED CYBER THREATS

1729. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details of Artificial Intelligence (AI) enabled cyber threats including AI-driven malware, ransomware and autonomous cyber attack tools identified by the Government;

(b) whether the Government has assessed risks posed by AI-driven malware, ransomware and autonomous attack tools to critical information infrastructure, financial systems and Government networks and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of existing mechanisms for detection, prevention and response to AI-enabled cyber threats;

(d) the details of capacity-building and cybersecurity preparedness measures undertaken for Government agencies and critical sectors to address such threats;

(e) the details of research, development and deployment of AI-based cybersecurity solutions for detection and mitigation of emerging cyber threats; and

(f) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen India's preparedness, cyber resilience and incident response capabilities against AI-enabled cyber attacks?

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

(a) to (f) The Government is cognizant of the evolving cyber security threats and challenges, including those arising from Artificial Intelligence (AI) enabled cyber threats. AI technologies may increase systemic cyber risks by enabling automated reconnaissance, rapid vulnerability exploitation, credential compromise and highly convincing multilingual social engineering campaigns. These capabilities lower attack costs, accelerate weaponization, and make phishing and impersonation attacks more scalable and difficult to detect.

Government is committed to ensuring an open, safe, trusted and accountable cyberspace. Several legal, technical and administrative policy measures have been implemented to address the risks posed by AI-enabled cyber threats, enhance cyber resilience, and strengthen incident response capabilities, which inter alia include:

1. AI-driven situational awareness systems are deployed by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) to detect malicious domains and phishing activities for necessary mitigation.
2. CERT-In has extended AI-enabled vulnerability assessment for public-facing digital assets in a sandbox environment to detect and mitigate vulnerabilities.
3. CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform for sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation actions.

4. CERT-In has conducted 10 tailored cyber security exercises and drills on the theme "Building Resilience against Frontier AI-driven Cyber Threats" during June–July 2026. These exercises involved 1,470 participants from 345 Government and private organisations across sectors such as Power, Telecom, Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), Transport, Education, Health and Space.

5. The Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence (CSPAI) program was launched by CERT-In and SISA in September 2024. This American National Standards Institute (ANSI) National Accreditation Board (ANAB) approved program aims to equip cybersecurity professionals with the skills to secure AI systems, proactively address AI-related threats, and ensure trustworthy AI deployment in business environments.

6. CERT-In conducts cyber security training programs in collaboration with Industry partners to upskill the cyber security workforce in Government, public and private sectors.

7. CERT-In is one of the international partners to co-sign the joint high-level risk analysis report on Artificial Intelligence (AI) entitled “Building trust in AI through a cyber-risk-based approach,” published by the National Cybersecurity Agency for France (ANSSI) in February 2025.

8. Advisories and Guidelines:

   i. CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding the latest cyber threats, vulnerabilities, and countermeasures to protect computers, networks, and data on an ongoing basis.

   ii. CERT-In has issued guidelines in June 2026 requiring all Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and technology providers to implement AI-accelerated vulnerability protection, requiring AI-assisted

security testing, continuous monitoring, patch management, and incident response frameworks to defend against AI-driven cyber threats.

iii. CERT-In has issued a “Blueprint for Reducing Exposure and Defending against AI-Assisted Vulnerabilities Exploitation in Digital Infrastructure” in May 2026, aimed at protecting digital infrastructure against rapidly evolving AI-driven cyber threats.

iv. CERT-In has issued an advisory titled “Defending Against Frontier AI Driven Cyber Risks” in April 2026, which outlined comprehensive measures for organizations, MSMEs, and individuals to strengthen protection against advanced AI-enabled threats.

v. CERT-In has issued technical guidelines in July 2025 for Bill of Materials (BOM) for software, hardware, Artificial Intelligence, Quantum Computing & Cryptography requirements to enhance the security and transparency of supply chains.

vi. CERT-In has issued an advisory in March 2025 depicting best practices for effective and responsible use of Generative AI solutions.

vii. CERT-In has published “Cyber Security Guidelines for Smart City Infrastructure” in February 2025 including measures for secure usage of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) for smart city infrastructure and applications.

viii. CERT-In has issued an advisory in November 2024 on deepfake threats and measures that need to be followed to stay protected against deepfakes.

ix. CERT-In has published a whitepaper in collaboration with Mastercard in August 2023, highlighting the increasing attacks on Application Programming Interface (API) and use of AI in mitigating these attacks.

x. CERT-In has issued an advisory in May 2023 on safety measures to be taken to minimize the adversarial threats arising from Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PDS IN MUMBAI

1730. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the implementation of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Mumbai during the last three years with regard to availability, accessibility and timely distribution of essential foodgrains and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of foodgrains allocated, lifted and distributed in Mumbai under various food security schemes, indicating the number of beneficiaries covered;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding irregularities, diversion of foodgrains, authentication failures or inadequate functioning of Fair Price Shops in Mumbai and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen transparency, digital monitoring, beneficiary authentication, grievance redressal and efficient delivery of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System in Mumbai?

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

(a) to (d) Yes. In order to strengthen implementation of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) under 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 and not at city level.

The State of Maharashtra performs strongly in Service Delivery. Service Delivery under PMGKAY assesses the efficiency, regularity, accessibility, and quality of foodgrain distribution systems delivered through Fair Price Shops (FPSs). The assessment captures key operational dimensions, including receipt of full entitlement, regularity of ration distribution, proper weighing practices, waiting time, ease of access, single-visit collection, and beneficiary

satisfaction with FPS services and foodgrain quality. The Service delivery performance indicators of Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Lifting and distribution of foodgrains under TPDS is a continuous process. States/UT's lift foodgrains from Central Pool for distribution under TPDS as per requirement/entitlement. States/UT's are also allowed to lift foodgrains in advance (higher quantity based on supply chain requirements) for future distribution cycles, owing to their local exigencies. Foodgrains are allocated State wise.

Details of allocation, lifting and distribution under TPDS of foodgrains to Maharashtra during the last three Financial Years is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/ UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS, issuance of license to Fair Price Shop dealers, supervision over and monitoring of functioning of FPSs etc. rest with the concerned State/ UT Governments.

Helpline number 1967/1800-State series number is operational in all the States/ UTs for contacting and redressal of the complaints in Public Distribution System and filing any type of complaints by the intended beneficiaries. As and when any complaints/ grievances related to PDS are received in this Department from any source, they are sent to concerned State/ UT Governments for inquiry and appropriate action.

Further, all States/UTs have been advised that no genuine beneficiary/household shall be denied from receiving entitled quota of subsidized foodgrains due to failure of biometric/Aadhaar authentication due to network/connectivity/linking related issues, other technical reasons or poor biometrics of the beneficiary.

In addition to above, the Government has taken following steps for digitization and transparency in Public Distribution System:

i. Digitisation & Aadhaar seeding: Ration cards/beneficiary database 100% digitised in all States/UTs; 99.7% of ration cards Aadhaar-seeded, eliminating bogus/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.

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).

STATEMENT-I

Service delivery performance indicators of Maharashtra

S.No.	Estimated Percentage of	State%
1.	Beneficiaries receiving the full foodgrain entitlement	97.4
2.	Beneficiaries receiving monthly rations on a regular basis	97.6
3.	Beneficiaries reporting accurate weighing during distribution	94.8
4.	Beneficiaries collecting ration in a single FPS visit	85.5
5.	Beneficiaries receiving ration within 30 minutes	85.0
6.	Households primarily using ration for household consumption	94.5
7.	Beneficiaries reporting easy access to FPS services	83.4
8.	Beneficiaries satisfied with FPS service delivery	83.0
9.	Beneficiaries satisfied with foodgrain quality	80.6

STATEMENT-II

Details of allocation, lifting and distribution under TDPS of foodgrains to Maharashtra

(Fig. in thousand tons)

Year	Foodgrain	Allocation	Offtake	Distribution	
				Quantity	No. of beneficiaries
2023-24	RICE	2947.320	2652.742	2615.601	68,432,163
	WHEAT	1657.868	1475.758	1457.584	
	TOTAL	4605.188	4128.500	4073.185	
2024-25	RICE	2812.929	2375.589	2563.252	6,80,73,038
	WHEAT	1792.259	1563.727	1552.088	
	TOTAL	4605.188	3939.316	4115.340	
2025-26	RICE	2715.794	2738.316	2530.895	67,802,516
	WHEAT	1889.393	1601.727	1611.149	
	TOTAL	4605.187	4340.043	4142.044	

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत दिल्ली के 13 रेलवे स्टेशनों का आधुनिकीकरण

1731. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) क्या अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना (एबीएसएस) के तहत दिल्ली के 13 रेलवे स्टेशनों का आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त स्टेशनों पर पूर्ण किए गए कार्य के प्रतिशत का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त स्टेशनों के आधुनिकीकरण कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(घ) उक्त प्रत्येक स्टेशन के पुनर्विकास पर हुए व्यय सहित उक्त स्टेशनों पर व्यय किए जा रहे धन का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 1340 स्टेशनों को विकसित करने के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से 13 स्टेशन दिल्ली में स्थित हैं। दिल्ली में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकसित करने हेतु चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
दिल्ली	13	आदर्श नगर दिल्ली, आनंद विहार, बिजवासन, दिल्ली, दिल्ली कैंट, दिल्ली सफदरजंग, दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला, दिल्ली शाहदरा, हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन, नरेला, नई दिल्ली, सब्जी मंडी, तिलक ब्रिज

स्टेशनों पर विकास की गतिविधियों को तेज़ गति से शुरू किया गया है और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- बिजवासन स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, एयर कॉनकोर्स, विद्युत उपकेंद्र और जल शोधन संयंत्र का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरे चुका है। स्टेशन भवन, नए प्लेटफ़ॉर्म शेल्टर, सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट, वर्षा जल संचयन, लिफ्ट, एस्कलेटर, प्रतीक्षालय और फ्लोर की फिनिशिंग का कार्य एवं एयर-कॉनकोर्स की फिनिशिंग का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- सफदरज़ंग स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन और परिचालनिक भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। स्टेशन भवन में विद्युत कार्य, एयर कॉनकोर्स, ऊपरी पैदल पुल, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, स्टेशन भवन की फिनिशिंग और परिचालनिक-भवन का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- दिल्ली कैंट स्टेशन: पूर्व की ओर स्टेशन भवन का कार्य, स्टेशन के चारों ओर एलिवेटेड रोड, बहु-स्तरीय कार पार्किंग, प्रस्थान कॉनकोर्स, उत्तर और दक्षिण की ओर आगमन ब्लॉक, प्लेटफॉर्म का नवीनीकरण और ओवरहेड जल भंडारण टैंक का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- नई दिल्ली स्टेशन: अजमेरी गेट की ओर भीड़-भाड़ प्रबंधन और यात्री सुविधाओं को स्थानांतरित करने के लिए होल्डिंग क्षेत्र का कार्य पूरा हो गया है। आसफ अली रोड और बसंत रोड के साथ एलिवेटेड-रोड नेटवर्क, पहाड़गंज की ओर डबल बेसमेंट और चेम्सफोर्ड रोड पर सीवर बैरल के मोड़ का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- सब्जी मंडी स्टेशनः नए स्टेशन भवन, 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफार्म सतह, शौचालयों में सुधार, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं का सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र के सुधार का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- तिलक ब्रिज स्टेशनः नए स्टेशन भवन, पैदल पार पुल वॉकवे, लिफ्ट, सीढ़ियों और एस्कलेटर का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- नरेला स्टेशनः प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 2 को चौड़ा करने का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

मास्टर प्लान के अंतर्गत चुने गए स्टेशनों का कार्य विभिन्न चरणों में है। मास्टर प्लानिंग एक पुनरावृत्ति प्रक्रिया है जिसे इष्टतम करने की आवश्यकता होती है और इस चरण में इष्टतम करने के लिए समय-सीमा इंगित करना संभव नहीं है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और भारतीय रेल के स्टेशनों के सुधार में इनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वित शामिल है। प्रत्येक स्टेशनों की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने में निम्नलिखित कार्य शामिल है:-

- स्टेशन तक पहुंच और परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार
- शहर के दोनों ओर स्टेशन का एकीकरण
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, वाटर बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े पैदल पार पुल/सबवे का प्रावधान
- लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर/रैंप का प्रावधान
- प्लेटफार्म की सतह में सुधार/प्लेटफॉर्म 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, एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज, मल्टीमॉडल एकीकरण, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि का प्रावधान

इस योजना में आवश्यकता, चरणबद्धता और व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार स्थायी और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधानों और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर बनाने की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

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

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल होती है और इसके लिए पेड़ों की कटाई, धरोहर, फायर क्लीयरेंस, विमानपत्तन संबंधी स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। ये स्टेशन लंबे समय से परिचालित हो रहे हैं, इसलिए जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को स्थानांतरित करना, (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) अतिलंघन, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, रेलपथ और उच्च वोल्टेज बिजली लाइनों के नजदीक किए जाने वाले कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि जैसी ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और ये कारक कार्य की प्रगति और समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण को सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के तहत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के तहत आवंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है, न कि स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। दिल्ली उत्तर रेलवे के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। इस ज़ोन के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 में 2,078

करोड़ रुपये का आबंटन किया गया था, जिसमें से अब तक 452 करोड़ रुपए (जून, 2026 तक) का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

RESERVATION POLICY FOR SC/ST IN RAILWAYS

1732. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has data regarding employment provided to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of SC/ST candidates recruited in Railways from 2014 to 2026, year-wise;

(c) whether the prescribed reservation policy for SC/ST candidates is being fully implemented in Railway recruitment and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of backlog vacancies reserved for SC/ST candidates, if any, in various categories of Railway jobs?

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	4.11 lakh
2014-2015 to 2026-2027 (upto 30.06.2026)	5.56 lakh [SC-86,165, (15.4%)] [ST-46,902 (8.4%)]

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 (including SC-24,154, ST-13,065 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 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 and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) 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 post 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

Reservation to eligible categories like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is provided as per extant norms of Government of India.

Every effort is made to fill up the reserved vacancies by the candidates belonging to the earmarked category along with the other candidates. Shortfall/Backlog of vacancies of SCs and STs remained unfilled, if any, are taken care of and carried forward for filling up through subsequent recruitment cycle. The recruitment process in Railways is being conducted regularly through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) etc.

TRAIN STOPPAGES AT ELURU AND NUZVID RAILWAY STATIONS

1733. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the express, superfast and mail trains have stoppages at Eluru and Nuzvid Railway Stations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether proposals have been received during the last five years for providing additional stoppages at the said stations and if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide stoppages for additional trains at Eluru and Nuzvid Railway Stations and if so, the details regarding the timeline for such implementation?

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

(a) to (c) Eluru & Nuzvid are served by 152 train services & 18 train services respectively. The lists of train serving Eluru & Nuzvid are as under:-

Trains serving Eluru:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	11019 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Bhubaneswar New Express
2	11020 Bhubaneswar New -Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
3	12375 Tambaram-Jasidih Express
4	12376 Jasidih -Tambaram Express
5	12659 Nagercoil Junction-Shalimar Express
6	12660 Shalimar-Nagercoil Express
7	12663 Howrah -Tiruchchirappalli Express
8	12664 Tiruchchirappalli -Howrah Express
9	12665 Howrah -Kanniyakumari Express
10	12666 Kanniyakumari-Howrah Express
11	12703 Howrah -Secunderabad Express
12	12704 Secunderabad -Howrah Express
13	12717 Visakhapatnam-Vijayawada Express
14	12718 Vijayawada -Visakhapatnam Express
15	12727 Visakhapatnam-Hyderabad Express
16	12728 Hyderabad-Visakhapatnam Express
17	12737 Kakinada Port-Lingampalli Express
18	12738 Lingampalli-Kakinada Port Express
19	12739 Visakhapatnam-Secunderabad Express
20	12740 Secunderabad -Visakhapatnam Express
21	12783 Visakhapatnam-Secunderabad Express
22	12784 Secunderabad -Visakhapatnam Express
23	12803 Visakhapatnam-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
24	12804 Hazrat Nizamuddin -Visakhapatnam Express
25	12805 Visakhapatnam-Lingampalli Express

26	12806 Lingampalli-Visakhapatnam Express
27	12839 Howrah -MGR Chennai Central Express
28	12840 MGR Chennai Central-Howrah Express
29	12841 Howrah -MGR Chennai Central Express
30	12842 MGR Chennai Central-Howrah Express
31	12861 Visakhapatnam-Mahbubnagar Express
32	12862 Mahbubnagar-Visakhapatnam Express
33	12863 Howrah -SMVT Bengaluru Express
34	12864 SMVT Bengaluru-Howrah Express
35	13351 Dhanbad - Alappuzha Express
36	13352 Alappuzha-Dhanbad Express
37	13433 SMVT Bengaluru-Malda Town Express
38	13434 Malda Town-SMVT Bengaluru Express
39	15629 Tambaram-Silghat Town Express
40	15630 Silghat Town-Tambaram Express
41	15929 Tambaram-New Tinsukia Express
42	15930 New Tinsukia-Tambaram Express
43	16107 Tambaram-Santragachi Express
44	16108 Santragachi -Tambaram Express
45	16223 SMVT Bengaluru-Radhikapur Express
46	16224 Radhikapur-SMVT Bengaluru Express
47	16523 SMVT Bengaluru-Balurghat Express
48	16524 Balurghat-SMVT Bengaluru Express
49	16597 SMVT Bengaluru-Alipur Duar Express
50	16598 Alipur Duar -SMVT Bengaluru Express
51	16619 Podanur -Dhanbad Express
52	16620 Dhanbad -Podanur Express
53	17045 Charlapalli-Anakapalle Express
54	17046 Anakapalle-Charlapalli Express
55	17053 Charlapalli-Anakapalle Express
56	17054 Anakapalle-Charlapalli Express
57	17065 Charlapalli-Shalimar Express
58	17066 Shalimar-Charlapalli Express
59	17205 Sainagar Shirdi-Kakinada Port Express
60	17206 Kakinada Port-Sainagar Shirdi Express
61	17221 Kakinada Port-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express

62	17222 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Kakinada Port Express
63	17239 Guntur -Visakhapatnam Express
64	17240 Visakhapatnam-Guntur Express
65	17243 Guntur -Rayagada Express
66	17244 Rayagada-Guntur Express
67	17249 Tirupati-Kakinada Town Express
68	17250 Kakinada Town-Tirupati Express
69	17257 Vijayawada -Kakinada Port Express
70	17258 Kakinada Port-Vijayawada Express
71	17295 Kakinada Town-Hisar Express
72	17296 Hisar-Kakinada Town Express
73	17439 Tirupati-Srikakulam Road Express
74	17440 Srikakulam Road-Tirupati Express
75	18045 Shalimar-Charlapalli Express
76	18046 Charlapalli-Shalimar Express
77	18047 Shalimar-Vasco Da Gama Express
78	18048 Vasco Da Gama-Shalimar Express
79	18111 Tatanagar -Yesvantpur Express
80	18112 Yesvantpur -Tatanagar Express
81	18463 Bhubaneswar-KSR Bengaluru Express
82	18464 KSR Bengaluru-Bhubaneswa Express
83	18501 Visakhapatnam-Kollam Express
84	18502 Kollam -Visakhapatnam Express
85	18503 Visakhapatnam-Sainagar Shirdi Express
86	18504 Sainagar Shirdi-Visakhapatnam Express
87	18509 Visakhapatnam-Smvt Bengaluru Express
88	18510 Smvt Bengaluru-Visakhapatnam Express
89	18521 Visakhapatnam-Guntakal Express
90	18522 Guntakal -Visakhapatnam Express
91	18527 Visakhapatnam-Charlapalli Express
92	18528 Charlapalli-Visakhapatnam Express
93	18567 Visakhapatnam-Kollam Express
94	18568 Kollam -Visakhapatnam Express
95	20707 Secunderabad -Visakhapatnam Express
96	20708 Visakhapatnam-Secunderabad Express
97	20803 Visakhapatnam-Gandhidham Express

98	20804 Gandhidham -Visakhapatnam Express
99	20805 Visakhapatnam-New Delhi Express
100	20806 New Delhi-Visakhapatnam Express
101	20809 Sambalpur -Nanded Express
102	20810 Nanded-Sambalpur Express
103	20811 Visakhapatnam-Nanded Express
104	20812 Nanded-Visakhapatnam Express
105	20819 Puri-Okha Express
106	20820 Okha-Puri Express
107	20853 Bhubaneswar-MGR Chennai Central Express
108	20854 MGR Chennai Central-Bhubaneswar Express
109	22503 Kanniyakumari-Dibrugarh Express
110	22504 Dibrugarh-Kanniyakumari Express
111	22603 Kharagpur -Villupuram Express
112	22604 Villupuram -Kharagpur Express
113	22605 Purulia -Tirunelveli Express
114	22606 Tirunelveli -Purulia Express
115	22611 MGR Chennai Central-New Jalpaiguri Express
116	22612 New Jalpaiguri-MGR Chennai Central Express
117	22707 Visakhapatnam-Tirupati Express
118	22708 Tirupati-Visakhapatnam Express
119	22801 Visakhapatnam-MGR Chennai Central Express
120	22802 MGR Chennai Central-Visakhapatnam Express
121	22817 Howrah -Mysuru Express
122	22818 Mysuru - Howrah Express
123	22825 Shalimar-MGR Chennai Central Express
124	22826 MGR Chennai Central-Shalimar Express
125	22833 Bhubaneswar-SMVT Bengaluru Express
126	22834 SMVT Bengaluru-Bhubaneswar Express
127	22837 Hatia-Ernakulam Express
128	22838 Ernakulam - Hatia Express
129	22841 Santragachi -Tambaram Express
130	22842 Tambaram-Santragachi Express
131	22849 Shalimar-Secunderabad Express
132	22850 Secunderabad -Shalimar Express
133	22851 Santragachi -Mangalore Central Express

134	22852 Mangalore Central-Santragachi Express
135	22855 Santragachi -Tirupati Express
136	22856 Tirupati-Santragachi Express
137	22859 Puri-MGR Chennai Central Express
138	22860 MGR Chennai Central-Puri Express
139	22869 Visakhapatnam-MGR Chennai Central Express
140	22870 MGR Chennai Central-Visakhapatnam Express
141	22871 Bhubaneswar-Tirupati Express
142	22872 Tirupati-Bhubaneswar Express
143	22875 Visakhapatnam-Guntur Express
144	22876 Guntur -Visakhapatnam Express
145	22879 Bhubaneswar-Tirupati Express
146	22880 Tirupati-Bhubaneswar Express
147	22883 Puri-Yesvantpur Express
148	22884 Yesvantpur -Puri Express
149	67201 Rajamundry-Vijayawada MEMU
150	67202 Vijayawada -Rajamundry MEMU
151	67261 Rajamundry-Vijayawada MEMU
152	67262 Vijayawada -Rajamundry MEMU

Trains serving Nuzvid:

SN	Train No. & name
1	12717 Visakhapatnam-Vijayawada Express
2	12718 Vijayawada -Visakhapatnam Express
3	12805 Visakhapatnam-Lingampalli Express
4	12806 Lingampalli-Visakhapatnam Express
5	17239 Guntur -Visakhapatnam Express
6	17240 Visakhapatnam-Guntur Express
7	17243 Guntur -Rayagada Express
8	17244 Rayagada-Guntur Express
9	17249 Tirupati-Kakinada Town Express
10	17250 Kakinada Town-Tirupati Express
11	17257 Vijayawada -Kakinada Port Express
12	17258 Kakinada Port-Vijayawada Express
13	18521 Visakhapatnam-Guntakal Express

14	18522 Guntakal -Visakhapatnam Express
15	67201 Rajamundry-Vijayawada MEMU
16	67202 Vijayawada -Rajamundry MEMU
17	67261 Rajamundry-Vijayawada MEMU
18	67262 Vijayawada -Rajamundry MEMU

Proposals/ requests/ suggestions/ representations, both formal and informal inter alia for introduction/restoration of trains are received from Members of Parliament, elected representatives, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Divisional Office etc. 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.

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.

RATIONALISATION OF PDS QUOTA

1734. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) whether rising food subsidy burden has led to rationalisation of PDS quotas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether fiscal considerations are overriding food security commitments and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have sought additional allocation of foodgrains and essential commodities and if so, the details of requests received, approved and rejected during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has data on State-wise reduction in PDS allocation of rice and wheat from the year 2023 to 2026 and if so, the details thereof and reasons for disparities among the States;

(e) whether shortages in pulses, sugar and edible oil under PDS are due to lack of central procurement policies and if so, the details of the measures taken by the Government to include these commodities under strengthened distribution framework; and

(f) whether the Government has assessed impact of reduced PDS supply on poor households and nutritional security and if so, the findings and steps taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of essential commodities?

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

(a)and (b) Government is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) which provides food and nutritional security in human life

cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food free of cost to people to live a life with dignity.

The PMGKAY is being implemented in all the States/UTs aims to supplement the food requirements of upto 75% of the rural and upto 50% of the urban population, which at Census 2011 comes to 81.35 crore persons. While Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households, which constitute poorest of the poor are entitled to 35 kg of foodgrains, per household per month, Priority Households (PHH) are entitled to 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month free of cost. The Coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit.

(c) and (d) Allocation of foodgrains to States/Union Territories (UTs) under the PMGKAY is made on the basis of identification of beneficiaries reported by the States/UTs within the coverage determined for that State/UT and the foodgrains entitlement of beneficiaries prescribed under the National Food Security Act, 2013. The Act further provides that if on the above basis, annual foodgrains allocation to any State/UT is lower than the average annual offtake during 2010-11 to 2012-13 under erstwhile normal Targeted Public Distribution System, the same shall be protected.

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

(e) The Public Distribution System is now governed as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013. Under the Act, the term “foodgrains” is defined as rice, wheat or coarse grains or any combination thereof conforming to such quality norms as may be determined, by order, by the Central Government from time to time.

At present, no proposal for inclusion of more commodities under the scheme is under consideration of the Government.

(f) In order to improve the level of nutrition, an advisory has been issued to all the States/UTs to procure millets and distribute them to beneficiaries as per local consumption preferences and as per guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time.

Further, in order to improve the nutritional standards in targeted beneficiaries, the Government has revised the nutritional norms specified in Schedule-II of the Act, vide notification dated 25.01.2023.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE OF NPCIL NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

1735. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

(a) the details of electricity generated by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) during each of the last five years and the current year

particularly in Tarapur Atomic Power Plant in Palghar district of Maharashtra, reactor-wise;

(b) the details of Plant Load Factor (PLF) achieved by NPCIL's Nuclear Power Plants during the said period, reactor-wise;

(c) the details of Nuclear Power Projects presently under construction indicating their installed capacity, estimated project cost and expected date of commissioning;

(d) the details of agreements and collaborations entered into by NPCIL with public sector and private sector entities during the last three years; and

(e) the details of the security measures taken by NPCIL on emergency situation and proper training to the staff to handle the emergency situation in the plans particularly in Tarapur Atomic Power Plant in Palghar district of Maharashtra?

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

(a) and (b) The details regarding electricity generation from nuclear power plants and their PLF (including Tarapur Atomic Power Plant), during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) The details of NPCIL projects under construction are tabulated below.

Unit	Project & Location	Capacity (MW)	Expected Date Of Commissioning	Revised Cost (Rs. Crore)
RAPP-7&8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 x 700	Commenced commercial operation on 15.04.2026	22,924#
			In advanced stage of commissioning	
GHAVP-1&2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 x 700	Completion of construction and commissioning is expected to be completed in about 6 years from First Pour of Concrete.	20,594*
KAIGA-5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2 x 700	June-2031/ June-2032	21,000*
KKNPP-3&4	Kudankulam, Tamilnadu	2 x 1000	June-2027/ June-2028	68,893
KKNPP-5&6		2 x 1000	June-2029/ March-2030	69,437

**Under Revision*

 # NPP cost are available in twin unit base.

BHAVINI is commissioning the 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. The estimated completion cost of PFBR is Rs 8181 cr and the project is expected to get fully commissioned by Mar 2027.

(d) During the last three years, NPCIL entered into agreements/ collaborations for the augmentation of nuclear power generation with:

(i) Maharashtra State Power Generation Company (MAHAGENCO)

(ii) Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA) &

(iii) NLC India Limited ((formerly Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Limited*).*

(e) Adequate measures are in place to ensure the security of nuclear power plants which are subjected to periodic audits & reviews and necessary upgrades. To address the extremely unlikely event, plans approved by the regulatory authority are put in place at all Nuclear Power Plant sites, including Tarapur Atomic Power Plant, before the start of operation. Periodic exercises are carried out to confirm the decision making capabilities, implementation of security provisions, response timeline, co-ordination among response agencies, availability of necessary resources etc. All the plant personnel are well trained in safety, emergency and security measures. Periodical mock drills on different emergency situations are being conducted by Security Personnel and the reports pertaining to the same are reviewed by concerned officials.

STATEMENT

Details regarding electricity generation from nuclear power plants and their PLF (including Tarapur Atomic Power Plant) during the last five years

Location & State	Unit	Capacity (MW	Generation in Million Units (MUs)					Plant Load Factor (%)				
			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-1	160	*Unit under project mode*				38	*Unit under project mode*				16.09
	TAPS-2	160	*Unit under project mode*					*Unit under project mode*				
	TAPS-3	540	3829	4636	4148	4682	3568	80.94	98.00	87.44	98.98	75.42
	TAPS-4	540	4774	4349	3965	3785	3792	100.91	91.95	83.58	80.02	80.16
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS-2	200	1453	733	1605	1194	1459	82.94	41.82	91.37	68.14	83.30
	RAPS-3	220	1563	1024	*Unit under project mode*	1022	1735	81.09	92.38	*Unit under project mode*	77.33	90.02
	RAPS-4	220	1723	1239	1701	1538	1721	89.38	64.30	88.01	79.79	89.29
	RAPS-5	220	1869	1661	1986	1685	1990	96.97	86.21	102.76	87.45	103.25
	RAPS-6	220	1702	1923	1768	1993	1795	88.29	99.81	91.49	103.39	93.16
	RAPP-7	700	*Unit under construction*				2202	*Unit under construction*				37.34
	RAPP-8	700	*Unit under construction*					*Unit under construction*				

Narora, Uttar Pradesh	NAPS-1	220	1828	1542	1521	1843	871	94.84	80.01	78.72	95.61	45.20
	NAPS-2	220	1753	1651	1353	1787	1814	90.94	85.65	70.03	92.72	94.14
Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPS-1	220	1852	1793	1967	1661	1906	96.09	93.06	101.79	86.17	98.89
	KAPS-2	220	1652	1846	1708	1816	1622	85.70	95.81	88.38	94.23	84.18
	KAPS-3	700	*Unit under construction*		3932	4244	4931	*Unit under construction*		84.93	69.21	80.42
	KAPS-4	700	*Unit under construction*		3	4581	4315	*Unit under construction*		17.01	74.71	70.37
Kaiga, Karnataka	KGS-1	220	1607	1855	1643	1825	*Unit under project mode*	83.40	96.25	85.03	94.70	*Unit under project mode*
	KGS-2	220	1805	1687	1935	1564	1790	93.66	87.53	100.15	81.13	92.88
	KGS-3	220	2059	2073	1918	2043	1872	106.81	107.55	99.24	105.99	97.12
	KGS-4	220	2021	1829	2006	1927	2085	104.87	94.89	103.82	99.98	108.19
Madras, Tamil Nadu	MAPS-1	220	*Unit under project mode*					*Unit under project mode*				
	MAPS-2	220	1089	1786	1592	1675	1410	56.52	92.69	82.40	86.90	73.19
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-1	1000	7009	7035	6656	8412	7349	80.01	80.31	75.77	96.02	83.89
	KKNPP-2	1000	7527	7191	6563	7407	6925	85.93	82.09	74.72	84.55	79.05

SUSPENSION OF FORTIFIED RICE DISTRIBUTION

1736. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has temporarily discontinued the universal distribution of fortified rice under welfare schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for the said decision including technical, financial and administrative considerations for the same;

(c) whether any scientific or expert committee has been constituted to examine alternative methods of addressing micronutrient deficiencies and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the quantity of fortified rice presently lying in Government godowns and the action proposed for its utilisation or disposal; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the policy on fortified rice distribution and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline therefor?

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

(a) and (b)The Government has decided to temporarily discontinue the universal supply of fortified rice under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna (PMGKAY) and Other Welfare Scheme (OWS) of the Government of

India, until a more effective mechanism for delivery of nutrients to beneficiaries is identified.

This decision was necessitated by several factors, including concerns regarding the stability and shelf life of fortified rice under actual storage conditions. In 2023, a study was commissioned to the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kharagpur to assess the shelf life of Fortified Rice (FR) and Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK). The study concluded that parameters such as moisture content, storage conditions, temperature, relative humidity, and packaging material significantly influence the stability and shelf life of both FR and FRK.

The findings indicate that fortified rice is susceptible to micronutrient degradation and reduced shelf life during prolonged storage and routine handling. This degradation shortens the effective shelf life beyond initial expectations, thereby limiting the intended nutritional benefits. Given current procurement volumes and annual offtake patterns, rice stocks often remain in buffer storage for over two years, exacerbating these challenges.

(c) The Department of Food & Public Distribution has not constituted a scientific or expert committee to examine alternative methods of addressing micronutrient deficiencies.

However, the Government of India is emphasising enhancing the food basket by providing options such as Shree Anna or Millets through PDS, as millets are known to have very high nutrient contents.

(d) and (e) The quantity of fortified rice lying with central pool stock as on 01.07.2026 is 321.11 LMT. Pending receipts, if any, from KMS 2024-25 and receivables from KMS 2025-26 will also form part of the central pool. The policy of distribution of fortified rice under PMGKY and OWS continues until existing stocks are exhausted.

PROMOTE INDUSTRY- ACADEMIA

1737. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen research infrastructure through repair, upgradation, maintenance, retrofitting and enhancement of analytical instrumentation facilities in academic and research institutions;

(b) the details of grants sanctioned and released under the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) during the last three years, discipline-wise and institution-wise;

(c) the number of universities, research institutions and researchers supported under the Foundation till date; and

(d) the manner in which the Foundation is expected to promote industry-academia collaboration, translational research and high-impact scientific research in the country?

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

(a) Department of Science & Technology (DST) has a dedicated programme namely ‘Support for the Upgradation, Preventive Repair, and Maintenance of Equipment (SUPREME)’ to revitalize major analytical instrumentation facilities (AIFs) established through DST-funded projects. The programme provides support for the repair, upgradation, maintenance, retrofitting, or acquisition of additional attachments to enhance the functional capabilities of existing AIFs across various institutions/laboratories/academic institutions and thereby extend the lifespan of equipment.

(b) and (c) The details of grants sanctioned and released to institutions under various schemes/discipline of Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), during the last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement**. Till date, ANRF has supported 374 Universities, 375 Research Institutions and more than 8000 researchers.

(d) ANRF is promoting priority-driven, solution-oriented research through multi-institutional, multidisciplinary and multi-investigator collaborations through implementation of ‘Mission for Advancement in High-impact Areas (MAHA)’

program. Under this program, the participation of relevant industries/PSUs/start-ups is mandatory. ANRF has launched various initiatives such as the Electric Vehicle (EV) Mission, 2D Innovation Hub, MedTech Mission, AI for Science and Engineering (AI-SE), Drones: Components & Sub-Assemblies Research & Innovation, 'Leapfrog Demonstrator and Water Programme, under MAHA program. In addition, ANRF has launched ‘ANRF Translational Research and Innovation (ATRI)’ program to support the development, validation and commercialisation of research outcomes through academia-industry collaboration.

STATEMENT

Details of grants sanctioned and released to institutions under various schemes/discipline of Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), during the last three years

Institutions type	Program/Scheme/ discipline	Grant Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Grant Released (₹ in crore)
Central University (Public)	Advanced Research Grant (ARG)	71.30	41.11
	Advanced Research Grant – Mathematical Research Impact-Centric Support (ARG-MATRICS)	1.68	0.36
	Core Research Grant	74.47	37.57
	Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science	15.83	9.25
	Inclusivity Research Grant	25.49	12.74
	JC Bose Grant	2.60	0.26

	JC Bose National Fellowship	4.73	0.44
	JC Bose National Fellowship Renewal	2.33	0.69
	MATRICS	0.40	0.13
	National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	12.10	3.49
	Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research (PAIR)	205.44	75.95
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	31.74	17.21
	Prime Minister Professorship	11.00	0.31
	Ramanujan Fellowship	5.95	0.58
	Scientific and Useful Profound Research Advancement (SUPRA)	1.48	0.90
	SERB-POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research) Fellowship	0.76	0.25
	SERB-POWER Grant	2.93	1.40
	Special Call for Proposals	0.80	0.47
	Start-up Research Grant	11.57	7.91
	Teachers Associateship for Research Excellence (TARE)	2.01	0.67
College (Private)	Advanced Research Grant	18.31	11.12
	ARG-MATRICS	0.30	0.06
	Core Research Grant	16.29	7.52
	Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science	2.30	1.12
	Inclusivity Research Grant	3.93	2.06
	MATRICS	0.26	0.09
	National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	0.50	0.13
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	15.76	7.86

	Ramanujan Fellowship	1.19	0.08
	SERB POWER Mobility	0.13	0.11
	SERB-POWER Grant	1.28	0.67
	Start-up Research Grant	2.19	1.65
	State University Research Excellence (SERB SURE)	5.02	2.53
	Teachers Associateship For Research Excellence (TARE)	2.93	0.98
College (Public)	Advanced Research Grant	4.33	3.12
	Core Research Grant	6.82	3.36
	Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science	3.06	1.55
	Inclusivity Research Grant	4.08	1.93
	MATRICS	0.07	0.02
	National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	0.25	0.05
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	3.84	1.92
	SERB-POWER Grant	0.30	0.10
	Start-up Research Grant	0.53	0.26
	State University Research Excellence (SERB SURE)	6.40	3.15
	Teachers Associateship For Research Excellence (TARE)	0.92	0.31
Deemed University (Private)	Advanced Research Grant	60.61	37.97
	ARG-MATRICS	4.86	1.02
	Core Research Grant	59.44	29.37
	Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science	2.92	1.43
	Inclusivity Research Grant	5.44	2.40
	JC Bose National Fellowship	0.73	0.04

	JC Bose National Fellowship Renewal	0.86	0.14
	MATRICS	0.73	0.24
	National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	3.78	1.04
	Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research (PAIR)	4.60	3.00
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	61.45	31.69
	Ramanujan Fellowship	7.14	0.88
	Scientific and Useful Profound Research Advancement (SUPRA)	0.24	0.17
	SERB Fund for Industrial Research Engagement(FIRE)	0.14	0.04
	SERB POWER Mobility	0.05	0.04
	SERB-POWER Fellowship	0.38	0.13
	SERB-POWER Grant	3.55	1.76
	Special Call for Proposals	0.48	0.08
	Start-up Research Grant	11.15	7.70
	State University Research Excellence (SERB SURE)	13.11	6.33
	Teachers Associateship For Research Excellence (TARE)	1.46	0.49
Deemed University (Public)	Core Research Grant	0.45	0.32
	Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science	0.66	0.38
	Inclusivity Research Grant	0.57	0.34
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	0.72	0.50
	Start-up Research Grant	0.30	0.23
Government Aided	Advanced Research Grant	0.86	0.52
	Core Research Grant	3.23	1.67

	Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science	1.19	0.64
	National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	0.25	0.07
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	0.49	0.29
	State University Research Excellence (SERB SURE)	0.89	0.48
	Teachers Associateship For Research Excellence (TARE)	0.55	0.18
Industry (Recognized Private R&D labs)	Advanced Research Grant	4.68	2.09
	Core Research Grant	3.05	1.43
	JC Bose National Fellowship	0.95	0.05
	National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	0.50	0.14
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	2.27	1.05
	SERB Women Excellence Research Grant	0.18	0.06
	SERB-POWER Fellowship	0.38	0.13
	Start-up Research Grant	0.88	0.53
Institution under central government	Advanced Research Grant	814.60	400.20
	ARG-MATRICS	75.30	15.48
	Core Research Grant	557.58	288.31
	Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science	39.19	21.05
	IMPacting Research, Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT)-IIC.2 (Consortium)	4.33	2.28
	Inclusivity Research Grant	112.84	56.78
	JC Bose Grant	54.20	5.65

	JC Bose National Fellowship	29.56	2.10
	JC Bose National Fellowship Renewal	14.59	2.94
	MATRICS	10.36	3.45
	Mission for Advancement in High-impact Areas (MAHA)	246.29	173.51
	National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	175.91	47.19
	National Science Chair	21.12	4.19
	Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research (PAIR)	519.13	231.19
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	483.05	279.19
	Prime Minister Professorship	11.00	1.19
	Ramanujan Fellowship	115.43	13.39
	Scientific and Useful Profound Research Advancement (SUPRA)	49.31	31.43
	SERB Fund for Industrial Research Engagement(FIRE)	4.73	2.06
	SERB POWER Mobility	0.30	0.25
	SERB Women Excellence Research Grant	1.26	0.42
	SERB-POWER Fellowship	4.19	1.40
	SERB-POWER Grant	19.12	9.85
	Special Call for Proposals	3.23	1.32
	Start-up Research Grant	73.89	53.76
	Teachers Associateship For Research Excellence (TARE)	19.22	6.41
Institution under state government	Advanced Research Grant	10.12	4.52
	ARG-MATRICS	0.60	0.12
	Core Research Grant	7.88	3.29

	Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science	1.38	0.68
	Inclusivity Research Grant	4.13	1.67
	JC Bose Grant	2.04	0.26
	MATRICS	0.07	0.02
	National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	1.76	0.44
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	12.64	6.22
	Ramanujan Fellowship	5.95	0.81
	SERB-POWER Grant	0.26	0.09
	Start-up Research Grant	1.50	0.87
	State University Research Excellence (SERB SURE)	5.53	2.69
	Teachers Associateship For Research Excellence (TARE)	0.55	0.18
Laboratary under Central Government	Advanced Research Grant	21.18	7.37
	ARG-MATRICS	0.18	0.06
	Core Research Grant	63.00	25.42
	Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science	5.53	2.70
	Inclusivity Research Grant	14.58	6.09
	JC Bose National Fellowship	2.79	0.27
	JC Bose National Fellowship Renewal	0.61	0.50
	Mission for Advancement in High-impact Areas (MAHA)	18.41	9.31
	National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	14.11	3.61
	National Science Chair	2.64	0.88
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	27.24	13.00
	Ramanujan Fellowship	11.90	1.35

	Scientific and Useful Profound Research Advancement (SUPRA)	0.55	0.18
	SERB Women Excellence Research Grant	0.18	0.06
	SERB-POWER Fellowship	1.52	0.51
	SERB-POWER Grant	3.07	1.29
	Special Call for Proposals	1.39	0.56
	Start-up Research Grant	6.87	4.22
	Teachers Associateship For Research Excellence (TARE)	2.93	0.98
Laboratary under State Government	Advanced Research Grant	0.88	0.32
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	0.67	0.39
NGO	Advanced Research Grant	0.86	0.21
	Core Research Grant	2.78	1.14
	National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	0.25	0.05
	National Science Chair	1.32	0.11
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	1.12	0.47
	Special Call for Proposals	0.37	0.13
Private University	Advanced Research Grant	29.39	14.09
	ARG-MATRICS	2.46	0.54
	Core Research Grant	31.36	14.87
	Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science	1.96	1.04
	Inclusivity Research Grant	2.84	1.37
	JC Bose National Fellowship	0.95	0.04
	JC Bose National Fellowship Renewal	0.95	0.14
	MATRICS	0.13	0.04

	National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	1.76	0.41
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	50.78	25.60
	Ramanujan Fellowship	17.85	2.09
	SERB POWER Mobility	0.13	0.11
	SERB-POWER Fellowship	0.38	0.13
	SERB-POWER Grant	0.76	0.53
	Special Call for Proposals	0.20	0.08
	Start-up Research Grant	9.17	6.61
	State University Research Excellence (SERB SURE)	9.20	4.49
	Teachers Associateship For Research Excellence (TARE)	2.20	0.73
State University (Public)	Advanced Research Grant	68.06	34.37
	ARG-MATRICS	1.50	0.30
	Core Research Grant	62.95	31.01
	Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science	14.54	8.10
	Inclusivity Research Grant	26.29	13.35
	JC Bose Grant	2.55	0.26
	JC Bose National Fellowship	0.94	0.05
	JC Bose National Fellowship Renewal	0.95	0.30
	MATRICS	0.33	0.11
	National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	13.10	4.14
	Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	37.30	19.05
	Prime Minister Professorship	27.50	2.13
	Ramanujan Fellowship	13.09	1.70
	SERB POWER Mobility	0.22	0.19

	SERB Women Excellence Research Grant	0.36	0.12
	SERB-POWER Fellowship	0.38	0.13
	SERB-POWER Grant	3.86	1.83
	Special Call for Proposals	1.31	0.62
	Start-up Research Grant	3.79	2.65
	State University Research Excellence (SERB SURE)	64.16	31.60
	Teachers Associateship for Research Excellence (TARE)	1.83	0.61

INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF CRITICAL MINERAL RECYCLING

1738. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

(a) the details of features, objectives, financial outlay and present status of the Incentive Scheme for Promotion of Critical Mineral Recycling under the National Critical Mineral Mission including the incentives provided for recovery and recycling of critical minerals;

(b) the details of the number of companies approved or selected under the said Scheme so far, indicating the details of proposed recycling capacity,

estimated investment and employment generation, State-wise, particularly in West Bengal;

(c) the timelines prescribed for processing applications, approval of projects and release of incentives along with the progress made so far in the country especially in West Bengal;

(d) whether the Government has taken measures to encourage participation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), start-ups and technology providers in the critical mineral recycling eco-system and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen domestic recycling capacity, reduce import dependence on critical minerals and support India's clean energy, electric mobility and Atmanirbhar Bharat objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a) to (c) The ₹1,500 crore Incentive Scheme for Critical Mineral Recycling was launched under the National Critical Mineral Mission on 02.10.2025. The Scheme incentivizes creation of recycling capacity for the extraction of critical minerals from secondary sources like e-waste, spent Lithium-ion batteries (LiBs) and other scrap to build supply chain resilience and reduce import dependence in critical minerals.

The Scheme incentives include capex subsidy on plant & machinery, equipment and associated utilities, as well as opex subsidy upon achievement of specified incremental sales threshold. The Scheme is applicable across the country, including the State of West Bengal.

The last date for applications under the Scheme was 01.04.2026. The processing of applications received has been completed and 58 recycling entities have been declared eligible, with pledged capacity of around 850 kilo tons per annum (KTPA) against 270 KTPA target capacity. Incentive under the Scheme is linked to the commencement of commercial production. The State-wise number of eligible entities along with details of pledged recycling capacity and investment are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) The Scheme encourages participation of small recyclers including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and start-ups by keeping low requirement of minimum threshold capacity and investment along with reduced application fees for them.

(e) To strengthen domestic recycling capacity, the Government has introduced the ₹1,500 crore Incentive Scheme for Critical Mineral Recycling, as detailed above.

Further, with a view to reduce import dependence on critical minerals and supporting India's clean energy, electric mobility and Atmanirbhar Bharat objectives, the Government has amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 in 2023 to empower the Central Government to auction mineral blocks pertaining to critical and

strategic minerals and 56 critical mineral blocks have been successfully auctioned so far.

Further, the MMDR Amendment Act, 2025 widened the scope of the National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT) to facilitate exploration and development of minerals within India, including in offshore areas, and outside India. NMEDT has issued guidelines to fund Indian entities to explore critical mineral assets in foreign jurisdictions for securing long-term mineral supply chains and reducing import dependence, and also to explore in offshore areas.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of eligible entities along with details of pledged recycling capacity and investment

State/ UT	No of entities	Pledged Capacity (KTPA)	Investment pledged (₹ Crores)
Andhra Pradesh	5	81.0	1308.7
Chhattisgarh	1	5.0	27.0
Goa	1	10.5	27.5
Gujarat	6	104.0	718.3
Haryana	5	43.5	228.1
Jammu and Kashmir	1	5.0	25.1
Karnataka	5	31.1	404.3
Madhya Pradesh	4	36.0	377.8
Maharashtra	10	71.9	607.3
Rajasthan	2	16.0	54.6
Tamil Nadu	3	26.0	234.9
Telangana	3	37.2	182.6
Uttar Pradesh	8	205.5	680.7

Uttarakhand	3	180.4	330.9
West Bengal	1	5.0	53.5
Grand Total	**58**	**858**	**5261**

VARANASI-SILIGURI HIGH-SPEED RAIL CORRIDOR

1739. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether proposed Varanasi-Siliguri High-Speed Rail Corridor is planned to pass through Bhojpur district in Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any station has been proposed near Ara/Udwant Nagar and the present status of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether land acquisition, preliminary surveys or socio-economic impact assessments have commenced for the proposed corridor in Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the expected investment, route length and timeline for implementation of the project in Bihar; and

(e) the details of the measures proposed to ensure adequate rehabilitation, compensation and stakeholder consultation for affected landowners?

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.

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.

रेलवे में यात्री यातायात के आंकड़े

1740. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

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

(क) वर्ष 2019 से रेलवे में यात्री यातायात आंकड़ों का वर्ष-वार तथा श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यात्री रेलगाड़ियों में भीड़-भाड़ की लगातार बनी रहने वाली समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कम किराए वाली यात्री रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या या क्षमता में कमी की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का ट्रेनों के सामान्य श्रेणी के डिब्बों में अत्यधिक भीड़-भाड़ की समस्या से निपटने के लिए यात्री ट्रेनों में अतिरिक्त नए डिब्बे जोड़ने 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 (घ) विगत 07 वर्षों (2019-20 से 2025-26) के दौरान, भारतीय रेल से कुल 4,105 करोड़ यात्रियों ने यात्रा की, जिनमें 505 करोड़ आरक्षित श्रेणी तथा 3,600 करोड़ अनारक्षित श्रेणी के यात्री शामिल हैं (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 और 2021-22 कोविड वर्ष थे)।

भारतीय रेल में, अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों का प्रतिशत लगभग 70% है जबकि वातानुकूलित सीटों, जो लगभग 22% है, की तुलना में अवातानुकूलित सीटों का प्रतिशत लगभग 78% है जो निम्नानुसार है:

सारणी 1: सवारी डिब्बों का वितरण:

सवारी डिब्बों का प्रकार	**सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या**	**प्रतिशत**
अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बे (सामान्य और शयनयान)	~62,000	~70%
वातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बे	~27,000	~30%
कुल सवारी डिब्बे	~89,000	100%

सारणी 2: सीटों का वितरण:

सीटों का प्रकार	**सीटों की संख्या**	**प्रतिशत**
अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बे (सामान्य और शयनयान)	~54 लाख	~78%
वातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बे	~15 लाख	~22%
कुल सवारी डिब्बे	~69 लाख	100%

अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की मांग को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय रेल ने साधारण श्रेणी के यात्रियों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सुविधाओं में काफी बढ़ोतरी की है।

केवल वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान ही, कम से कम 4 सामान्य 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 सामान्य श्रेणी सहित लगभग 870 सवारी डिब्बों का उपयोग स्थायी संवर्धन के लिए किया गया है।

कम और मध्यम आय वर्ग वाले परिवारों की यात्रा संबंधी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए, भारतीय रेल ने 17,000 अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों (साधारण/शयनयान) का विनिर्माण शुरू कर दिया है।

इसके अलावा, सामान्य और अवातानुकूलित शयनयान सवारी डिब्बों का उपयोग करने वाले यात्रियों को अधिक सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए, मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की संरचना संबंधी मौजूदा नीति में 22 सवारी डिब्बों वाली एक गाड़ी में 12 (बारह) सामान्य श्रेणी और शयनयान श्रेणी अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बे और 8 (आठ) वातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बे का प्रावधान है, जिससे सामान्य और अवातानुकूलित शयनयान सवारी डिब्बों का उपयोग करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए अधिक सीटें उपलब्ध हो सके। साथ ही, अनारक्षित स्थान का लाभ उठाने के इच्छुक यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए, भारतीय रेल किफायती यात्रा के लिए अनारक्षित अवातानुकूलित यात्री गाड़ियां/एमईएमयू/ईएमयू आदि को परिचालित करता है, जो मेल/एक्सप्रेस सेवाओं में उपलब्ध अनारक्षित स्थान (सवारी डिब्बों) के अतिरिक्त हैं।

अमृत भारत सेवाएं:

निम्न एवं मध्यम आय वर्ग के परिवारों को किफायती यातायात साधन उपलब्ध कराने हेतु भारतीय रेल ने अमृत भारत सेवाएँ प्रारम्भ की हैं, जो पूर्णतः अवातानुकूलित आधुनिक रेलगाड़ियां हैं। वर्तमान में, अमृत भारत में 11 सामान्य श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे, 8 शयनयान श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे, 1 रसोई-यान और 2 सामान सह दिव्यांगजन सवारी डिब्बे शामिल हैं।

उच्च गति और उन्नत संरक्षा मानक इन रेलगाड़ियों की पहचान हैं, जिसमें निम्नलिखित उन्नत विशेषताएं और सुविधाएं हैं:

- वंदे भारत स्लीपर की तर्ज पर बेहतर लुक और फील के साथ सीट और बर्थ का बेहतर सौंदर्यीकरण।
- झटका मुक्त सेमी-ऑटोमेटिक कपलर्स।

- क्रैश ट्यूब के प्रावधान से सवारी डिब्बों में बेहतर क्रैशवर्दीनैस।
- सभी सवारी डिब्बों में सीसीटीवी प्रणाली का प्रावधान।
- शौचालयों के बेहतर डिज़ाइन।
- बर्थ पर आसानी से चढ़ने के लिए सीढ़ी की बेहतर डिज़ाइन।
- बेहतर एलईडी लाइट फिटिंग और चार्जिंग सॉकेट।
- ईपी सहायता प्राप्त ब्रेकिंग प्रणाली का प्रावधान।
- शौचालयों और इलैक्ट्रिकल क्यूबिकल्स में एरोसोल आधारित अग्निशमन प्रणाली।
- यूएसबी टाइप-ए और टाइप-सी मोबाइल चार्जिंग सॉकेट।
- यात्री और गार्ड/रेलगाड़ी प्रबंधक के बीच पारस्परिक संचार के लिए आपातकालीन टॉक-बैक प्रणाली।
- उन्नत तापन क्षमता वाला अवातानुकूलित रसोईयान।
- आसानी से जोड़ने और अलग करने के लिए त्वरित निस्तारण तंत्र के साथ पूर्ण रूप से सीलबंद गैंगवे।

30.06.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर निम्नलिखित 36 जोड़ी अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी सेवाएं परिचालित की जा रही हैं:

क्र.सं.	**गाड़ी संख्या और नाम**
1	11015/11016 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) - सहरसा अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	13697/13698 गया - दिल्ली अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
3	15293/15294 मुजफ्फरपुर - चर्लपल्ली अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
4	15557/15558 दरभंगा - आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
5	15561/15562 दरभंगा - गोमतीनगर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
6	15567/15568 बापुधाम मोतिहारी-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
7	22361/22362 राजेंद्रनगर (टर्मिनल) - नई दिल्ली अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
8	13433/13434 एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरु - मालदा टाउन अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस

9	13435/13436 मालदा टाउन - गोमतीनगर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
10	15133/15134 छपरा - आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
11	14047/14048 सीतामढ़ी - दिल्ली अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
12	14627/14628 सहरसा - छैहरटा अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
13	19623/19624 मदार - दरभंगा अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
14	16601/16602 ईरोड - जोगबनी अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
15	19021/19022 उधना - ब्रह्मपुर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
16	15671/15672 कामाख्या - रोहतक अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
17	20609/20610 न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी - तिरुच्चिराप्पल्लि अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
18	16597/16598 एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरु - अलीपुरद्वार अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
19	11031/11032 पनवेल - अलीपुरद्वार अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
20	16107/16108 ताम्बरम - सांतरागाछि अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
21	13065/13066 हावड़ा - आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
22	22587/22588 सियालदह - बनारस अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
23	20603/20604 न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी - नागरकोविल अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
24	15949/15950 डिब्रूगढ़ - गोमती नगर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
25	16121/16122 ताम्बरम - तिरुवनंतपुरम सेंट्रल अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
26	16329/16330 नागरकोविल - मंगलूरू अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
27	17041/17042 चर्लपल्ली - तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
28	16619/16620 पोत्तनूर - धनबाद अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
29	16357/16358 नागरकोविल - चर्लपल्ली अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
30	15673/15674 चर्लपल्ली - कामाख्या अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
31	17065/17066 चर्लपल्ली - शालिमार अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
32	22589/22590 बनारस - हडपसर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
33	22111/22112 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) - अयोध्या अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
34	14663/14664 अमृतसर - न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
35	19725/19726 खातीपुरा - दरभंगा अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
36	11431/11432 पुणे - दानापुर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस

प्रतीक्षा सूची पैटर्न की नियमित आधार पर निगरानी की जाती है। अतिरिक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिए, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता के अध्यधीन स्पेशल रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, नई रेलगाड़ियों को शुरू करना, मौजूदा रेलगाड़ियों के फेरों में वृद्धि/विस्तार, मौजूदा रेलगाड़ियों के भार में स्थायी आधार पर संवर्धन आदि जैसे विभिन्न कदम उठाए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, प्रतीक्षा सूची

सीमाओं को भी उस रेलगाड़ी में उपलब्ध उस वर्ग की एकोमोडेशन की उपलब्धता से जोड़कर युक्तिसंगत बनाया गया है।

स्पेशल गाड़ियां:

भारतीय रेल त्यौहारों, छुट्टियों आदि के दौरान यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त जरूरतों को पूरा करने और नियमित सेवाओं द्वारा उपलब्ध स्थान के अलावा अतिरिक्त स्थान उपलब्ध कराने के लिए स्पेशल गाड़ी सेवाएं भी परिचालित करता है।

तदनुसार, भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर गर्मियों/सर्दियों की छुट्टियों, त्यौहारों आदि के दौरान यात्रियों को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए परिचालित स्पेशल गाड़ियों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	**फेरों की संख्या**
2023-24	~40,500
2024-25	~85,400
2025-26	~80,500

FUNDS ALLOCATED TO RAILWAY ZONES

1741. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

(a) the details of the total number of Railway Zones in the country till date and the profitability of these zones;

(b) whether there is any policy or guidelines for allotment of development funds to Railway Zones as per their performance and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the present status of Southern Railway including the amount of development funds released to them during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the number of Railway Zones in future 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) Presently, 18 Railway Zones are operational in the country including Metro Railway, Kolkata.

Funds for infrastructure development to zonal railways is allocated based on various factors including overall fund availability, demand and requirement for various works, size of zone etc. and not on performance of any individual zone.

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

Further, creation and setting up of zonal railway depends on operational and infrastructural requirements of Indian Railways.

KAIGA NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT

1742. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has estimated the capital expenditure, engineering contracts and employment likely to accrue to Karnataka during the construction of Units 5 and 6 of the Kaiga Generating Station and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to enable local industries, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and skilled workers in Karnataka to participate in procurement, construction and auxiliary services relating to the project; and

(c) whether the mechanism for allocation of power from Units 5 and 6 of the Kaiga Generating Station among the beneficiary States has been finalised and if so, the details thereof including the share proposed to be allocated to Karnataka and if not, the timeline for finalising the allocation mechanism?

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 Kaiga–5&6 Project (2 X 700 MW) in the state of Karnataka is the first project of the 1st fleet mode implementation of PHWRs at an estimated cost of Rs 21,000 crore. Procurement process of various equipment and components

are in progress. Nuclear Island Mega EPC Package and EPC package for Turbine Island for the project has been awarded.

During the peak construction period, around 8000 persons are estimated to be employed at the project which follows a bell curve. Once operational, the stations are estimated to employ (both direct and indirect) about 2000 persons. Also, there is potential for employment of local contractors/ vendors from business opportunities that emerge consequent to the increase in economic activities at the site.

(b) The salient steps being taken by NPCIL in this regard are as follows:

- Placing bulk orders
- Expanding the vendor base with required hand holding
- Development of indigenous equipment for import substitution & vendor development
- Reserving certain equipment for class 1 local suppliers
- Arranging vendor meets to promote MSMEs and giving preference to MSME in bids as per the policy of Government of India.

(c) The power generated by central sector power generating stations is allocated to the beneficiary states and union territories in the electricity region by the Ministry of Power (MoP) as per laid down norms. The power from Kaiga-5&6 would therefore be allocated by MoP at an appropriate time.

एबीएसएस के अंतर्गत बक्सर, डुमरांव और रघुनाथपुर स्टेशनों का विकास

1743. श्री सुधाकर सिंहः

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

(क) क्या बिहार के बक्सर जिले के अंतर्गत बक्सर, डुमरांव तथा रघुनाथपुर स्टेशनों को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना (एबीएसएस) के तहत विकास के लिए चुना गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त स्टेशनों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा उक्त कार्य के प्रारंभ होने और पूरा होने की तिथि क्या है; और

(ग) क्या अधिकारियों तथा ठेकेदारों के कारण कार्य को पूरा करने में देरी हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) रेल मंत्रालय ने अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत बक्सर, डुमरांव और रघुनाथपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों को पुनर्विकास के लिए चिन्हित किया है। इन स्टेशनों पर कार्य की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

डुमरांव स्टेशन: डुमरांव स्टेशन पुनर्विकास कार्य की मास्टर योजना में निम्नलिखित कार्यों की परिकल्पना की गई है:

- मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर नया स्टेशन भवन
- नया 6 मीटर चौड़ा पैदल पार पुल
- दोनों प्रवेश द्वारों पर परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग में सुधार
- नया प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर
- नया प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 3

इस स्टेशन पर नए मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार स्टेशन भवन, नए प्लेटफॉर्म, नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, नए 6 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग के सुधार का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

रघुनाथपुर स्टेशन: रघुनाथपुर स्टेशन पुनर्विकास कार्य की मास्टर योजना में निम्नलिखित कार्यों की परिकल्पना की गई है:

- मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर नया स्टेशन भवन
- नया 6 मीटर चौड़ा पैदल पार पुल
- मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग में सुधार
- प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 3 की सतह को ऊंचा करना

इस स्टेशन पर नए स्टेशन भवन का कार्य, 6 मीटर पैदल पार पुल, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार की ओर परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग में सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म सतह को ऊंचा करने का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

हाल के वर्षों में बक्सर स्टेशन में, मौजूदा पैदल पार पुल में रैंप का कार्य और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं में सुधार कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। प्रतीक्षालय, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, शौचालय और लाइन सं. 1, 4 और 5 के गिट्टी रहित रेलपथ में सुधार के कार्यों को स्वीकृति दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन' योजना के तहत बक्सर रेलवे स्टेशन के पुनर्विकास के लिए मास्टर योजना शुरू की गई है। अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए मास्टर योजना एक पुनरावृत्त प्रक्रिया है जिसके लिए अनुकूलन की आवश्यकता होती है और इस स्तर पर ऐसे अनुकूलन के लिए समय सीमा इंगित नहीं की जा सकती है।

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 सीढ़ियों/रैंप की व्यवस्था
- 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 प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को देखते हुए 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 की गई है।

अब तक, अमतृ भारत स्टेशन योजना के अतंर्गत 1340 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है जिनमें से बक्सर, डुमरांव और रघुनाथपुर सहित 98 रेलवे स्टेशन बिहार में स्थित हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य में विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए 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, 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 तेज 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, दौरम मधेपुरा, कहलगांव, पीरपैंती, सबौर, शिवनारायणपुर, सिमुलतला, थावे

बिहार के अन्य स्टेशनों पर विकास संबंधी कार्यकलाप भी तेज गति से शुरू किए गए हैं और कुछ स्टेशनों के प्रगति कार्य नीचे दी गई है:

- गया स्टेशन: दूसरे नए प्रवेश आगमन भवन का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। द्वितीय नए प्रवेश प्रस्थान भवन, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार नए आगमन और प्रस्थान भवन, नया प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 8, नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, एयर कॉनकोर्स और परिचलन क्षेत्र के सुधार के कार्य किए गए हैं।
- मुजफ्फरपुर स्टेशन: संयुक्त टर्मिनल भवन, 3 मीटर चौड़ा स्काईवॉक (उत्तर की ओर), बुकिंग काउंटर और कार्यालय भवनों का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। मुख्य स्टेशन भवन (चरण-1), एलिवेटेड रोड, आगमन टर्मिनल भवन, प्रस्थान टर्मिनल भवन, बहु-स्तरीय कार पार्किंग, 6 मीटर चौड़ा स्काईवॉक (दक्षिण की ओर), 18 मीटर चौड़ा पैदल पार पुल और सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- 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 का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- लखीसराय जंक्शन स्टेशन: नए मुख्य प्रवेश स्टेशन भवन का कार्य, ऊपरी पैदल पुल का विस्तार और परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। मौजूदा ऊपरी पैदल पुल के लिए लिफ्ट की संस्थापना का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- ठाकुरगंज स्टेशन: 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 2 पर प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, शौचालय ब्लॉक और प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 1 की सतह को ऊंचा करने का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 1 पर प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, सवारी डिब्बा संकेतक बोर्ड और रेलगाड़ी संकेतक बोर्ड 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 परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन आवश्यकतानुसार निर्माण कार्य किए जाते हैं। स्टेशन का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण स्टेशन की कोटि/अवस्था/संभाले गए यातायात आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल स्वरूप का होता है, जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल होती है और इसके लिए पेड़ों की कटाई, धरोहर, दमकल विभाग की स्वीकृति, विमानपत्तन संबंधी स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियाँ अपेक्षित होती हैं। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) को स्थानांतरित करने, अतिलंघनों, 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 ब्राउन फील्ड कार्य संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य की प्रगति और समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

भारतीय रेल में परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए एक सुस्थापित तंत्र है, जिसमें उनकी समीक्षा, निरीक्षण, समय और लागत में वृद्धि की जांच, निर्माण कार्यों की गुणवत्ता और लेखापरीक्षा शामिल है। भारतीय रेल परियोजना स्वीकृति और प्रबंधन (आईआरपीएसएम) नामक भारतीय रेल के समर्पित पोर्टल के माध्यम से विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजनाओं की निगरानी की जाती है। विभिन्न संहिताओं और नियमावलियों में निर्धारित मानकों और विशिष्टताओं का पालन करते हुए कार्य किए जाते हैं। एजेंसियों/अधिकारियों/बहु-विषयक टीमों द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित निर्देशों के अनुसार निरीक्षण/लेखा परीक्षा/जाँच की जाती है और सुधार हेतु त्वरित कार्रवाई की जाती है। निष्पादन इकाइयों के सामने आने वाली समस्याओं का तदनुसार समाधान किया जाता है। यह एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रकिया है।

REVISION OF MPLADS

1744. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received representations from Members of Parliament across party lines demanding a upward revision of the annual allocation under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) from the current Rs. 5 crore per annum to Rs. 15 crore or Rs. 25 crore per annum and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of inflation, escalating wholesale price indices of construction materials and the increased cost of creating durable community infrastructure on the purchasing power of the current allocation which has remained unchanged since the year 2011-12 and if so, the details of the assessment thereof along with the reasons for not revising the allocation;

(c) whether the Government plans to introduce a periodic, inflation-indexed mechanism to hike the MPLADS corpus to match local developmental requirements;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the operational guidelines of MPLADS to improve implementation and utilisation of funds; and

(e) the details of the action taken or proposed by the Government regarding enhancement of the MPLADS allocation and the timeline fixed therefor?

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

(a)Yes. Suggestions for revision of annual entitlement of MPLADS fund were received from Members of Parliament.

(b) to (e) The primary objective of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is to enable each Member of Parliament to recommend developmental works based on the locally felt needs of the people, with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets for the larger public good.

The works permissible under the Scheme span a wide range of sectors, including public and community infrastructure, public conveniences, safety and security, education, public health, drinking water, and sanitation. While various Central and State Government Ministries and Departments implement sector-specific schemes in these areas, the MPLADS is intended to complement such initiatives by addressing locally identified development needs, providing last-mile connectivity, and bridging viability gaps, rather than replacing or duplicating existing schemes.

Further, to enhance the coverage and impact of works under the Scheme in line with emerging development needs, the Union Cabinet, while

approving the continuation of the MPLADS, also approved convergence of MPLADS with more number of Central and State Government schemes as well as projects of local bodies. This is aimed at facilitating the execution of larger and more impactful projects through pooled funding, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of the Scheme and enabling Members of Parliament to recommend works of greater scale and wider public benefit without duplication. In order to align the MPLADS Guidelines with the evolving development needs of the community and to incorporate the measures approved by the Union Cabinet for the continuation of the Scheme from FY 2026–27 to FY 2030–31, the Ministry is undertaking a revision of the extant MPLADS Guidelines. The revised Guidelines are proposed to incorporate feasible suggestions received from various stakeholders, including Hon'ble Members of Parliament, wherever these are found to be consistent with the objectives of the MPLAD Scheme.

At present, there is no proposal under consideration to introduce a periodic, inflation-indexed mechanism to hike the MPLADS funds or enhance the MPLADS annual allocation. However, the Ministry receives and examines, on a continuous basis, the new suggestions from stakeholders, including suggestions for revision of entitlement of funds under MPLAD Scheme, following due process.

ROADMAP FOR CREATION OF ROBUST SEMICONDUCTOR TALENT PIPELINE

1745. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) the details of roadmap adopted for creating a robust semiconductor talent pipeline to support the country's expanding semiconductor eco-system including chip design, fabrication, assembly, testing, packaging and research activities;

(b) the details of programmes launched under the India Semiconductor Mission and related initiatives for training students, researchers and professionals in semiconductor technologies, electronic design automation tools and advanced chip-design capabilities;

(c) the progress achieved in expanding semiconductor education and training across universities, engineering institutions and centres of excellence along with the participation of industry partners in these efforts;

(d) the role of semiconductor talent-development initiatives in supporting approved semiconductor manufacturing units, design ecosystems, deep-tech innovation and indigenous technology capabilities; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to address projected global shortages of semiconductor professionals and establish the country as a leading destination for semiconductor manufacturing, design and innovation including participation of Tamil Nadu in the semiconductor ecosystem?

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

(a) to (e) India has adopted a multi-pronged roadmap to build a robust semiconductor talent pipeline as a part of Semicon India Programme, more recently, Semicon 2.0. The objective is to create a workforce capable of supporting the entire semiconductor value chain from chip design and fabrication to assembly, testing, marking and packaging (ATMP).

Curriculum Development and Infrastructure Provisioning:

One of the important focus of the government has been to integrate semiconductor education curriculum in engineering institutes and colleges. To advance this government has taken following 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 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. So far, the usage of these chip design tools has exceeded 240 lakh hours. 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 Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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. A Committee was constituted with the representatives from Semiconductor Industry, Academia and Government to develop a roadmap and set goals and target for "India as a Semiconductor Talent Nation". The “Semicon India Future Skills Talent Committee Report” was submitted by the Committee. Based on the committee report and recommendation of MeitY, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has launched the new curriculum for UG, Diploma, Minor Degree in Semiconductor domain, as a step towards creation of Talent pool in Semiconductor domain.

Semiconductor fabrication and ATMP Skilling:

Similarly in the area of semiconductor fabrication and ATPM/OSAT, the government has taken following initiatives to build the talent pipeline in semiconductor manufacturing:

i. 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.

ii. ISM has also partnered with Lam Research for conducting a large-scale training programme in nanofabrication and process-engineering skills. These would further augment skilled workforce for ATMP and advanced packaging. The program aims to generate 60,000 trained manpower in 10 years.

Industry partnerships:

The Government has also partnered with the industry for upgradation of skills in semiconductor technologies to provide industry grade skills. These include:

i. 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.

ii. 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.

iii. MoU with IBM: Establishes a semiconductor research centre in India, focusing on R&D, IP sharing, chip prototyping, and innovation across advanced semiconductor technologies.

International Partnerships:

India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) has also partnered with a few international universities for talent development. These include:

i. MoU between India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) and Purdue University, USA: Aims 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.

ii. MoU between ISM and Arizona State University: Supports India's semiconductor and microelectronics ecosystem via academic exchange, joint research, and institutional partnerships contributing to workforce development.

Semicon 2.0:

To address the Semiconductor needs of the country and the world, the Union Cabinet has approved Semicon2.0 on 15.07.2026 with an outlay of ₹1.275 lakh crore. Semicon2.0 has dedicated pillars for research and development for advanced technologies and also for talent development for design and manufacturing.

STATEMENT

List of universities supported under C2S Programme in the state of Tamil Nadu

S. No.	Institute	Location
1.	Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
2.	SNS College of Technology, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
3.	National Institute of Technology Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli
4.	Indian Institute of Information Technology Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli
5.	Anna University Regional Campus Coimbatore	Coimbatore
6.	Mohamed Sathak Engineering College, Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram
7.	Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
8.	St. Xaviers Catholic College of Engineering, Kanya Kumari	Kanniyakumari
9.	College of Engineering Guindy, Anna University, Chennai	Chennai
10.	Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing Kancheepuram	Chengalpattu
11.	Indian Institute of Technology Madras	Chennai
12.	PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
13.	Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT), Vellore	Vellore
14.	Crescent Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai	Chengalpattu
15.	Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT), Chennai	Chengalpattu
16.	Madras Institute of Technology	Chengalpattu
17.	Kongu Engineering College, Perundurai, Tamil Nadu	Erode
18.	SASTRA Deemed University, Tamilnadu	Thanjavur
19.	SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur	Chengalpattu
20.	R.M.K College of Engineering and Technology, Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur
21.	Kalasalingam Academy of Research & Education, Tamilnadu	Virudhunagar
22.	Mohamed Sathak A J College of Engineering, Chennai	Chengalpattu
23.	SSN College of Engineering, Kalavakkam	Chengalpattu
24.	Easwari Engineering College, Chennai	Chennai
25.	Vel Tech, Chennai	Thiruvallur

26.	RMK Engineering College, Kavaraipettai	Thiruvallur
27.	SRM TRP Engineering College, Trichy	Tiruchirappalli
28.	Sri Eshwar College of Engineering, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
29.	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli
30.	National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology Chennai	Chennai
31.	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai	Chennai
32.	Sri Sairam Engineering College, Chennai	Chengalpattu
33.	Chennai Institute of Technology, Chennai	Chengalpattu
34.	Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai	Madurai
35.	J.N.N Institute of Engineering, Chennai	Tiruvallur
36.	Arunachala College of Engineering For Women, TamilNadu	Kanniyakumari
37.	Government College of Technology, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
38.	Sri Shakthi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
39.	P.S.R. Engineering College, Sivakasi	Virudhunagar
40.	Rajalakshmi Engineering College, Thandalam, Chennai	Kancheepuram
41.	Rajalakshmi Institute of Technology, Chennai	Chennai
42.	Sona College of Technology, Salem	Salem
43.	Hindusthan College of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
44.	K.S.Rangasamy College of Technology (Autonomous), Namakkal, Tamil Nadu	Namakkal
45.	Government College of Engineering, Erode	Erode
46.	Amrita School of Engineering, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
47.	PSG Institute of Technology and Applied Research, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
48.	R.M.D. Engineering College, Kavaraipettai	Thiruvallur
49.	Saveetha Engineering College (Autonomous), Kancheepuram	Chengalpattu
50.	Coimbatore Institute of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
51.	Karpagam Institute of Technology, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
52.	Karpagam College of Engineering (Autonomous), Coimbatore	Coimbatore
53.	Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering, Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu

54.	Vel Tech Multi Tech Dr. Rangarajan Dr. Sakunthala Engineering College, Chennai	Thiruvallur
55.	St. Joseph's College of Engineering, Chennai	Chengalpattu
56.	Kamaraj College of Engineering and Technology, Madurai	Madurai
57.	Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
58.	Dhirajlal Gandhi College of Technology (Autonomous), Salem	Salem
59.	Velammal Institute of Technology, Thiruvallur	Thiruvallur
60.	Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Erode, Tamil Nadu	Erode
61.	KIT-Kalaignarkarunanidhi Institute of Technology, Coimbatore	Coimbatore

FOODGRAINS USED FOR ETHANOL PRODUCTION

1746. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

(a) the details and the quantity of rice, maize, damaged foodgrains and other foodgrains used or diverted for ethanol production during the last five years and the current year, Commodity, State, year and agency-wise;

(b) whether any assessment has been conducted on the impact of ethanol demand on maize prices, rice stocks, food inflation, cattle-feed prices and food-security stocks;

(c) if so, the findings thereof, State and commodity-wise; and

(d) whether any ceiling has been fixed on use of foodgrains for ethanol production during periods of high food inflation or low buffer stock and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Ethanol Distilleries procure Maize and Broken Rice as feedstock for production of ethanol mainly through open market. Government of India allows sale of excess stock of rice to ethanol distilleries under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) (OMSS (D)) through Food Corporation of India (FCI) for ethanol production under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme. Details of quantity of rice supplied by FCI for ethanol production; and quantity of maize and damaged foodgrain/ broken rice based on ethanol supplied by distilleries to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) (November – October) –wise is given as below:

Ethanol Supply Year(ESY) -wise quantity of surplus FCI rice, maize & damaged food grains used for ethanol production						
Feed Stock	**Feedstock used for ethanol production (in LMT)**					
	ESY 2020-21	**ESY 2021-22**	**ESY 2022-23**	**ESY 2023-24**	**ESY 2024-25**	**ESY 2025-26 (upto 30.6.2026)**
Surplus FCI Rice	0.5	10.7	13.9	0	31.8	44.2
Maize	0	0	8.3	75.4	131.1	67.9

Damaged Food Grains/ broken rice	8.7	5.0	7.1	25.7	17.9	9.9

(b) and (c) Government, after maintaining buffer stocks and making provision for meeting the requirements under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS), sells only excess stock of rice out of Central Pool under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS (D)]. The accumulated surplus stock of rice is allocated as feedstock for production of ethanol. There is no impact of diversion of surplus FCI rice on retail food inflation.

Inclusion of Maize as a feedstock for ethanol production has helped in providing assured market to maize farmers and ensuring better prices to them. As per the third advanced estimates of production of foodgrains for the year 2025-26, production of Maize is estimated at 550 LMT. The quantity of Maize is sufficient to cater the demand of ethanol production, poultry, cattle feed and other purposes. To maintain feed availability, the poultry feed industry is also adopting other domestically available ingredients such as Rice bran, Broken Rice, Bajra and Wheat offal.

(d) FCI rice, only when available in excess, is diverted for ethanol production, after meeting the requirements of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) and maintaining buffer stock. The Government, keeping in view the aspect of food security has earlier stopped supply of FCI rice for ethanol production w.e.f 14.08.2023 during ESY 2022-23.

Later on, in view of availability of excess stock of FCI rice, the Government again allocated FCI rice for sale to ethanol distilleries for ethanol production during ESY 2024-25 and 2025-26.

Diversification of feedstock base for ethanol production by the Government, such as sugarcane juice, B-heavy molasses, C-heavy molasses, maize, damaged food grains, surplus FCI rice(only when available in excess) has reduced dependence on any single feedstock(crop) and has supported agricultural diversification.

RAJA RAMANNA SCHEME FOR ADVANCED RESEARCH

1747. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) the salient features, objectives and present status of the Raja Ramanna Scheme including its role in promoting advanced scientific research, innovation and capacity building in the country;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the scheme during the last three years, year-wise along with the number of research projects institutions, and scientists supported;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the scheme on strengthening indigenous research, emerging technologies, and collaboration between academia, research institutions and industry and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand the scheme by encouraging greater participation of young researchers, start-ups and institutions from aspirational and backward regions and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken/being taken by the Government to ensure wider outreach, timely financial support and effective implementation of the scheme in line with the objectives of Viksit Bharat and Atmanirbhar Bharat?

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

(a) Department of Atomic Energy has instituted a national level scheme known as "DAE-Raja Ramanna Chair" (DAE-RRC) since April 2025 after revising the erstwhile similar Scheme. The Scheme is intended to utilize the services of active retired scientists, engineers and technologists, who have been involved in high quality research in their specialized disciplines in the units of the DAE or any National Laboratory or University or Institute and who after retirement are keen to carryout R&D and studies on the topics as identified by DAE.

(b) The Raja Ramana Chair Scheme in its current form is in operation since April 2025. The Chair has been awarded to 22 scientists in the year 2025 and to 6 scientists in the year 2026 across various units, Universities and Institutions in the country and funds of Rs.3.78 crore has been allocated and released. Out of which an amount of Rs.2.97 crore has been released to 22 scientists and funds to the tune of Rs.2.64 crore has been utilised. Funds for the remaining 6 scientists shall be released on joining their host institutions and submission of requisite documents.

(c) Yes. RRC Scheme has been extremely effective in deploying expertise in a variety of areas of science and technology by field experts post their superannuation towards basic science research, technological innovation and capacity building in the country in line with the objectives of Viksit Bharat and Atmanirbhar Bharat.

(d) Such proposal is not currently under consideration.

(e) The nominations for award of Chair are sought from various national Universities, academic institutions and units of Department. In addition, the Scheme is permanently on display on DAE website. Financial support for first year is immediately released on the basis of selection of the awardees and their joining host institutes. For second and third year of chair, financial support is released after review of previous years' progress report.

Major research areas contributed by the awardees of the Scheme include thrust areas such as Hydrogen production, Fundamental and applied research in nuclear, and high energy physics, Astrophysics, Neutrino physics,

Accelerator Development and Deployment, High Intensity Superconducting Electron Accelerator, Advanced Control algorithms, and other niche areas of science and technology in line with objectives of Viksit Bharat and Atmanirbhar Bharat.

YUVIKA (YOUNG SCIENTIST PROGRAMME)

1748. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the progress made under the YUVIKA (Young Scientist Programme) during 2026, including the number of students selected and ISRO centres participating;

(b) the major hands-on training modules, outreach activities and mentorship initiatives conducted under the programme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to further expand the programme through additional ISRO centres, institutional partnerships and increased student intake and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to encourage participation of students from rural, remote and aspirational districts in the programme?

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 YUVIKA 2026 programme was successfully conducted during May 11-22, 2026 at nine ISRO Centers, namely Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Satish Dhawan Space Centre SHAR (SDSC SHAR), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), U R Rao Satellite Centre (URSC), Space Applications Centre (SAC), Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC), ISRO Propulsion Complex (IPRC) and Regional Remote Sensing Centre (RRSC) West. 456 meritorious students representing 28 states and 8 union territories participated in the programme.

(b) During the YUVIKA 2026 programme, the students got exposure to space science, technology, and applications through experiential learning and various activities such as interaction with senior scientists & Gaganyaatris, lectures on space science and ISRO achievements, witnessing of live RH200 rocket launch, live interaction with India's Bharati Station team at Antarctica, Water rocket demonstration and hands-on activities like working on basic robotics through programmable robotic kit, Chandrayaan-3 DIY kit assembly, Model rocket assembly & launch and sky gazing through telescope.

(c) The 2026 edition of YUVIKA enabled participation of 456 students at 9 ISRO centers as compared to 350 students at 7 ISRO centers in previous edition. At present, there are no plans for institutional partnerships to further expand the programme.

(d) The selection in the YUVIKA programme is based on merit. However, special weightage of 15% is given for students belonging to rural and remote areas.

IMPACT OF PRIVATE LOCO MANUFACTURING UNITS ON CLW

1749. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) whether the establishment of private locomotive manufacturing units such as Alstom (Madhepura) and Siemens Mobility (Dahod) has affected production at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW);

(b) whether any rationalisation of production or downsizing has been proposed for CLW and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the comparative cost of production per locomotive between CLW and private units; and

(d) whether CLW has been given export mandates or diversification targets to maintain competitiveness and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) To cater to the increased requirement of locomotives over the years commensurate with electrification and increased loading, the production of the locomotives has been consistently increasing. Indian Railway has produced locomotives over the years:

Total Loco production		
Year	**Total**	**CLW**
2004 to 2014	4695	2019
2014 to 2026	12763	5397

The new electric locomotive manufacturing units under joint venture at Madhepura and Dahod are producing freight locomotives viz. WAG-12 by Madhepura factory and D-9 by Dahod factory while CLW and other Indian Railway PUs are producing other variants of passenger and freight locomotives viz., WAP-5, WAP-7 and WAG-9.

Producing locomotives in Railway manufacturing units with Technology Partners has not affected production of the locomotives from CLW. The production of the locomotives by CLW has increased over the years as seen below:

Year	**CLW Production**
2013-14	264
2025-26	800

The production cost of 12000 Horse Power (HP) WAG-12 electric locomotives manufactured by Madhepura Electric Locomotive Private Limited

(MELPL) at Madhepura and 9000 HP D9 electric locomotives manufactured at Loco Manufacturing Shop, Dahod by M/s Siemens, reflect their scope of supply, distinct design, modern technology, advanced technical features and enhanced performance specifications, which distinguish them from Locomotives manufactured at Chittaranjan Loco Works (CLW). The cost of these modern locomotives is competitive.

Whenever the requirement for electric locomotive export arises, the same can be considered and CLW has the capacity and capability for the same.

बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित रेलवे स्टेशनों का एबीएसएस के अंतर्गत पुनर्विकास

1750. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना (एबीएसएस) के तहत पुनर्विकसित किए गए रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर चल रहे कार्यों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) बेहतर यात्री सुविधाएं, सार्वभौमिक पहुंच, मल्टी-मॉडल एकीकरण, ग्रीन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, डिजिटल सुविधाएं, उन्नत प्रतीक्षा कक्ष और बेहतर यातायात परिसंचरण प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) यात्री अनुभव, क्षेत्रीय कनेक्टिविटी और स्थानीय आर्थिक विकास पर इन पहलों के संभावित प्रभाव क्या हैं; और

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान एबीएसएस के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के उक्त लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में आने वाले रेलवे स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए स्वीकृत धन और संभावित समय-सीमा का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में बागपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य अच्छी गति से किए जा रहे हैं, जिसमें अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत मोदीनगर स्टेशनों का पुनर्विकास भी शामिल है। बागपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के स्टेशनों पर यात्री सुविधाओं में सुधार में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हासिल की गई है, जिसका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

मोदीनगर स्टेशन पर विकास कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं, जिनमें स्टेशन भवन का सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र का सुधार, नया 12 मीटर चौड़ा पैदल पार पुल, लिफ्ट, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह का सुधार, नए प्रतीक्षालय और एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज में फर्नीचर को संस्थापित किया गया, शौचालय और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं शामिल हैं।

खेकड़ा स्टेशन पर प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह को ऊंचा करना, पैदल पार पुल को कवर करने और पेयजल बूथ का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

बागपत रोड स्टेशन पर प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, पैदल पार पुल को कवर करने, पेयजल बूथ और ओवरहेड वाटर टैंक का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

अलावलपुर - ईदरीशपुर स्टेशन पर रेल स्तर से उच्च स्तर तक प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह को उठाना और प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

बड़ौत स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पैदल पार पुल को कवर करने और पानी बूथ का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

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 हैं। प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए मास्टर योजना में निम्नानुसार शामिल हैं:

- स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच में सुधार
- स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पेयजल बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप 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। शहरि केंद्रों में स्टेशनों का विकास और पर्यावरण गतिविधियों में वृद्धि से बेहतर यात्रा अनुभव के अलावा स्टेशनों के आसपास आर्थिक गतिविधियों में वृद्धि हुई।

अब तक, इस योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 1340 स्टेशनों की पहचान की गई है, जिसमें बागपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के मोदीनगर स्टेशन सहित 157 स्टेशन उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
उत्तर प्रदेश	157	अछनेरा, आगरा कैंट, आगरा फोर्ट, ऐशबाग, अकबरपुर जंक्शन, अलीगढ, अमेठी, अमरोहा, आनन्द नगर जंक्शन, अनोला, अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन, आज़मगढ़, बाबतपुर, बछरावां, बदायूँ, बादशाहनगर, बादशाहपुर, बहेड़ी, बहराइच, बालामऊ जंक्शन, बलिया, बलरामपुर, बनारस, बांदा, बाराबंकी जंक्शन, बरेली, बरेली सिटी, बढ़नी, बस्ती, बेल्थरा रोड, भदोही, भरतकुंड, भटनी, भूतेश्वर, बिजनौर बुलन्दशहर, चंदौली मझवार, चंदौसी, चिलबिला, चित्रकूट धाम, कर्वी, चोपन, चुनार जं., डालीगंज, दर्शननगर, देवरिया सदर, धामपुर, दिलदारनगर, इटावा जं., फर्रुखाबाद, फतेहाबाद, फ़तेहपुर, फ़तेहपुर सीकरी, फ़िरोज़ाबाद, गजरौला, गढ़मुक्तेश्वर, गौरीगंज, घाटमपुर, ग़ाज़ियाबाद, ग़ाज़ीपुर सिटी, गोला गोकरननाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोंडा, गोरखपुर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, गुरसहायगंज, हैदरगढ़, हापुड, हरदोई, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह, इज्जतनगर, जंघई जंक्शन, जौनपुर सिटी, जौनपुर जंक्शन, कन्नौज, कानपुर अनवरगंज, कानपुर ब्रिज लेफ्ट बैंक, कानपुर सेंट्रल, कप्तानगंज, कासगंज, काशी, खलीलाबाद, खोरासन रोड़, खुर्जा जंक्शन, कोसी कलां, कुंडा हरनामगंज, लखीमपुर, लालगंज, ललितपुर, लंभुआ, लोहता, लखनऊ (चारबाग), लखनऊ सिटी, मां बेल्हा देवी धाम, प्रतापगढ़ जंक्शन, मगहर, महाराजगंज बिजली पासी, महोबा, मैलानी, मैनपुरी जं., मल्हौर जं., मानकनगर जं., मानिकपुर जं., मरियाहू, मथुरा, मऊ, मेरठ सिटी, मिर्ज़ापुर, मोदीनगर, मोहनलालगंज, मुरादाबाद, मुज्जफरनगर नगीना, नजीबाबाद जं., उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जं., फूलपुर, पीलीभीत, पोखरायां, प्रयाग जंक्शन, प्रयागराज जं., पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय, रायबरेली जं., राजा की मंडी, रामघाट हॉल्ट, रामपुर, रेनुकूट, सहारनपुर जं., सलेमपुर, स्योहारा, शाहगंज जं., शाहजहाँपुर, शामली,

		शिकोहाबाद जं., शिवपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर, सीतापुर जं., सोनभद्र, श्री कृष्णा नगर, सुल्तानपुर जं., सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, तकिया, तुलसीपुर, टूंडला जं., उझानी, ऊंचाहार, उन्नाव जं., उतरेटिया जं., वाराणसी कैंट. वाराणसी सिटी, विंध्याचल, वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई, व्यासनगर, जाफराबाद

<u>स्टेशन जहां कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं:</u>

उत्तर प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य अच्छी गति से किए जा रहे हैं। बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के मोदीनगर स्टेशन सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरे किये गए स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
उत्तर प्रदेश	38	ऐशबाग जंक्शन, अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन, बछरावां, बहेरी, बलरामपुर, बरेली सिटी, बिजनौर, चुनार जंक्शन, डालीगंज, धामपुर, फतेहाबाद, फतेहपुर, गौरीगंज, गोला गोकरननाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह आगरा जंक्शन, इज्जतनगर, खलीलाबाद, मैलानी जंक्शन, मोदीनगर, मोहनलालगंज, उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जंक्शन, पुखरायां, प्रयाग जंक्शन, रामघाट हॉल्ट, सहारनपुर जंक्शन सलेमपुर, शामली, सिद्धार्थनगर, सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, उझानी, विंध्याचल

अन्य स्टेशनों पर विकास की गतिविधियां भी अच्छी गति से शुरू की गई हैं और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- हापुड़ स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन के सुधार, नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह के सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पहुंच मार्ग का सुधार कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- कानपुर सेंट्रल स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन, वाणिज्यिक भवन, विद्युत उपकेंद्र शहर ओर कैंट की ओर के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। नए स्टेशन भवन, वाणिज्यिक भवन,

विद्युत उपकेंद्र शहर और कैंट की ओर, एयर कॉनकोर्स का संरचनात्मक कार्य, नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह और भूमिगत पार्किंग में सुधार का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- लखनऊ (चारबाग) उ.रे स्टेशन: दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर नए स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो गया है। नए स्टेशन भवन, कॉनकोर्स, 10 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का फिनिशिंग कार्य, द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार पर परिचलन क्षेत्र का विकास और मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- नगीना स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह में सुधार, नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, पार्किंग और नए 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। लिफ्ट संस्थापन का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- प्रयागराज जंक्शन स्टेशन: सिविल लाइन्स की ओर से स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य, रेल डाक सेवा भवन, पार्सल भवन, दो आगमन ब्लॉक, 2 विद्युत उपकेंद्र और सतह पार्किंग में सुधार पूरा हो चुका है। स्टेशन भवन, रेलवे डाक सेवा भवन, पार्सल भवन और विद्युत उपकेंद्र, शहर की ओर बेसमेंट पार्किंग, एयर कॉनकोर्स और नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का अंतिम कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में प्रतीक्षालय, सवारी डिब्बा संकेतक बोर्ड, रेलगाड़ी संकेतक बोर्ड, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, पहुंच मार्ग आदि 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 किए जाते हैं। स्टेशन का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण स्टेशन की कोटि/अवस्था/संभाले जाने वाले यातायात आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

भारतीय रेल भारत सरकार के "सुगम्य भारत मिशन" या 'सुगम्य भारत अभियान' के तहत विकलांग व्यक्तियों (दिव्यांगजनों) और कम गतिशील यात्रियों के लिए अपने रेलवे स्टेशनों को

सुगम्य बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के अनुपालन में, "दिव्यांगजनों और कम गतिशील यात्रियों के लिए भारतीय रेल के रेलवे स्टेशनों तक पहुंच और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं संबंधी दिशानिर्देश" परिपत्रित और भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किए गए है। इन दिशानिर्देशों में दिव्यांगजनों और कम गतिशीलता वाले यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाएं यथा प्रवेश रैम्प, सुगम्य पार्किंग, कम ऊंचाई वाले टिकट खिड़की/सहायता बूथ, शौचालय, पेयजल बूथ, रैम्प/लिफ्टों के साथ सब-वे/पैदल पार पुल, ब्रेल साइनेज सहित मानक प्रदर्श-व्यवस्था और दृष्टि अशक्त लोगों के लिए स्पर्श्य मार्ग आदि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

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

सामान्यतः अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण का वित्तपोषण योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएँ' के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि रेलवे स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पांच क्षेत्रीय रेलों अर्थात् पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। इन क्षेत्रों के लिए, पिछले तीन वित्त वर्ष और चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए 15,988 करोड़ रु. का आबंटन

किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक 12,126 करोड़ रु. (जून, 2026 तक) का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

MUMBAI AHMEDABAD HIGH SPEED RAIL (MAHSR) PROJECT

1751. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) the details of the date of commencement, the initial sanctioned budget and the original target completion timeline of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail (MAHSR) project;

(b) the details of the current physical and financial progress of the project, along with the revised operational timeline for its full completion;

(c) the details of the total quantum of cost overruns incurred on this project till date and the specific reasons for the escalation;

(d) the details of the specific administrative, technical or land acquisition challenges responsible for the delays encountered during project execution; and

(e) the details of the route, estimated project costs and current planning status of the other high-speed rail corridors proposed across the country?

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.

Bullet train project is a very complex and technology intensive Project. Exact timelines for the completion of the project and final cost can be reasonably ascertained after the completion of all associated works of Civil Structures, Track, Electrical, Signaling & Telecommunication and supply of Trainsets.

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 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.

EXPANSION OF OCEAN OBSERVATION NETWORK

1752. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

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

(a) the details of progress made in strengthening the national ocean observation network including the deployment of ocean observation buoys, deep-sea moorings and coastal observation systems;

(b) the details of contribution of these systems towards improving monsoon

prediction, cyclone forecasting and Ocean State Forecasts;

(c) whether the Government proposes further expansion of the ocean observation network and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of measures taken to integrate real-time ocean observations with forecasting systems of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)?

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 of India has significantly strengthened the national ocean observation network. The details follow:

i. **Ocean observation moorings:** 19 subsurface moorings (16 in the mainland Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and 3 in the equatorial Indian Ocean) for monitoring ocean currents and zooplankton biomass, providing critical data for ocean model validation.

ii. **Tsunami monitoring network:** The Indian Tsunami Early Warning System comprises 17 broadband seismic stations, 7 deep-ocean tsunami buoys, and 36 coastal tide gauges, along with 35 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receivers and strong-motion accelerometers.

iii. **Coastal observation systems:** The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) maintains a network of 17 Directional Wave Rider Buoys, 20 Acoustic Doppler Current Profilers (ADCPs), 32 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), 2 Water Quality Buoys, and 50 tide gauges for continuous monitoring of coastal and ocean conditions.

iv. **Deep-sea and autonomous observations:** INCOIS has deployed 302 Argo profiling floats (2014–2025), 12 deep-sea glider missions, 45 drifting buoys, 64 wave drifters, and advanced ocean observation instruments such as, Vertical Microstructure Profilers (VMPs), Underway Conductivity–Temperature–Depth (uCTD) systems, and Wire Walker systems.

(b) The strengthened ocean observation network has significantly improved the accuracy of monsoon prediction, cyclone forecasting, and ocean-state forecasts by providing high-quality real-time observations for numerical weather and ocean models. Data from Argo profiling floats, moored buoys, tide gauges, and other ocean observing platforms are received at the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) through the Global Telecommunication System (GTS), quality-controlled, and assimilated into numerical models to generate accurate initial ocean conditions. This data assimilation reduces forecast errors and enhances the reliability of monsoon and cyclone predictions as well as ocean-state forecasts. The real-time wave observations from these buoys are utilized by INCOIS for operational wave forecasting and coastal early warning services.

(c) Yes. The Government is continuously expanding and strengthening the national ocean observation network. Recent initiatives include installing 14 additional tide gauges and 15 co-located Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receivers to enhance tsunami monitoring and coastal observations. A Directional Wave Rider Buoy has also been deployed off Mauritius to improve the prediction of Southern Ocean swells affecting the north Indian coastal waters. Further, regular pre- and post-monsoon research vessel cruises have been institutionalized for deployment and maintenance of ocean observation systems, while collaboration with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research – National Institute of Oceanography (CSIR–NIO), National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR) and other partner institutions has been strengthened to ensure sustained operation and expansion of the observation network.

(d) Assimilation of real-time observation of data from the network has improved wave forecast accuracy by about 43% compared to 2014, with sustained forecast improvements during the five-day forecast period. The enhanced observation network has also enabled coastal forecast systems with an accuracy of about 70%. In addition, observations from tsunami buoys, tide gauges, GNSS receivers, and strong-motion accelerometers enable INCOIS to issue tsunami advisories within the stipulated 10-minute window following a tsunamigenic earthquake as per International Standards. The data from ocean observation platforms received in real time at the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) are assimilated into the INCOIS Global

Ocean Data Assimilation System (INCOIS-GODS), which provides initial ocean conditions for the Coupled Forecast System (CFS) used for seasonal and extended-range forecasts, and the Hybrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM), which provides initial ocean conditions for the Hurricane Weather Research and Forecasting (HWRF) model used by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) for cyclone prediction. These systems substantially improve the country's monsoon and cyclone forecasting capabilities.

NON-VIABLE CONDITION OF FAIR PRICE SHOPS

1753. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the non-viable conditions of the Fair Price Shops;

(b) if so, the details of steps are being taken by the Government contemplated to ensure their viability of at least Rs. 50,000/- per month per Shop by enhancement of margin;

(c) whether there is any proposal of the Union Government to direct the State Governments to assess the minimum number of beneficiaries to be linked with a Fair Price Shop for ensuring the viability of a Fair Price Shop;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government directs the State Government not to issue new licenses for new shops without assessing the viability of existing Fair Price Shops and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Union Government has any proposal to include other schemes for the Fair Price Shop Dealers to make their business viable, like Jan Poshan Kendra, Jan Aushadhi Prakalpa, etc. and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/ UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS, issuance of license to Fair Price Shop dealers, supervision over and monitoring of functioning of FPSs etc. rest with the concerned State/ UT Governments.

As per sub-clause (7) of clause 9 of the TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, the State Government shall fix an amount as the fair price shop owner’s margin, which shall be periodically reviewed for ensuring sustained viability of the fair price shop operations.

As per sub-clause (9) of Clause 9 of the TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, the State Government shall allow sale of commodities other than the

foodgrains distributed under the TPDS at the fair price shop to improve the viability of the fair price shop operations.

The Central Government has limited role in determining the actual rate of fair price shop dealers' margin/ commission etc. The Central Government only provides the assistance to States/UTs for meeting the expenditure towards intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margin under the NFSA, in accordance with the provisions of Food Security (Assistance to State Governments) Rules, 2015, which inter-alia provides for norms of expenditure and pattern of central sharing. In order to ensure viability of Fair Price Shops, the norms of central assistance towards FPS Dealers' margin have been enhanced w.e.f. April, 2026 from Rs.90 per quintal to Rs.100 per quintal for General Category States and from Rs.180 per quintal to Rs.195 per quintal for Special Category States.

However, State Governments are free to fix the actual rates, which can be higher than the norms of Central assistance prescribed by the Central Government. Central assistance will be limited to the rates prescribed by the Central Government or the actual average rates for the State as a whole, at which the expenditure was actually incurred by the State Government, whichever is lower.

It has been the endeavor of the Government to improve the financial viability of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) by providing additional business avenues to FPS dealers and enhancing beneficiary experience through the provision of value-added services at FPS. To improve the financial viability of FPSs,

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

(c) and (d) As per sub-clause (5) of clause 9 of the TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, the licences to the Fair Price Shop Dealers shall be issued keeping in view the viability of the fair price shop.

Further, as per sub-clause (6) of clause 9 of the TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, the State Government shall ensure that the number of ration card holders attached to a fair price shop are reasonable, the fair price shop is so located that the consumer or ration card holder does not have to face difficulty to reach the fair price shop and that proper coverage is ensured in hilly, desert, tribal and such other areas difficult to access.

(e) Department of Food and Public Distribution has collaborated with the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to enhance the capacity and confidence of Fair Price Shop (FPS) dealers by equipping them with essential entrepreneurship and business management skills. Under this collaboration, NIESBUD (an autonomous institute under MSDE) has developed a specialized training programme for FPS dealers covering digital and financial literacy, e-commerce, retail management, and basic nutrition.

To date, approximately 325 FPS dealers across nine States—Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Telangana, Karnataka, Odisha, Madhya

Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Bihar—have undergone this training. As a result, 90 FPS outlets have been converted into Jan Poshan Kendras (JPKs) across five cities: Hyderabad, Ghaziabad, Jaipur, Ahmedabad and Indore, improving their commercial viability and community outreach.

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana was launched by Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India to make quality generic medicines available at affordable prices for all citizens. Under this scheme, special outlets called Jan Aushadhi Kendras (JAKs) are opened across the country. These Kendras provide medicines that are about 50% to 80% cheaper than branded medicines, helping reduce healthcare expenses for patients.

The government has adopted a franchisee model for opening of JAKs by inviting online applications from individual entrepreneurs, non-governmental organisations, societies, trusts, firms, private companies, etc. through the website www.janaushadhi.gov.in. Any individual having a D. Pharma. or B. Pharma. qualification either herself/himself or any individual or organization that has employed a person with such a qualification as a pharmacist for obtaining drug licence from the State Licensing Authority concerned, is eligible to open a Jan Aushadhi Kendra.

There is no such proposal to include Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) through Fair Price Shops (FPSs).

उदयपुर और डूंगरपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों की पुनर्विकास परियोजनाएं

1754. श्री राजकुमार रोत:

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

(क) उदयपुर और डूंगरपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास एवं आधुनिकीकरण कार्यों की वर्तमान स्थिति, दोनों परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृत लागत, कार्य प्रारंभ होने की तिथि तथा निर्धारित पूर्ण होने की अवधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त रेलवे स्टेशनों पर वर्तमान में चल रहे विशिष्ट कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है, अब तक कितना प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा हुआ है और इन कार्यों की अपेक्षाकृत धीमी प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त रेलवे स्टेशनों पर इन कार्यों में तेजी लाने और उन्हें निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने का है यदि हाँ, तो इनके कब तक पूर्ण होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग) रेल मंत्रालय ने अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत पुनर्विकास के लिए उदयपुर शहर और डूंगरपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों को चिन्हित है। इन स्टेशनों की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

उदयपुर सिटी स्टेशन: उदयपुर सिटी स्टेशन के पुनर्विकास को 354 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से मंजूरी दी गई है।

उदयपुर सिटी स्टेशन पुनर्विकास की मास्टर योजना में निम्नलिखित कार्यों की परिकल्पना की गई है:

- मुख्य प्रवेश स्टेशन भवन (पश्चिम की ओर) का प्रावधान
- दूसरे प्रवेश स्टेशन भवन (पूर्व की ओर) का प्रावधान
- 72 मीटर चौड़े एयर कॉनकोर्स का प्रावधान

- 6 मीटर चौड़ा पैदल पार पुल का का प्रावधान
- प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का प्रावधान और प्लेटफॉर्म सतह में सुधार
- लिफ्ट और एस्केलेटर का प्रावधान
- परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग में सुधार
- ऊपरी पैदल पुल (अजमेर छोर) को दूसरे प्रवेश स्टेशन भवन से जोड़ने के लिए 4 मीटर चौड़ा स्काईवॉक

मुख्य स्टेशन भवन और दूसरे प्रवेश स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। मुख्य प्रवेश और दूसरे प्रवेश स्टेशन भवनों और एयर कॉनकोर्स के फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

डूंगरपुर स्टेशन: डूंगरपुर स्टेशन के पुनर्विकास को लगभग 18.43 करोड़ रुपए लगभग की लागत से स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। डूंगरपुर स्टेशन पुनर्विकास की मास्टर योजना में निम्नलिखित कार्यों की परिकल्पना की गई है:

- स्टेशन भवन और प्रांगण का सुधार
- प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 1 और 2 पर प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर में सुधार
- प्लेटफॉर्म सतह में सुधार
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं में सुधार
- ऊपरी पैदल पुल और लिफ्ट का प्रावधान
- परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग में सुधार

स्टेशन भवन, प्रांगण, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, शौचालय ब्लॉक, सवारी डिब्बा प्रदर्शन बोर्ड और संकेतक का संस्थापन के सुधार कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। दिव्यांगजनों के लिए पैदल पार पुल और सुविधाओं का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ निरंतर आधार पर स्टेशनों के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस योजना में रेलवे स्टेशनों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए मास्टर योजना तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए मास्टर योजना में 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/एयर कॉनकोर्स 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।

अब तक अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 1340 स्टेशनों को चिन्हित किया गया है, जिनमें से उदयपुर सिटी और डूंगरपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों सहित 85 स्टेशन राजस्थान में स्थित हैं। राजस्थान में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिन्हित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
राजस्थान	85	आबू रोड, अजमेर, अलवर, अनूपगढ़, असलपुर जोबनेर, बालोतरा, बांदीकुई, बारां, बाड़मेर, बयाना, ब्यावर, भरतपुर, भवानी मंडी, भीलवाड़ा, बिजयनगर, बीकानेर, बूंदी, चंदेरिया, छबड़ा गुगोर, चित्तौड़गढ़ जंक्शन, चूरू, डाकनिया तलाव, दौसा, डीग, देगाना, देशनोक, धौलपुर, डीडवाना, डूंगरपुर, फालना, फतेहनगर, फतेहपुर शेखावटी, गांधीनगर जयपुर, गंगापुर सिटी, गोगामेड़ी, गोटन, गोविंदगढ़, हनुमानगढ़, हिंडौन सिटी, जयपुर जं, जैसलमेर, जालौर, जवाई बांध, झालावाड़ सिटी, झुंझुनू, जोधपुर, कपासन, खैरथल, खेरली, कोटा जं, लालगढ़ जं, माण्डल गढ़, मंडावर महवा रोड, मारवाड़ भीनमाल, मारवाड़ जंक्शन, मावली जंक्शन, मेड़ता रोड जं, नागौर, नरैना, नीम का थाना, नोखा, पाली मारवाड़, फलौदी जं, फुलेरा जं, पिंडवाड़ा, रायसिंह नगर, राजगढ़, रामदेवरा, रामगंजमंडी जंक्शन, राणा प्रतापनगर, रानी, रतनगढ़ जं, रेन, रींगस, सादुलपुर, सांगानेर, सवाई माधोपुर, श्री महावीरजी, सीकर, सोजत रोड, सोमेसर, श्रीगंगानगर, सुजानगढ़, सूरतगढ़, उदयपुर सिटी

<u>स्टेशन जहां कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है:</u>

राजस्थान में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तेज गति से किए जा रहे हैं। राजस्थान में पूरे किए गए स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों का नाम
राजस्थान	18	बाड़मेर, बूंदी, दौसा, डीग, देशनोक, फतेहनगर, फतेहपुर शेखावाटी, गंगापुर सिटी, गोगामेडी, गोटन, गोविंद गढ़, जैसलमेर, खैरथल, माण्डल गढ़, मंण्डावर महुवा रोड, राजगढ़, सोजत रोड, सोमेसर

राजस्थान के अन्य स्टेशनों पर पुनर्विकास की गतिविधियां भी तेज गति से शुरू की गई हैं और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

न्यू कोटा: स्टेशन भवन के आगे और पीछे के भाग, पार्सल भवन, नए पैनल कक्ष, आरपीएफ भवन, परिचलन क्षेत्र के आगे और पीछे के भाग में सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 1 पर शेल्टर और एयर कॉनकोर्स का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो गया है। लिफ्ट, एस्केलेटर, थ्रू रूफ, स्टेशन भवन के आगे और पीछे के भाग का फिनिशिंग कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 2 और 3 पर प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर में सुधार, ओवरहेड टैंक और भूमिगत टैंक आदि का कार्य भी शुरू किया गया है।

गांधी नगर जयपुर स्टेशन: मुख्य प्रवेश स्टेशन भवन, द्वितीय प्रवेश स्टेशन भवन, दो स्तरीय बेसमेंट, एयर कॉनकोर्स, थ्रू रूफ लॉन्चिंग, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का प्रावधान, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह का पुनर्निर्माण और परिचलन क्षेत्र और जनोपयोगिताओं में सुधार कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। फिनिशिंग का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

जयपुर स्टेशन: दौसा छोर पर 6 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल, द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार की ओर बेसमेंट, पहुंच मार्ग, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार की ओर बेसमेंट का संरचनात्मक कार्य, एयर कॉनकोर्स का संरचनात्मक कार्य और कॉनकोर्स को जोड़ने वाले 8 मीटर चौड़े मध्य पैदल पार पुल का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है। सीकर छोर पर 6 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का कार्य, मुख्य प्रवेश स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य, रेलपथ के साथ पैदल पार पुल और पैदल पार पुल के मध्य भाग और छत और फर्श का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

चुरू स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 1 और 2 पर प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का सुधार, बुकिंग कार्यालय, प्रतीक्षालय, रिटायरिंग रूम, शौचालय, सवारी डिब्बा प्रदर्शन बोर्ड और संकेतक की संस्थापना का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। लिफ्ट और 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, स्टेशन का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सतत और चलायमान प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्य सापेक्ष प्राथमिकता और धन की उपलब्धता के

अध्यधीन, आवश्यकता के अनुसार शुरू किए जाते हैं। रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/ आधुनिकीकरण कार्य स्टेशन की कोटि/स्थिति/सम्हाले जाने वाले यातायात आदि के आधार पर किए जाते हैं।

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

भारतीय रेल में परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए एक सुस्थापित तंत्र है, जिसमें उनकी समीक्षा, निरीक्षण, समय और लागत में वृद्धि की जांच, कार्यों की गुणवत्ता और लेखा परीक्षा शामिल है। परियोजनाओं की विभिन्न स्तरों पर निगरानी की जाती है, जिसमें भारतीय रेल के समर्पित पोर्टल भारतीय रेल परियोजना स्वीकृति एवं प्रबंधन (आईआरपीएसएम) के माध्यम से भी निगरानी की जाती है। विभिन्न संहिताओं और नियमावलियों में निर्धारित मानकों और विशिष्टताओं का पालन करते हुए कार्य किए जाते हैं। विभिन्न एजेंसियों/अधिकारियों/बहु-विषयक टीमों द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित अनुदेशों के अनुसार निरीक्षण/लेखा परीक्षा/जाँच की जाती है और सुधार हेतु त्वरित कार्रवाई की जाती है। निष्पादन इकाइयों के सामने आने वाली समस्याओं का तदनुसार समाधान किया जाता है। यह एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रकिया है।

दाहोद में मोबाइल नेटवर्क कवरेज

1755. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में निर्बाध संचार सेवाएं सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक बीएसएनएल मोबाइल टावरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा इस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए पूर्व में कितने टावर प्रस्तावित किए गए थे;

(ख) क्या बीएसएनएल ने दाहोद के दूरस्थ और दुर्गम जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में अपनी स्वदेशी 4जी नेटवर्क सेवा प्रारंभ की है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका प्रखंड-वार और गांव-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अब तक स्थापित 4जी टावरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, उनमें से संतोषजनक रूप से कार्यरत तथा वर्तमान में गैर-कार्यरत टावरों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) ऐसे गैर-कार्यरत टावरों के कार्य न करने के प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं तथा उन्हें चालू करने के लिए विभाग द्वारा क्या तिथि निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ङ) क्या दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मोबाइल नेटवर्क कवरेज से पूर्णत: वंचित गांवों की सूची तैयार की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे गावों को मोबाइल संपर्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार की '4जी सैचुरेशन परियोजना' के अंतर्गत तैयार की गई कार्य-योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क), (ग) और (घ) दाहोद और महिसागर जिले में बीएसएनएल के 231 बीटीएस सहित कुल 3,731 बेस ट्रांसीवर स्टेशन (बीटीएस) संस्थापित किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, दाहोद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, बीएसएनएल ने 113 स्वदेशी 4जी टावर संस्थापित किए हैं और सभी टावर संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) बीएसएनएल ने दाहोद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 113 स्वदेशी 4जी टावर संस्थापित किए हैं। इन टावरों का ब्लॉक और साइट-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ङ) दाहोद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सभी गांवों में मोबाइल नेटवर्क कवरेज उपलब्ध है।

विवरण

दाहोद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्वदेशी 4जी साइटों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जिला	एसडीसीए/ब्लॉक	साइट का नाम
1	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	टीई दाहोद
2	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	होटल राजकमल
3	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	शिरीन एपीपीटी
4	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	श्रीजी एपीपीटी
5	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	दाहोद जीआईडीसी
6	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	उर्मिला सीएमपीएलएक्स
7	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	हनुमान बाजार
8	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	चपरी
9	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	राघव हॉस्टल
10	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	दाहोद एसटी स्टैंड
11	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	बहुरानी मंजिल
12	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	नवजीवन साइंस कॉलेज
13	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	मुल्लानी बाजार
14	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	वतन दाहोद बाजार
15	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	नूर बुंग्लोज़
16	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	ज़ायडस कॉलेज
17	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	नवजीवन मिल
18	दाहोद	दाहोद शहर	अग्रवाल सोसायटी
19	दाहोद	दाहोद (जी)	गरबडा
20	दाहोद	दाहोद (जी)	जेसवाड़ा
21	दाहोद	दाहोद (जी)	कटवारा
22	दाहोद	दाहोद (जी)	बोर्डीखुर्द
23	दाहोद	दाहोद (जी)	अबलोद
24	दाहोद	दाहोद (जी)	नघराला
25	दाहोद	दाहोद (जी)	भे
26	दाहोद	दाहोद (जी)	जलत

27	दाहोद	झालोद	ज़ालोद
28	दाहोद	झालोद	लिमडी
29	दाहोद	झालोद	मिराखेड़ी
30	दाहोद	झालोद	संजेली
31	दाहोद	झालोद	पेठापुर
32	दाहोद	झालोद	बांसवाडा रोड
33	दाहोद	झालोद	कडवाल-आरडीएल-एल
34	दाहोद	झालोद	वेलपुर
35	दाहोद	झालोद	गराडू
36	दाहोद	झालोद	लिमडिएसटीस्टैंड
37	दाहोद	झालोद	वंसिया
38	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	कंबोई
39	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	लिमखेड़ा
40	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	सिंगापुर
41	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	धनपुर
42	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	चिलाकोटा-आरडीएल-एल
43	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	वेदरामपुर
44	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	मांडव
45	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	निनामाखाकरिया
46	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	दुधिया
47	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	बांदीबार
48	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	रंधिकपुर
49	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	पल्ली
50	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	कांजेता
51	दाहोद	देवगढ़बरिया	देवगढ़ बारिया
52	दाहोद	देवगढ़बरिया	पिप्लोड
53	दाहोद	देवगढ़बरिया	सेवानिया
54	दाहोद	देवगढ़बरिया	रिचवनी
55	दाहोद	देवगढ़बरिया	दुखली
56	दाहोद	देवगढ़बरिया	जुनाबारिया
57	दाहोद	देवगढ़बरिया	देवगढ़बारिया एसटी स्टैंड
58	दाहोद	देवगढ़बरिया	पिप्लोड आरएलवाई जिंग
59	दाहोद	दाहोद	साई एवेन्यू
60	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	फतेपुर
61	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	संतरामपुर
62	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	दिवदा
63	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	सुखसार

64	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	डोली
65	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	बटकवाड़ा
66	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	रानीजिनिपडे
67	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	राजफर्निंतुर
68	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	गोथिव
69	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	बालाया
70	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	लिम्पुर
71	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	उखरेली
72	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	मालवण
73	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	राजइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स
74	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	नयारामद्वार
75	दाहोद	संतरामपुर	फतेपुराकेआरडी
76	दाहोद	धनपुर	महुनाला
77	दाहोद	धनपुर	पानम
78	दाहोद	धनपुर	सुरपुर (उमरिया)
79	दाहोद	फतेपुरा	गदारा
80	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	जलियापाड़ा
81	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	मंदर
82	दाहोद	सिंगवाड़	फोफान
83	दाहोद	सिंगवाड़	हीरापुर
84	दाहोद	सिंगवाड़	कटारा नी पल्ली
85	दाहोद	सिंगवाड़	मोटा अंबालिया
86	दाहोद	सिंगवाड़	पनिवेला
87	दाहोद	सिंगवाड़	सुरजुमी
88	दाहोद	फतेपुरा	अपटलाई
89	दाहोद	फतेपुरा	नवा तलाव
90	दाहोद	फतेपुरा	बरियानी हठौड़
91	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	आगारा (रंधिकपुर)
92	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	ज़रोला (डू)
93	दाहोद	लिमखेड़ा	पाडा
94	दाहोद	दाहोद	सालपाडा
95	दाहोद	दाहोद	जरी खुर्द
96	दाहोद	देवगडबरिया	मोती मागोई
97	दाहोद	धनपुर	कंजार
98	दाहोद	धनपुर	खोखबेद
99	दाहोद	धनपुर	पुनाकोटा
100	दाहोद	धनपुर	होलकदर

101	महिसागर	कडाना	छजली
102	महिसागर	कडाना	कुरेटा
103	महिसागर	कडाना	रेलवा
104	महिसागर	संतरामपुर	भामरी
105	महिसागर	संतरामपुर	मंगर्ड
106	महिसागर	संतरामपुर	वेना
107	महिसागर	संतरामपुर	व्यार
108	महिसागर	कडाना	वरसदा
109	महिसागर	कडाना	मोटा राजनपुर
110	महिसागर	कडाना	नवा मुवाडा
111	महिसागर	कडाना	मोलरा
112	महिसागर	संतरामपुर	पंच मुवाड़ी
113	महिसागर	संतरामपुर	गदा

INVESTMENT IN RENEWABLE ENERGY SECTOR

1756. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the details of the total investment made by the Government and the private sector in the renewable energy sector during each of the last two financial years, State-wise;

(b) the current share of renewable energy in the country's total power generation along with the source-wise (solar, wind, hydro, bio-energy and others) details of installed capacity (GW) and percentage contribution;

(c) the details of household installations completed under the Pradhan Mantri- Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) against the target of one crore households by the year 2026-27;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce import dependence on solar modules and batteries ensure their availability at affordable prices; and

(e) the details of renewable energy capacity targets set by the Government for the coming years and the future plans to increase the share of renewable energy in the nation's total power generation?

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

(a) Most of renewable energy projects in the country are being set up by private sector developers selected through a transparent bidding process. The Government of India formulates policies at the national level for uniform implementation across the country.

During the last two financial years (FY 25 & FY 26), 12 Public sector banks, IREDA, PFC, REC, NaBFID, IIFCL & SIDBI have cumulatively deployed approx. Rs. 5.08 Lakh Crores in Renewable Energy sector.

Further, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), has disbursed Rs.30,167.87 Cr. and Rs. 34,945.67 Cr. during FY 25 and FY 26, respectively. The State-wise break-up of such disbursements is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) As on 30.06.2026, a total of 297.36 GW of non-fossil fuel-based installed electricity generation capacity has been established in the country, accounting for 54.18% of the total installed generation capacity of 548.85 GW. This includes 288.58 GW of renewable energy capacity, comprising 162.15 GW of

solar power, 57.44 GW of wind power, 52.06 GW of large hydropower, 11.75 GW of bioenergy, and 5.18 GW of small hydropower, along with 8.78 GW of nuclear power capacity.

Renewable energy generation has increased significantly from 190.96 Billion Units (BU) in 2014–15 to 477.79 BU in 2025–26. Consequently, the share of renewable energy in the country's total electricity generation increased from 17.00% in 2014–15 to 22.13% in 2024–25, and further to 25.97% in 2025–26. During 2026–27 (up to 30.06.2026), renewable energy generation stood at 87.46 BU out of the total electricity generation of 343.41 BU.

(c) Under the Pradhan Mantri- Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), a total of 48,02,717 households (with total installed capacity of 14,180.89 MW) has been covered till 22.07.2026.

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, has been consistently bringing out policies to promote domestic manufacturing of solar module. Various initiatives taken, inter-alia, include those mentioned at enclosed **Statement-II.** These measures have contributed to reducing import dependence. As per the export–import databank of the Department of Commerce, imports of solar modules have declined from around USD 4,354 million in financial year 2023-24 to around USD 994 million in financial year 2025-26.

For Battery Storage, Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI), is having a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, ‘National Programme on Advanced

Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage' for implementation of giga-scale ACC manufacturing facilities in India, with an aim to establish a competitive domestic manufacturing ecosystem for 50 GWh with a total budgetary outlay of ₹18,100 crore. Out of 50 GWh capacity, 10 GWh has been earmarked for grid scale stationary storage applications.

(e) The Government has set a target of achieving 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based installed electricity capacity by 2030. To increase the share of renewable energy in the nation's total power generation, the Government is implementing a comprehensive set of measures, including competitive bidding for renewable energy projects, expansion of transmission infrastructure through the Green Energy Corridor and Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS), implementation of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) and Energy Storage Obligations (ESO), promotion of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and pumped storage projects to facilitate higher renewable energy integration, development of the National Green Hydrogen Mission, promotion of offshore wind energy, implementation of PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana and PM-KUSUM, and support for domestic manufacturing through the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.

The Government has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030, as given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

State-Wise Disbursement During Last Two Financial Years

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	2024-25	2025-26
A.	**States**		
1	Andhra Pradesh	1187.43	2539.12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	61.55	90.61
3	Bihar	68.28	36.00
4	Chhattisgarh	476.59	83.84
5	Gujarat	1532.72	3126.72
6	Haryana	695.67	364.17
7	Himachal Pradesh	440.66	71.58
8	Jharkhand	216.35	98.81
9	Karnataka	3309.93	2998.69
10	Madhya Pradesh	1134.67	2623.86
11	Maharashtra	1803.13	3244.28
12	NCT of Delhi	174.87	93.22
13	Odisha	759.24	323.54
14	Punjab	305.34	317.47
15	Rajasthan	6855.53	5314.65
16	Sikkim	1018.00	28.76
17	Tamil Nadu	3898.13	3946.10
18	Telangana	3987.63	7330.85
19	Uttar Pradesh	628.85	910.87
20	Uttarakhand	84.16	35.16
21	West Bengal	79.50	88.50
22	Multistate Projects	1113.89	1238.62
	Total 'A'	**29832.12**	**34905.42**
B.	**Union Territory**		
1	Jammu & Kashmir	335.75	40.25
	Total 'B'	**335.75**	**40.25**
C.	**Total 'A' + 'B'**	**30167.87**	**34945.67**

STATEMENT-II

The following are the initiatives taken by the Government to promote domestic manufacturing of solar module:

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

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

(iii) Imposition of Basic Customs Duty on import of solar PV cells and modules: The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of solar PV cells and solar PV modules.

(iv) Exemption of Custom Duty on capital goods for manufacture of Solar Cells and Modules: The Government has exempted Basic Customs Duty on import of goods specified in List 18 of Notification No. 45/2025-Customs dated 24th October 2025, for the manufacturer of solar PV cells and modules.

STATEMENT-III

The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country. These include, inter-alia, the following:

- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- Pilot scheme for Contract for Difference (CfD) for renewable energy projects of 500 MW capacity issued. The CfD mechanism, a globally proven framework, will provide an alternative instrument (in addition to long term Power Purchase Agreements) for sale of renewable energy, through power exchanges.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects, Small hydro power 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.
- Waiver on Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for renewable energy projects including green hydrogen projects, with certain timelines and conditions.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Quality Control Orders for Solar Photovoltaic products (i.e., Solar PV Modules, Solar PV Inverters & Storage Battery) and Solar Water Heating systems notified.

- Issued National Framework for promoting & developing Energy Storage Systems.
- Issued Guidelines for Resource Adequacy Planning Framework for India.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- “National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023” has been issued.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- The Revised Guidelines for installation of prototype wind turbine models issued on 12th June 2025.
- Procedure for inclusion/updating Wind Turbine Model in the Revised List of Models and Manufacturers of Wind Turbines (RLMM) issued on 31st July 2025. The amendment renames RLMM as Approved List of Models and Manufacturers [ALMM (Wind)] and mandates usage of listed components such as Blade, Tower, Generator, Gearbox and Special Bearings (Main, Pitch and Yaw Bearing) along with mandatory

relocation of data centres within India and prohibition of real-time data transfer outside India.

- The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for ALMM-Wind and ALMM – Wind Turbine Components (ALMM-WTC) issued on 29th October 2025, detailing the end-to-end process for application, verification, factory inspection, component evaluation and model enlistment.
- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.
- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Power through exchanges.

- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.

MODERNISATION OF RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE UNDER ABSS FOR JALGAON LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY, MAHARASHTRA

1757. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made under the Amrit Bharat Stations Scheme (ABSS) including the number of railway stations redeveloped and the status of works undertaken and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government maintains data on railway stations selected for redevelopment under the said scheme State-wise and division-wise and if so, the details thereof particularly for Maharashtra, including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken measures to modernise railway stations through improved passenger amenities, universal accessibility, multimodal integration, green infrastructure and digital facilities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the Scheme on passenger convenience, regional connectivity and economic development and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to expedite redevelopment of railway stations in Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency under the said scheme 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) 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 scheme 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 of stations into city centres envisages enhanced economic activities at and around the stations apart from improved travel experience.

So far, 1,340 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 132 stations, including Amalner, Chalisgaon, Dharangaon, Pachora Junction and Jalgaon stations of Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency, are located in Maharashtra.

The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Maharashtra are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Maharashtra	132	Ahmednagar, Ajni (Nagpur), Akalkot Road, Akola, Akurdi, Amalner, Amgaon, Amravati, Andheri, Badnera, Balharshah, Bandra Terminus, Baramati, Belapur, Bhandara Road, Bhokar, Bhusawal, Borivali, Byculla, Chalisgaon, Chanda Fort, Chandrapur, Charni Road, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus, Chinchpokli, Chinchwad, Dadar (CR), Dadar (WR), Dahisar,

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		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 the 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 a good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

Maharashtra including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency:

- **Amalner station:** The work of new platform shelter at platform no. 2 & 3 has been completed. The works of new station building at main entry and second entry side, new 12 m wide foot over bridge, new entry and exit gate, new toilet block, improvement of circulating area, parking and improvement of platform surface have been taken up.
- **Chalisgaon station:** The works of station entrance porch, entrance gate, boundary wall and new platform shelters have been completed. The works of new 12 m wide foot over bridge, lift, escalator, improvement of

station building, improvement of circulating area, parking, improvement of platform surface, station illumination and signage have been taken up.

- **Dharangaon station:** The works of new station building at main entry, booking office at second entry side, new 12 m wide foot over bridge, improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1 & 2, improvement of circulating area and parking have been taken up.
- **Pachora Junction station:** The works of new booking office, entrance gate, boundary wall, improvement of existing station building, foot over bridge, toilet block, improvement of circulating area, parking, improvement of platform surface and new platform shelter have been completed. The work of lift for existing foot over bridge has been taken up.
- **Jalgaon station** is under master planning. Master planning is an iterative process requiring optimization and the timeframe and other details for such optimization cannot be indicated at this stage.
- **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.

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.

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

Development / Upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc.

The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time.

Development / upgradation / modernisation of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not 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.

REGULARISE TRAIN NO. 07355/07356 AND 06243/06244

1758. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to regularise Train No. 07355/07356, Hubballi– Rameswaram Weekly Special Express and Train No. 06243/06244, Mysuru–Karaikudi Special Train (via Pudukottai), which

have been operating successfully as special train services and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the passenger patronage, occupancy and operational performance of these trains and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to regularise these trains as permanent services and if so, the details thereof including the proposed timeline for regularisation 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) 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, to clear extra passenger traffic, 07355/07356 Hubballi - Rameswaram Special is being operated while the services of 06243/06244 Mysuru - Karaikkudi Special has been discontinued in November, 2025 owing to poor patronage.

Presently, 134 train services cater to the needs of Hubballi and 34 train services cater to the needs of Rameswaram station. Similarly, Mysuru and Karaikkudi are served by 102 and 38 train services respectively. These are as listed below:

Train serving Hubballi:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	11005 Dadar - Puducherry Express
2	11006 Puducherry - Dadar Express
3	11021 Dadar - Tirunelveli Express
4	11022 Tirunelveli - Dadar Express
5	11035 Dadar - Mysuru Express
6	11036 Mysuru - Dadar Express
7	12079 KSR Bengaluru - Hubballi Jan Shatabdi Express
8	12080 Hubballi - KSR Bengaluru Jan Shatabdi Express
9	12629 Yesvantpur - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
10	12630 Hazrat Nizamuddin - Yesvantpur Express
11	12649 Yesvantpur - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
12	12650 Hazrat Nizamuddin - Yesvantpur Express
13	12725 KSR Bengaluru - Dharwad Express
14	12726 Dharwad - KSR Bengaluru Express
15	12777 Hubballi - Thiruvananthapuram North Express
16	12778 Thiruvananthapuram North - Hubballi Express
17	12781 Mysuru - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
18	12782 Hazrat Nizamuddin - Mysuru Express
19	14805 Yesvantpur - Barmer Express
20	14806 Barmer - Yesvantpur Express
21	16209 Ajmer - Mysuru Express
22	16210 Mysuru - Ajmer Express
23	16213 Arsikere - Hubballi Express

24	16214 Hubballi - Arsikere Express
25	16531 Ajmer - KSR Bengaluru Express
26	16532 KSR Bengaluru - Ajmer Express
27	16533 Jodhpur - KSR Bengaluru Express
28	16534 KSR Bengaluru - Jodhpur Express
29	16535 Mysuru - Pandharpur Express
30	16536 Pandharpur - Mysuru Express
31	16541 Yesvantpur - Pandharpur Express
32	16542 Pandharpur - Yesvantpur Express
33	16553 SMVT Bengaluru - Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
34	16554 Lokmanya Tilak (T) - SMVT Bengaluru Express
35	16587 Yesvantpur - Bikaner Express
36	16588 Bikaner - Yesvantpur Express
37	16589 KSR Bengaluru - Sangli Express
38	16590 Sangli - KSR Bengaluru Express
39	16591 Hubballi - Mysuru Express
40	16592 Mysuru - Hubballi Express
41	17039 Secunderabad - Vasco Da Gama Express
42	17040 Vasco Da Gama - Secunderabad Express
43	17049 Hubballi - Hyderabad Express
44	17050 Hyderabad - Hubballi Express
45	17071 Hyderabad - Belagavi Express
46	17072 Belagavi - Hyderabad Express
47	17073 Secunderabad - Belagavi Express
48	17074 Belagavi - Secunderabad Express

49	17075 Charlapalli - Belagavi Express
50	17076 Belagavi - Charlapalli Express
51	17225 Narasapur - Hubballi Express
52	17226 Hubballi - Narasapur Express
53	17301 Mysuru - Belagavi Express
54	17302 Belagavi - Mysuru Express
55	17303 Hubballi - Sindhanur Express
56	17304 Sindhanur - Hubballi Express
57	17309 Yesvantpur - Vasco Da Gama Express
58	17310 Vasco Da Gama - Yesvantpur Express
59	17313 Hubballi - MGR Chennai Central Express
60	17314 MGR Chennai Central - Hubballi Express
61	17315 Vasco Da Gama - Velankanni Express
62	17316 Velankanni - Vasco Da Gama Express
63	17317 Hubballi - Dadar Express
64	17318 Dadar - Hubballi Express
65	17321 Vasco Da Gama - Jasidih Express
66	17322 Jasidih - Vasco Da Gama Express
67	17323 Hubballi - Banaras Express
68	17324 Banaras - Hubballi Express
69	17327 Hubballi - Kushtagi Express
70	17328 Kushtagi - Hubballi Express
71	17329 Hubballi - Vijayawada Express
72	17330 Vijayawada - Hubballi Express
73	17331 Miraj - Hubballi Express

74	17332 Hubballi - Miraj Express
75	17347 Hubballi - Chitradurg Express
76	17348 Chitradurg - Hubballi Express
77	17363 Hubballi - Yog Nagari Rishikesh Express
78	17364 Yog Nagari Rishikesh - Hubballi Express
79	17377 Vijayapura - Mangalore Central Express
80	17378 Mangalore Central - Vijayapura Express
81	17391 KSR Bengaluru - Sindhanur Express
82	17392 Sindhanur - KSR Bengaluru Express
83	17415 Tirupati - Kolhapur Express
84	17416 Kolhapur - Tirupati Express
85	17419 Tirupati - Vasco Da Gama Express
86	17420 Vasco Da Gama - Tirupati Express
87	18047 Shalimar - Vasco Da Gama Express
88	18048 Vasco Da Gama - Shalimar Express
89	19667 Udaipur City - Mysuru Express
90	19668 Mysuru - Udaipur City Express
91	20653 KSR Bengaluru - Belagavi Express
92	20654 Belagavi - KSR Bengaluru Express
93	20655 Yesvantpur - Hubballi Express
94	20656 Hubballi - Yesvantpur Express
95	20657 Hubballi - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
96	20658 Hazrat Nizamuddin - Hubballi Express
97	20661 KSR Bengaluru - Dharwad Vande Bharat Express
98	20662 Dharwad - KSR Bengaluru Vande Bharat Express

99	20669 Hubballi - Pune Vande Bharat Express
100	20670 Pune - Hubballi Vande Bharat Express
101	20675 Belagavi - Mysuru Express
102	20676 Mysuru - Belagavi Express
103	20679 MGR Chennai Central - Hubballi Express
104	20680 Hubballi - MGR Chennai Central Express
105	20685 Gandhidham - KSR Bengaluru Express
106	20686 KSR Bengaluru - Gandhidham Express
107	20687 Hubballi - KSR Bengaluru Express
108	20688 KSR Bengaluru - Hubballi Express
109	20693 Jodhpur - KSR Bengaluru Express
110	20694 KSR Bengaluru - Jodhpur Express
111	22497 Shri Ganganagar - Tiruchchirappalli. Express
112	22498 Tiruchchirappalli. - Shri Ganganagar Express
113	22685 Yesvantpur - Chandigarh Express
114	22686 Chandigarh - Yesvantpur Express
115	22697 Hubballi - MGR Chennai Central Express
116	22698 MGR Chennai Central - Hubballi Express
117	26751 Belagavi - KSR Bengaluru Vande Bharat Express
118	26752 KSR Bengaluru - Belagavi Vande Bharat Express
119	56903 Solapur - Dharwad Passenger
120	56904 Dharwad - Solapur Passenger
121	56905 Solapur - Hubballi Passenger
122	56906 Hubballi - Solapur Passenger
123	56911 Hubballi - Guntakal Passenger

124	56912 Guntakal - Hubballi Passenger
125	56919 Hubballi - Vijayapura Passenger
126	56920 Vijayapura - Hubballi Passenger
127	56927 Hubballi - Sindhanur Passenger
128	56928 Sindhanur - Hubballi Passenger
129	57401 Tirupati - Hubballi Passenger
130	57402 Hubballi - Tirupati Passenger
131	66501 Hubballi - Vijayapura MEMU
132	66502 Vijayapura - Hubballi MEMU
133	76507 Hosapete - Hubballi DMU
134	76508 Hubballi - Hosapete DMU

Train Serving Rameswaram:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	16103 Tambaram - Rameswaram Express
2	16104 Rameswaram - Tambaram Express
3	16343 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Rameswaram Express
4	16344 Rameswaram - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
5	16617 Rameswaram - Coimbatore Express
6	16618 Coimbatore - Rameswaram Express
7	16621 Rameswaram - Mangalore Central Express
8	16622 Mangalore Central - Rameswaram Express

9	16733 Rameswaram - Okha Express
10	16734 Okha - Rameswaram Express
11	16751 Chennai Egmore - Rameswaram Express
12	16752 Rameswaram - Chennai Egmore Express
13	16779 Tirupati - Rameswaram Express
14	16780 Rameswaram - Tirupati Express
15	16849 Tiruchchirappalli. - Rameswaram Express
16	16850 Rameswaram - Tiruchchirappalli Express
17	20497 Rameswaram - Firozpur Cant Express
18	20498 Firozpur Cant - Rameswaram Express
19	20849 Bhubaneswar - Rameswaram Express
20	20850 Rameswaram - Bhubaneswar Express
21	22535 Rameswaram - Banaras Express
22	22536 Banaras - Rameswaram Express
23	22613 Rameswaram - Ayodhya Cantt Express
24	22614 Ayodhya Cantt - Rameswaram Express
25	22621 Rameswaram - Kanniyakumari Express
26	22622 Kanniyakumari - Rameswaram Express
27	22661 Chennai Egmore - Rameswaram Express

28	22662 Rameswaram - Chennai Egmore Express
29	56711 Madurai - Rameswaram Passenger
30	56712 Rameswaram - Madurai Passenger
31	56713 Madurai - Rameswaram Passenger
32	56714 Rameswaram - Madurai Passenger
33	56715 Madurai - Rameswaram Passenger
34	56716 Rameswaram - Madurai Passenger

Train Serving Mysuru:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	11035 Dadar - Mysuru Express
2	11036 Mysuru - Dadar Express
3	12007 MGR Chennai Central - Mysuru Shatabdi Express
4	12008 Mysuru - MGR Chennai Central Shatabdi Express
5	12577 Darbhanga - Mysuru Express
6	12578 Mysuru - Darbhanga Express
7	12613 Mysuru - KSR Bengaluru Express
8	12614 KSR Bengaluru - Mysuru Express
9	12781 Mysuru - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
10	12782 Hazrat Nizamuddin - Mysuru Express
11	12785 Kacheguda - Ashokapuram Express
12	12786 Ashokapuram - Kacheguda Express
13	12975 Mysuru - Jaipur Express

14	12976 Jaipur - Mysuru Express
15	16021 MGR Chennai Central - Ashokapuram Express
16	16022 Ashokapuram - MGR Chennai Central Express
17	16205 Talguppa - Mysuru Express
18	16206 Mysuru - Talguppa Express
19	16207 Yesvantpur - Mysuru Express
20	16208 Mysuru - Yesvantpur Express
21	16209 Ajmer - Mysuru Express
22	16210 Mysuru - Ajmer Express
23	16215 Mysuru - KSR Bengaluru Express
24	16216 KSR Bengaluru - Mysuru Express
25	16217 Mysuru - Sainagar Shirdi Express
26	16218 Sainagar Shirdi - Mysuru Express
27	16219 Chamarajanagar - Tirupati Express
28	16220 Tirupati - Chamarajanagar Express
29	16221 Talguppa - Mysuru Express
30	16222 Mysuru - Talguppa Express
31	16225 Mysuru - Shimoga Town Express
32	16226 Shimoga Town - Mysuru Express
33	16227 Mysuru - Talguppa Express
34	16228 Talguppa - Mysuru Express
35	16231 Cuddalore Port - Mysuru Express
36	16232 Mysuru - Cuddalore Port Express
37	16235 Tuticorin - Mysuru Express
38	16236 Mysuru - Tuticorin Express

39	16315 Mysuru - Thiruvananthapuram North Express
40	16316 Thiruvananthapuram North - Mysuru Express
41	16535 Mysuru - Pandharpur Express
42	16536 Pandharpur - Mysuru Express
43	16551 MGR Chennai Central - Ashokapuram Express
44	16552 Ashokapuram - MGR Chennai Central Express
45	16585 SMVT Bengaluru - Murdeshwar Express
46	16586 Murdeshwar - SMVT Bengaluru Express
47	16591 Hubballi - Mysuru Express
48	16592 Mysuru - Hubballi Express
49	17289 Kakinada Town - Mysuru Express
50	17290 Mysuru - Kakinada Town Express
51	17301 Mysuru - Belagavi Express
52	17302 Belagavi - Mysuru Express
53	17307 Mysuru - Bagalkot Express
54	17308 Bagalkot - Mysuru Express
55	19667 Udaipur City - Mysuru Express
56	19668 Mysuru - Udaipur City Express
57	20607 MGR Chennai Central - Mysuru Vande Bharat Express
58	20608 Mysuru - MGR Chennai Central Vande Bharat Express
59	20623 Ashokapuram - KSR Bengaluru Express
60	20624 KSR Bengaluru - Ashokapuram Express
61	20659 Mysuru - KSR Bengaluru Express
62	20660 KSR Bengaluru - Mysuru Express
63	20663 Mysuru - MGR Chennai Central Vande Bharat Express

64	20664 MGR Chennai Central - Mysuru Vande Bharat Express
65	20675 Belagavi - Mysuru Express
66	20676 Mysuru - Belagavi Express
67	22135 Mysuru - Renigunta Express
68	22136 Renigunta - Mysuru Express
69	22681 Mysuru - MGR Chennai Central Express
70	22682 MGR Chennai Central - Mysuru Express
71	22687 Mysuru - Varanasi Express
72	22688 Varanasi - Mysuru Express
73	22817 Howrah - Mysuru Express
74	22818 Mysuru - Howrah Express
75	56201 Chamarajanagar - Mysuru Passenger
76	56202 Mysuru - Chamarajanagar Passenger
77	56203 Chamarajanagar - Mysuru Passenger
78	56204 Mysuru - Chamarajanagar Passenger
79	56205 Nanjangud Town - Mysuru Passenger
80	56206 Mysuru - Nanjangud Town Passenger
81	56207 Chamarajanagar - Mysuru Passenger
82	56208 Mysuru - Chamarajanagar Passenger
83	56209 Chamarajanagar - Mysuru Passenger
84	56210 Mysuru - Chamarajanagar Passenger
85	56231 Mysuru - SMVT Bengaluru Passenger
86	56232 SMVT Bengaluru - Mysuru Passenger
87	56265 Arsikere - Mysuru Passenger
88	56266 Mysuru - Arsikere Passenger

89	56267 Arsikere - Mysuru Passenger
90	56268 Mysuru - Arsikere Passenger
91	56281 Chamarajanagar - Tumkur Passenger
92	56282 Tumkur - Chamarajanagar Passenger
93	66539 KSR Bengaluru - Ashokapuram MEMU
94	66540 Ashokapuram - KSR Bengaluru MEMU
95	66551 KSR Bengaluru - Mysuru MEMU
96	66552 Mysuru - KSR Bengaluru MEMU
97	66553 KSR Bengaluru - Ashokapuram MEMU
98	66554 Ashokapuram - KSR Bengaluru MEMU
99	66579 KSR Bengaluru - Ashokapuram MEMU
100	66580 Ashokapuram - KSR Bengaluru MEMU
101	66597 KSR Bengaluru - Ashokapuram MEMU
102	66598 Ashokapuram - KSR Bengaluru MEMU

Train Serving Karaikkudi:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	12605 Chennai Egmore - Karaikkudi Express
2	12606 Karaikkudi - Chennai Egmore Express
3	16103 Tambaram - Rameswaram Express
4	16104 Rameswaram - Tambaram Express
5	16361 Ernakulam - Velankanni Express
6	16362 Velankanni - Ernakulam Express
7	16617 Rameswaram - Coimbatore Express
8	16618 Coimbatore - Rameswaram Express

9	16751 Chennai Egmore - Rameswaram Express
10	16752 Rameswaram - Chennai Egmore Express
11	16849 Tiruchchirappalli. - Rameswaram Express
12	16850 Rameswaram - Tiruchchirappalli Express
13	16861 Puducherry - Kanniyakumari Express
14	16862 Kanniyakumari - Puducherry Express
15	20681 Tambaram - Sengottai Express
16	20682 Sengottai - Tambaram Express
17	20683 Tambaram - Sengottai Express
18	20684 Sengottai - Tambaram Express
19	20849 Bhubaneswar - Rameswaram Express
20	20850 Rameswaram - Bhubaneswar Express
21	22535 Rameswaram - Banaras Express
22	22536 Banaras - Rameswaram Express
23	22613 Rameswaram - Ayodhya Cantt Express
24	22614 Ayodhya Cantt - Rameswaram Express
25	22661 Chennai Egmore - Rameswaram Express
26	22662 Rameswaram - Chennai Egmore Express
27	56803 Tiruchchirappalli - Karaikkudi Passenger
28	56804 Karaikkudi - Tiruchchirappalli Passenger
29	56815 Tiruchchirappalli - Karaikkudi Passenger
30	56816 Karaikkudi - Tiruchchirappalli Passenger
31	56827 Thiruvarur - Karaikkudi Passenger
32	56828 Karaikkudi - Thiruvarur Passenger
33	56831 Tiruchchirappalli - Karaikkudi Passenger

34	56832 Karaikkudi - Tiruchchirappalli Passenger
35	56833 Karaikkudi - Virudunagar Passenger
36	56834 Virudunagar - Karaikkudi Passenger
37	56835 Mayiladuturai - Karaikkudi Passenger
38	56836 Karaikkudi - Mayiladuturai Passenger

Besides, regularisation of train services on any route/section, which is an on-going process, depends on various factors which include:

- Capacity of that section.
- Availability of path.
- Availability of required rolling stock.
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock.
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets.
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section.

LOSS OF JOBS IN IT SECTOR

1759. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

(a) the total number of Jobs lost in the Information Technology (IT) sector during the last two years in the country;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any study to analyse the number of jobs to be created due to adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the number of jobs that are likely to be lost due to adoption of AI especially in the IT and ITES sector and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to provide help to employees who have lost their jobs due to structural changes in the Global Technology Ecosystem; and

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

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

(a) and (b) As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), adjustments and corrections in the technology industry are a factor of business demand cycles in the industry. The Indian IT industry continues to be a net hirer, estimated to employ about 60 lakhs persons in FY 2025-26, an addition of 1.35 lakh professionals in FY 2025-26. As per NITI Aayog report “Roadmap for Job Creation in the AI Economy”, AI will transform roles across the IT sector. Routine roles such as junior Quality Assurance engineers and Level-1 customer support agents face reduction risk, however, new roles are emerging in categories such as enterprise AI roles, frontier technology roles, and AI governance roles.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched initiatives like FutureSkills PRIME, which focuses on training youth in emerging technologies. These include AI, Data Analytics, Cloud Computing, cyber security, etc., providing cutting-edge digital training for employment opportunities. Under the programme so far over 34 lakh candidates have signed up on the FutureSkills PRIME portal. Of these, over 23 lakh candidates enrolled/trained in various courses, out of which over 13 lakh candidates have completed their courses.

Further, National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT), an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY) provides various long term/ short term skilling courses in IT/ITeS and other emerging domains through a wide network of 56 NIELIT Centres and 9000+ Partner Institutes. NIELIT has also launched NIELIT Digital University (NDU) Platform to deliver online and blended skill- based courses in emerging technology areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity, Cloud Computing, and other frontier domains. So far 2.75 lakh+ candidates have registered under the NIELIT Digital University Platform.

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PROTECTION OF FOOD SECURITY ENTITLEMENTS DURING ELECTORAL ROLL REVISIONS

1760. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of concerns that deletion of names from electoral rolls has resulted in or may result in denial, suspension or disruption of benefits under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) or other welfare schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government considers foodgrain entitlements under the NFSA to be statutory rights that cannot be denied solely on account of deletion or non-inclusion of a person's name in the electoral roll and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any advisory or standard operating procedure has been issued to States and Union Territories to ensure that electoral roll revisions are not used as a basis for suspension or cancellation of NFSA benefits or other welfare and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government has received complaints regarding denial or interruption of NFSA entitlements due to electoral roll revisions or related verification exercises and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Under the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), the identification of eligible households and updating of the list of beneficiaries is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments.

Section 10 of the NFSA provides that the State Governments shall identify priority households and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and periodically update the list of eligible households within the coverage determined under Section 9 of the Act.

Accordingly, identification, inclusion or deletion of beneficiaries under the NFSA is undertaken by the respective State/UT Governments in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the guidelines framed by them.

(d) No such complaints have been received in the Department.

अनुचित व्यापार कार्य प्रणाली

1761. डॉ. संबित पात्राः

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन अथवा अन्य माध्यमों से सरकार को अनुचित व्यापार कार्य प्रणाली संबंधी कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) ऑनलाइन ई-वाणिज्य के क्षेत्र में उपभोक्ता शिकायतों के त्वरित और सरल निवारण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम में संशोधन कर शिकायतों के सरल और त्वरित निवारण को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से आम जनता और उपभोक्ता संगठनों से कोई सुझाव अथवा अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई किए जाने की संभावना 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 (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन (एनसीएच) पर सभी चैनलों से प्राप्त शिकायतों का ब्यौरा, जिसमें अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं की शिकायतें भी शामिल हैं, निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	**प्राप्त**
2023	11,67,571
2024	13,43,412
2025	17,71,622

एनसीएच द्वारा इन सभी डॉकेटों का निपटान किया गया है।

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।

राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन (एनसीएच) ने 25 अप्रैल 2025 से 30 जून 2026 के दौरान, मुकदमेबाजी-पूर्व चरण में रिफंड दावों से संबंधित 1,47,000 से अधिक उपभोक्ता शिकायतों का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, उपभोक्ताओं को ₹91 करोड़ से अधिक का

रिफंड (जिसमें ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्र से संबंधित ₹63 करोड़ से अधिक की शिकायतें शामिल हैं) सफलतापूर्वक वापस मिला है।

उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग ने उपभोक्ता विवाद दर्ज करने और प्रबंधन की प्रक्रियाओं के आधुनिकीकरण तथा डिजिटलीकरण के लिए, 1 जनवरी, 2025 को ई-जागृति पोर्टल लॉन्च किया। यह पोर्टल आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) और मशीन लर्निंग (एमएल) का उपयोग करता है और इसमें फेसलेस ऑनबोर्डिंग और रोल-आधारित डैशबोर्ड जैसी विशेषताएं शामिल हैं। यह मौजूदा ऐप्लिकेशन (ओसीएमएस, ई-दाखिल, एनसीडीआरसी सीएमएस, कॉन्फोनेट) को एकल स्केलेबल प्लेटफ़ॉर्म में एकीकृत करता है, जिससे उपयोगकर्ता बहुभाषी समर्थन के साथ कहीं से भी बिना किसी बाधा के शिकायत दर्ज कर सकते हैं। यह पोर्टल उपभोक्ताओं को ऑनलाइन शिकायत फाइलिंग, दस्तावेज़ों के डिजिटल सबमिशन, शुल्क के ऑनलाइन भुगतान को सक्षम करके निवारण के लिए एक सुविधाजनक, पारदर्शी और कुशल साधन प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है। साथ ही, यह वर्चुअल कोर्ट रूम की भी सुविधा देता है जो कहीं से भी मामलों की सुनवाई को सक्षम बनाता है और भौतिक अवसंरचना पर निर्भरता को कम करते हुए त्वरित निपटान सुनिश्चित करता है। ये फीचर भौगोलिक बाधाओं, शेड्यूलिंग संघर्षों और मैन्युअल हस्तक्षेप जैसी बाधाओं का समाधान करती हैं। ई-जागृति ने भौतिक कार्यवाहियों पर निर्भरता को कम किया तथा न्याय प्रदायगी को गति प्रदान की है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग मोड के माध्यम से सुनवाई करने के लिए वीसी उपकरण राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता विवाद प्रतितोष आयोग (एनसीडीआरसी) की 10 पीठों और राज्य उपभोक्ता विवाद प्रतितोष आयोगों (एससीडीआरसी) की 35 पीठों में पहले ही स्थापित किया जा चुका है और कार्यात्मक बना दिया गया है।

जुलाई 2025 के बाद, राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता विवाद निवारण आयोग (एनसीडीआरसी) और चंडीगढ़, छत्तीसगढ़, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, मेघालय, नागालैंड, पुडुचेरी, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और उत्तराखंड के राज्य आयोगों ने 100% से ज़्यादा मामलों का निपटान किया। वर्ष 2025 में 1,62,474 मामले दर्ज किए गए और 1,50,197 मामलों का निपटान किया

गया, जो वर्ष 2024 के निपटान दर से बेहतर था। साथ ही, 17 जुलाई 2026 तक 1,021 अप्रवासी भारतीयों (एनआरआई) ने विदेश से ई-जागृति पोर्टल का उपयोग करके अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज कराई।

उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग ने वैश्वीकरण, तकनीकी प्रगति और ई-कॉमर्स से उत्पन्न होने वाली नई चुनौतियों से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के माध्यम से उपभोक्ता संरक्षण ढांचे को सुदृढ़ किया है।

नए उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताएं हैं: केंद्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण (सीसीपीए) की स्थापना; उपभोक्ता आयोगों में न्याय निर्णयन प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण जैसे कि उपभोक्ता आयोगों के आर्थिक क्षेत्राधिकार को बढ़ाना, लेन-देन के स्थान पर ध्यान दिए बिना उपभोक्ता के कार्य/निवास के स्थान पर क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले उपभोक्ता आयोग से ऑनलाइन शिकायत दर्ज करना, सुनवाई के लिए वीडियो कांफ्रेंसिंग, यदि शिकायत दर्ज करने के 21 दिनों के भीतर स्वीकार्यता तय नहीं होती है तो शिकायतों की स्वत: स्वीकार्यता; उत्पाद दायित्व का प्रावधान; ई-कॉमर्स और प्रत्यक्ष बिक्री में अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं की रोकथाम के लिए नियम बनाने का प्रावधान।

इसके अलावा, उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 38 (7) के अनुसार, प्रत्येक शिकायत का यथासंभव शीघ्रता से निपटान किया जाएगा और जहां शिकायत में वस्तुओं के विश्लेषण या परीक्षण की आवश्यकता नहीं है, वहां विपरीत पक्ष द्वारा नोटिस प्राप्त होने की तारीख से तीन महीने की अवधि के भीतर शिकायत का निपटान करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा और यदि इसमें वस्तुओं के विश्लेषण या परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है तो पांच महीने के भीतर।

अंतिम उपभोक्ताओं को शीघ्र न्याय दिलाने के लिए उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम में कहा गया है कि उपभोक्ता आयोगों द्वारा तब तक कोई स्थगन नहीं दिया जाएगा, जब तक पर्याप्त कारण न दर्शाया जाए तथा स्थगन देने के कारणों को आयोग द्वारा लिखित रूप में दर्ज न कर दिया जाए।

NAI ROSHNI SCHEME

1762. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) whether the Government's Nai Roshni Scheme (NRS) has played a significant role in empowering minority women across the country through leadership training and social awareness programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of women trained under this scheme nationwide since its inception and the share of beneficiaries belonging to Gujarat;

(c) the number of districts in Gujarat currently covered under this scheme and whether there are any plans to expand the programme to uncovered or aspirational districts and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent of convergence of the NRS with other schemes of women's empowerment, digital literacy and livelihood generation in the State?

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

(a) to (d) Nai Roshni scheme aimed to empower and enhance confidence amongst minority women by generating awareness about women rights and interventions for 'Leadership Development'. The training module covered areas related to Programmes for Women such as Health and Hygiene, Legal Rights of Women, Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Swachch Bharat, Life Skills, and Advocacy for Social and Behavioral changes. Under Nai Roshni scheme, which was launched in 2012-13, since inception about 4.35 lakh minority

women were trained from all over India including 3900 from Gujarat, district-wise data of such beneficiaries is not maintained under the scheme. The Nai Roshni scheme has been subsumed under an integrated scheme Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) which converges five erstwhile skilling and empowerment schemes of the Ministry and inter alia lays emphasis on community-level aspirations and challenges, mainstreaming them and improving the socio-economic conditions through exposure to relevant modern skills. The Leadership and Entrepreneurship sub-component of the PM VIKAS scheme focuses on imparting skill training to minority women for providing them sustainable economic livelihood opportunities and setting up enterprises/ self-employment ventures through inter-alia establishing linkages with financial institutions such as NMDFC, Banks, NBFCs.

TATA MEMORIAL HOSPITALS

1763. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE :

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

(a) whether the Government has achieved remarkable success in expanding its network of affordable cancer care hospitals bringing world-class oncological treatment to the common man;

(b) if so, the details of the new Tata Memorial Hospital branches and allied cancer institutes operationalised to assist poor rural patients during 2025-26, State-wise;

(c) the details of the total number of economically underprivileged citizens who have benefited from highly subsidized or completely free radiation therapy and diagnostic services at these central facilities;

(d) whether indigenous development of advanced radio-pharmaceuticals has significantly reduced the cost of cancer diagnosis and treatment for middle-class households and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to further integrate these specialised atomic energy medical centers with the Ayushman Bharat scheme to guarantee zero-cost healthcare for our most vulnerable families?

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 Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) under the administrative control of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) with a mandate to provide comprehensive cancer care to one and all, through its motto of excellence in Service, Education and Research. TMC being a premier cancer centre in the country,

provides leadership in guiding the national/international policy and strategy for cancer care.

TMC has expanded its network of affordable cancer care hospitals bringing world-class oncological treatment to the common man as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Hospital	City, State
1	Tata Memorial Hospital	Mumbai, Maharashtra
2	Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer (ACTREC)	Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
3	Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya Cancer Centre (MPMMCC) at Varanasi	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
	Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
4	Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital & Research Centre	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
5	Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital & Research Centre	New Chandigarh, Punjab
	Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital	Sangrur, Punjab
6	Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute (BBCI)	Guwahati, Assam
7	Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital and Research Centre	Muzaffarpur, Bihar
8	Platinum Jubilee Block	Mumbai, Maharashtra
9	Integrated Centre for Treatment, Research, and Education in Cancer (ICTREC)	Khopoli, Raigad, Maharashtra
10	Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital	Bhubaneswar, Odisha

(b) Out of 11 TMC hospitals as listed above, 2 new hospitals, namely HBCH, Sangrur (Punjab) and HBCH&RC, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) are fully functional, and located in the rural areas. HBCH&RC, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) was inaugurated in 2025.

(c) Following is the statistics with reference to number of economically underprivileged citizens benefitted from the cancer treatment at TMC hospitals:

Sr. No.	Name of the Hospital	Radiotherapy (No of patients)	Laboratory Investigations	Radiology	Nuclear Medicine
1	Tata Memorial Hospital	5242	232897	89898	13513
2	Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer (ACTREC)	1550	1904113	77578	1873
3	Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital and Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya Cancer Centre (MPMMCC) at Varanasi	3302	835235	95673	11934
4	Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Punjab	3089	1134573	56778	6212
5	Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Visakhapatnam	1587	8683	15789	1808
6	Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Muzaffapur	1044	161069	4504	--
7	Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute (BBCI)	1916	92797	39709	3962

(d) Yes. The indigenous development of therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals and brachytherapy sources based on radioisotopes such as Lutetium-177 (Lu-177), Yttrium-90 (Y-90) and Ruthenium-106 (Ru-106) available from Dhruva reactor, BARC has significantly improved the affordability of cancer treatment in India. These products are available at substantially lower prices than their imported counterparts. For example, Lu-177 radiopharmaceuticals such as 177Lu-DOTATATE and 177Lu-PSMA-617 for treatment of neuroendocrine tumours and prostate cancer are offered at about one-half to one-third the cost of equivalent imported products. Similarly, Yttrium-90 glass microspheres used for liver cancer therapy are available at nearly one-sixth the price of comparable international products, while Ruthenium-106 plaques for the treatment of eye cancer cost less than one-fourth of imported alternatives. In addition, diagnostic and therapeutic radioisotope-based products including Mo-99/Tc-99m generators, Tc-99m cold kits and I-131radiopharmaceuticals manufactured and supplied by the Department play a crucial role in regulating the market prices ensuring the availability of affordable nuclear medicine products in the country.

(e) The TMC has integrated all its constituent units with Ayushman Bharat scheme and respective State health schemes.

INCREASING USE OF AI AND DEEPFAKE TECHNOLOGIES

1764. SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and deepfake technologies for creating misleading, manipulated or distorted digital content related to deities, national heroes, historical personalities and Indian cultural traditions;

(b) the details of regulatory, legal and technological measures undertaken by the Government to prevent and address the misuse of AI-generated content and deepfakes on digital platforms;

(c) whether any guidelines, advisories or compliance requirements have been issued for social media intermediaries, online platforms and AI developers to identify and restrict such misleading content and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of grievance redressal mechanisms available for citizens to report objectionable AI-generated or manipulated content along with the action taken on such complaints; and

(e) whether the Government is developing authentic digital repositories, indigenous AI-based tools and technological solutions for preserving India’s cultural heritage and detecting deepfake content and if so, its present status thereof?

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

(a) 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")

- Covers offences 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 offences (Section 78 and 80).

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita,2023 (“BNS”)

- 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 is

- obscene, pornographic, invasive of privacy, or promotes hate or violence;
- harms children;
- misleads or deceives, including through deep-fakes;
- 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.
- Offer 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.

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:

- Vide Advisory dated 29.12.2025, government reiterated to the intermediaries regarding observance of statutory due diligence obligations under the IT Act and IT Rules, for preventing hosting, publication, transmission, sharing or uploading of vulgar, indecent, obscene, pornographic and other unlawful content on their platforms. It also advised the intermediaries to undertake an immediate review of their internal compliance frameworks, content moderation practices and user enforcement mechanisms, and to ensure strict and continuous adherence to the provisions of the IT Act and the IT Rules.
- An advisory dated 09.02.2026 was issued to intermediaries regarding the responsible handling of information relating to religious matters. The intermediaries were advised to urgently deploy enhanced monitoring and accountability frameworks to ensure that religious content is handled with due sensitivity, accuracy and respect, and that no distorted, misleading or unlawful religious material is permitted to proliferate on their platforms. And that any non-compliance by the intermediaries with the statutory due diligence obligations may result in loss of exemption

provided under section 79 of the IT Act and exposure to consequential legal action under applicable laws.

- 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.

Indigenous AI-based tools for preserving India's cultural heritage

Gyan Bharatam Web Portal uses AI (Artificial Intelligence) -enabled technologies, including Large Language Script Models (LLSM), Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR), script recognition, semantic search and machine-assisted translation, to provide intelligent access to India's manuscript heritage.

Gyan Mitram, the AI-powered knowledge interface of the Gyan Bharatam Web Portal uses LLSM, OCR, HTR, script recognition, semantic search and machine-assisted translation to enable intelligent interpretation,

contextualization and exploration of manuscripts by integrating manuscript images, transcriptions and translations.

BharatiyaGPT, features “Manuscript-to-Conversational AI” on Gyan Bharatam Web Portal converting manuscript heritage into AI-ready, machine-readable knowledge and provides a multilingual and multimodal access, including text, audio and voice-based interaction through its “Talk to Manuscript” feature, thereby making India’s knowledge traditions more accessible to scholars, students, researchers and the public.

Detection of Deepfake Content

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

Awareness campaigns:

Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA)- 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. So far, 6,650 awareness workshops have been conducted across the country covering 11.37 lakh+ participants, including school/colleges students, teachers, law enforcement, government personnel, and 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: 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.

DELAY IN SETTLEMENT OF PADDY PROCUREMENT PAYMENTS IN KERALA

1765. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of delays in settlement of paddy procurement payments to farmers in Kerala under the Decentralised Procurement (DCP) Scheme;

(b) the details of paddy procured, MSP reimbursable by the Union Government amount released and balance pending to Kerala during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) whether such delays have affected timely payment to farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation from the Government of Kerala regarding pending reimbursement under the DCP Scheme or changes in the earlier PRS-based payment mechanism and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure timely reimbursement of procurement claims and prompt payment to paddy farmers under the DCP Scheme?

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

(a) to (e) The expenditure incurred by the States including Kerala under Decentralized Procurement (DCP) mode for distribution of food-grains to the beneficiaries of Central Schemes as per allocation made by Government of India, is reimbursed by Department of Food and Public Distribution. Besides, funds are also released by Food Corporation of India (FCI) to the States for the

quantum of food-grains handed over to them by the States for Central Pool. The difference between Economic Cost and the 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, Transportation, Handling, Storage, Interest, Milling, Driage, Administrative charges etc.

The quantity of paddy procured in Kerala during the last five years and the current year is as given below:

Marketing Year	**Paddy Procurement (in LMT)**
KMS 2020-21	7.65
KMS 2021-22	7.48
KMS 2022-23	7.31
KMS 2023-24	5.59
KMS 2024-25	5.63
KMS 2025-26 (Upto-26.07.2026)	5.72

The detail of admissible food subsidy released to Government of Kerala under DCP mode during the last five years and the current year (as on 27.07.2026) is as below:

Financial Year	**Food Subsidy released to Kerala (Rs. in Crore)**
2021-22	1777.86
2022-23	1544.89
2023-24	1151.85
2024-25	1062.36
2025-26	900.51
2026-27(as on	294.85

27.07.2026)	

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).

Under the DCP mode of procurement, the procurement is undertaken by the State Government agencies and payment of MSP to the farmers is also made by these agencies. As per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the State Governments and the Government of India (GoI) for procurement operations, MSP payments must be credited directly to farmers' bank accounts through the online procurement system, preferably within 48 hours of paddy purchase. This provision ensures timely payments and prevents financial distress for farmers. Payment of MSP has been ensured directly into farmers' account. DBT of MSP has brought in responsibility, transparency & real time monitoring in the system.

NEW POST OFFICES IN BIHAR

1766. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals or undertaken any assessment for opening new Post Offices in the State of Bihar during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of new Post Offices sanctioned, opened and pending for approval, district-wise;

(c) the present number of post offices, sub-post offices, village post offices functioning in Bihar;

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to strengthen and revamp the Department of Posts; and

(e) the details of existing vacancies in post offices in Bihar, category-wise and the time by which the above vacancies are likely to be filled?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. The details of new Post Offices sanctioned, opened and pending for approval, district-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) As on 31.03.2026, there are 33 Head Post Offices, 1045 Sub-Post Offices and 8289 Branch/Village Post Offices functioning in Bihar.

(d) Measures being taken to strengthen and revamp the Department of Posts include:

(i) IT Modernization (IT 2.0): Implementation of advanced digital platforms to provide integrated, paperless and citizen-centric postal services, including

enhanced e-office, digital financial services and improved customer interfaces.

(ii) Expansion of Postal Banking Services: Strengthening of the India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) and integration of Aadhaar Enabled Payment System, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and doorstep banking services.

(iii) Infrastructure Development: The fund for providing infrastructure, installation of letter box, signage and cash chest for rural Branch Post Offices has been allotted under the scheme “Rural business and access to postal network”.

(iv) The shifting of Branch Post Offices to Gram Panchayat Buildings/other Government Buildings for better visibility and efficient delivery of services is undergoing. As on date around 1400 Branch Post Offices has already been shifted.

(v) Mail Network Optimization: Rationalization and modernization of mail operations through semi-automated mail processing centers, Delivery Centre (DC), route optimization and improved logistics.

(e) The details of existing vacancies in post offices in Bihar, category-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. The process to fill up the above vacancies is going on in the light of Recruitment Rules and Standard Operating Procedure dated 11.08.2022. Further, the filling up of vacancies in GDS Cadre is continuous process undertaken by the Department as per the prescribed recruitment rules and guidelines issued from time to time and the selection process is carried out through an online system.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of new Post Offices sanctioned, opened and pending for approval

FY 2023-24				FY 2024-25				FY 2025-26				FY Current year (01.04.2026 till date)			
District	**Sanctioned POs**	**Opened POs**	**Pending for approval**	**District**	**Sanctioned POs**	**Opened POs**	**Pending for approval**	**District**	**Sanctioned POs**	**Opened POs**	**Pending for approval**	**District**	**Sanctioned POs**	**Opened POs**	**Pending for approval**
Rohtas	10	10	0	Nawada	7	7	0	Kaimur	5	5	0	Nil	0	0	0
Kaimur	12	12	0	Patna	3	2	1	Banka	2	2	0				
Nawada	2	2	0	Jehanabad	2	2	0	Purbi Champaran	1	1	0				
Aurangabad	1	1	0	Kishanganj	3	3	0	Paschmi Champaran	4	4	0				
West Champaran	2	2	0	Bhagalpur	1	1	0	Gaya	2	2	0				
Lakhisarai	2	2	0	Begusarai	1	1	0	Saharasa	1	1	0				
Munger	1	1	0	Vaishali	1	1	0	Kishanganj	1	1	0				
Gaya	4	4	0	Bhojpur	1	1	0	Sheikhpura	1	1	0				
Purnea	1	1	0												
Kishangan	1	1	0												
Saharsa	1	1	0												

Patna	1	1	0												
Bhojpur	1	1	0												
Vaishali	1	1	0												
Total	**40**	**40**	**0**	**Total**	**19**	**18**	**1**	**Total**	**17**	**17**	**0**	**Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**

STATEMENT-II

Category-wise details of existing vacancies in post offices in Bihar

Vacancies for the Year 2026								
As per Recruitment rules (RR) 60% of total vacancies are for Direct Recruitment Quota								
Name of Post	**UR**	**EWS**	**OBC**	**SC**	**ST**	**Compassionate Appointment**	**Sports**	**Total**
Postal Assistant	22	3	13	8	4	3	3	56
Sorting Assistant	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	7

As per RR 40% of total vacancies are for LDCE Quota				
Name of Post	**UR**	**SC**	**ST**	**Total**
Postal Assistant	29	5	4	38
Sorting Assistant	4	1	0	5

Vacancies for the year 2026	UR	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Total
Postman	49	6	11	10	9	85
Mail Guard	3	1	2	1	1	8
MTS	76	10	27	20	8	141

Category-wise GDS cadre vacancies as on 22.07.2026						
UR	**EWS**	**OBC**	**SC**	**ST**	**PH**	**Total**
849	157	521	254	100	39	1920

RAIL CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN NANDYAL REGION AND CHENNAI

1767. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received representations seeking improved rail connectivity between Nandyal, Markapuram and adjoining regions of Andhra Pradesh with Chennai and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined the feasibility of introducing a direct train service connecting Chennai with Nandyal and nearby areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ongoing capacity augmentation and doubling works in the region have enhanced the scope for introduction of new passenger services on this corridor and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken or proposed to improve rail connectivity between the Nandyal region and Chennai?

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

(a) to (d) Presently, both Nandyal & Markapur Road stations are connected to Vijayawada by 18 train services, which is further connected to Chennai by 158 train services. The lists of trains serving Nandyal-Markapur Road-Vijayawada sector & Vijayawada-Chennai sectors are as under:-

Trains serving Nandyal-Markapur Road-Vijayawada sector:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	17211 Yesvantpur - Machilipatnam Express

2	17212 Machilipatnam-Yesvantpur Express
3	17215 Dharmavaram - Machilipatnam Express
4	17216 Machilipatnam-Dharmavaram Express
5	17225 Hubballi - Narasapur Express
6	17226 Narasapur-Hubballi Express
7	17329 Hubballi - Vijayawada Express
8	17330 Vijayawada-HubballiExpress
9	18047 Vasco Da Gama-Shalimar Express
10	18048 Shalimar-Vasco Da Gama Express
11	18063 Yelahanka - Santragachi Express
12	18064 Santragachi-Yelahanka Express
13	18463 KSR Bengaluru-Bhubaneswar Express
14	18464 Bhubaneswar-KSR Bengaluru Express
15	22831 Yesvantpur -Howrah Express
16	22832 Howrah-Yesvantpur Express
17	22883 Yesvantpur-Puri Garib Rath Express
18	22884 Puri-Yesvantpur Garib Rath Express

Trains serving Vijayawada-Chennai sector:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	20677 MGR Chennai Central-Narasapur Vande Bharat Express
2	20678 Narasapur-MGR Chennai Central Vande Bharat Express
3	16107 Tambaram-Santragachi Amrit Bharat Express
4	16108 Santragachi -Tambaram Amrit Bharat Express
5	16601 Erode -Jogbani Amrit Bharat Express
6	16602 Jogbani-Erode Amrit Bharat Express
7	20609 New Jalpaiguri-Tiruchchirappalli Amrit Bharat Express
8	20610 Tiruchchirappalli -New Jalpaiguri Amrit Bharat Express
9	16094 Lucknow -MGR Chennai Central Express
10	12077 MGR Chennai Central-Vijayawada Jan Shatabdi Express
11	12078 Vijayawada -MGR Chennai Central Jan Shatabdi Express
12	12269 MGR Chennai Central-Hazrat Nizamuddin Duronto Express
13	12270 Hazrat Nizamuddin -MGR Chennai Central Duronto Express
14	12295 SMVT Bengaluru-Danapur Express
15	12296 Danapur-SMVT Bengaluru Express
16	12375 Tambaram-Jasidih Express
17	12376 Jasidih -Tambaram Express

18	12389 Gaya -MGR Chennai Central Express
19	12390 MGR Chennai Central-Gaya Express
20	12433 MGR Chennai Central-Hazrat Nizamuddin Rajdhani Express
21	12434 Hazrat Nizamuddin -MGR Chennai Central Rajdhani Express
22	12503 SMVT Bengaluru-Agartala Express
23	12504 Agartala-SMVT Bengaluru Express
24	12509 SMVT Bengaluru-Guwahati Express
25	12510 Guwahati-SMVT Bengaluru Express
26	12511 Gorakhpur -Thiruvananthapuram North Express
27	12512 Thiruvananthapuram North-Gorakhpur Express
28	12521 Barauni Junction-Ernakulam Express
29	12522 Ernakulam -Barauni Junction Express
30	12539 Yesvantpur -Lucknow Express
31	12540 Lucknow -Yesvantpur Express
32	12551 SMVT Bengaluru-Kamakhya Express
33	12552 Kamakhya-SMVT Bengaluru Express
34	12577 Darbhanga -Mysore Express
35	12578 Mysore -Darbhanga Express
36	12611 MGR Chennai Central-Hazrat Nizamuddin Garib Rath Express
37	12612 Hazrat Nizamuddin -MGR Chennai Central Garib Rath Express
38	12615 MGR Chennai Central-New Delhi Express
39	12616 New Delhi-MGR Chennai Central Express
40	12621 MGR Chennai Central-New Delhi Express
41	12622 New Delhi-MGR Chennai Central Express
42	12641 Kanniyakumari-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
43	12642 Hazrat Nizamuddin -Kanniyakumari Express
44	12651 Madurai -Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
45	12652 Hazrat Nizamuddin -Madurai Express
46	12655 Ahmedabad -MGR Chennai Central Express
47	12656 MGR Chennai Central-Ahmedabad Express
48	12663 Howrah -Tiruchchirappalli Express
49	12664 Tiruchchirappalli -Howrah Express
50	12665 Howrah -Kanniyakumari Express
51	12666 Kanniyakumari-Howrah Express
52	12669 MGR Chennai Central-Chhapra Express
53	12670 Chhapra-MGR Chennai Central Express
54	12711 Vijayawada -MGR Chennai Central Express
55	12712 MGR Chennai Central-Vijayawada Express

56	12759 Tambaram-Hyderabad Express
57	12760 Hyderabad-Tambaram Express
58	12839 Howrah -MGR Chennai Central Express
59	12840 MGR Chennai Central -Howrah Express
60	12841 Howrah -MGR Chennai Central Express
61	12842 MGR Chennai Central-Howrah Express
62	12851 Bilaspur -MGR Chennai Central Express
63	12852 MGR Chennai Central-Bilaspur Express
64	12967 MGR Chennai Central-Jaipur Express
65	12968 Jaipur -MGR Chennai Central Express
66	12969 Coimbatore -Jaipur Express
67	12970 Jaipur -Coimbatore Express
68	13351 Dhanbad -Alappuzha Express
69	13352 Alappuzha-Dhanbad Express
70	15227 SMVT Bengaluru-Muzaffarpur Express
71	15228 Muzaffarpur -SMVT Bengaluru Express
72	15607 Thiruvananthapuram Central-Silchar Express
73	15608 Silchar-Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
74	15627 Coimbatore -Silchar Express
75	15628 Silchar-Coimbatore Express
76	15629 Tambaram-Silghat Town Express
77	15630 Silghat Town-Tambaram Express
78	15929 Tambaram-New Tinsukia Express
79	15930 New Tinsukia-Tambaram Express
80	16031 MGR Chennai Central-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Express
81	16032 Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra-MGR Chennai Central Express
82	16093 MGR Chennai Central-Lucknow Express
83	16223 SMVT Bengaluru-Radhikapur Express
84	16224 Radhikapur-SMVT Bengaluru Express
85	16367 Kanniyakumari-Banaras Express
86	16368 Banaras-Kanniyakumari Express
87	16523 SMVT Bengaluru-Balurghat Express
88	16524 Balurghat-SMVT Bengaluru Express
89	17643 Chengalpattu -Kakinada Port Express
90	17644 Kakinada Port-Chengalpattu Express
91	17655 Kakinada Port-Puducherry Express
92	17656 Puducherry-Kakinada Port Express
93	18041 Shalimar-MGR Chennai Central Express

94	18042 MGR Chennai Central-Shalimar Express
95	18189 Tatanagar -Ernakulam Express
96	18190 Ernakulam -Tatanagar Express
97	20481 Jodhpur -Tiruchchirappalli Express
98	20482 Tiruchchirappalli -Jodhpur Express
99	20493 Madurai -Chandigarh Express
100	20494 Chandigarh-Madurai Express
101	20497 Rameswaram-Firozpur Cant Express
102	20498 Firozpur Cant-Rameswaram Express
103	20625 MGR Chennai Central-Bhagat Ki Kothi Express
104	20626 Bhagat Ki Kothi-MGR Chennai Central Express
105	20849 Bhubaneswar-Rameswaram Express
106	20850 Rameswaram-Bhubaneswar Express
107	20851 Bhubaneswar-Puducherry Express
108	20852 Puducherry-Bhubaneswar Express
109	20853 Bhubaneswar-MGR Chennai Central Express
110	20854 MGR Chennai Central-Bhubaneswar Express
111	22305 SMVT Bengaluru-Jasidih Express
112	22306 Jasidih -SMVT Bengaluru Express
113	22351 Saharsa -SMVT Bengaluru Express
114	22352 SMVT Bengaluru-Saharsa Express
115	22353 Patna -SMVT Bengaluru Express
116	22354 SMVT Bengaluru-Patna Express
117	22403 Puducherry-New Delhi Express
118	22404 New Delhi-Puducherry Express
119	22501 SMVT Bengaluru-New Tinsukia Express
120	22502 New Tinsukia-SMVT Bengaluru Express
121	22535 Rameswaram-Banaras Express
122	22536 Banaras-Rameswaram Express
123	22603 Kharagpur -Villupuram Express
124	22604 Villupuram -Kharagpur Express
125	22605 Purulia -Tirunelveli Express
126	22606 Tirunelveli -Purulia Express
127	22611 MGR Chennai Central-New Jalpaiguri Express
128	22612 New Jalpaiguri-MGR Chennai Central Express
129	22613 Rameswaram-Ayodhya Cantt Express
130	22614 Ayodhya Cantt-Rameswaram Express
131	22631 Madurai -Bikaner Express

132	22632 Bikaner -Madurai Express
133	22641 Thiruvananthapuram Central-Shalimar Express
134	22642 Shalimar-Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
135	22643 Ernakulam -Patna Express
136	22644 Patna -Ernakulam Express
137	22645 Indore -Thiruvananthapuram North Express
138	22646 Thiruvananthapuram North-Indore Express
139	22647 Korba-Thiruvananthapuram North Express
140	22648 Thiruvananthapuram North-Korba Express
141	22663 Tambaram-Jodhpur Express
142	22664 Jodhpur -Tambaram Express
143	22669 Ernakulam -Patna Express
144	22670 Patna -Ernakulam Express
145	22673 Jodhpur -Mannargudi Express
146	22674 Mannargudi-Jodhpur Express
147	22801 Visakhapatnam-MGR Chennai Central Express
148	22802 MGR Chennai Central-Visakhapatnam Express
149	22807 Santragachi -MGR Chennai Central Express
150	22808 MGR Chennai Central-Santragachi Express
151	22825 Shalimar-MGR Chennai Central Express
152	22826 MGR Chennai Central-Shalimar Express
153	22841 Santragachi -Tambaram Express
154	22842 Tambaram-Santragachi Express
155	22859 Puri-MGR Chennai Central Express
156	22860 MGR Chennai Central-Puri Express
157	22869 Visakhapatnam-MGR Chennai Central Express
158	22870 MGR Chennai Central-Visakhapatnam Express

Nandyal is also connected to Yerraguntla by 10 trains (listed below), which is further connected to Chennai by 18 train services.

Trains serving Nandyal- Yerraguntla sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	17215 Machilipatnam-Dharmavaram Express
2	17216 Dharmavaram-Machilipatnam Express
3	17261 Guntur-Tirupati Express
4	17262 Tirupati-Guntur Express

5	17441 Tirupati-Charlapalli Express
6	17442 Charlapalli-Tirupati Express
7	17443 Tirupati-Charlapalli Express
8	17444 Charlapalli-Tirupati Express
9	77211 Nandyal-Renigunta DMU
10	77212 Renigunta-Nandyal DMU

Trains serving Yerraguntla-Chennai sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	11017 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Karaikal Express
2	11018 Karaikal-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
3	12163 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-MGR Chennai Central Express
4	12164 MGR Chennai Central- Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
5	16003 MGR Chennai Central-Nagarsol Express
6	16004 Nagarsol-MGR Chennai Central Express
7	17651 Chengalpattu-Kacheguda Express
8	17652 Kacheguda-Chengalpattu Express
9	17653 Kacheguda-Puducherry Express
10	17654 Puducherry-Kacheguda Express
11	20953 MGR Chennai Central-Ahmedabad Express
12	20954 Ahmedabad-MGR Chennai Central Express
13	22157 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Chennai Egmore Express
14	22158 Chennai Egmore-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
15	22159 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-MGR Chennai Central Express
16	22160 MGR Chennai Central-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
17	22179 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-MGR Chennai Central Express
18	22180 MGR Chennai Central-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express

Proposals/ requests/ suggestions/ representations, both formal and informal inter alia for introduction/restoration of trains are received from Members of Parliament, elected representatives, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Divisional Office etc. 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.

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.

Nandyal and Markapur Road are directly connected to Chennai through Yerraguntla Junction. To further improve the connectivity of this region, the works of Nadikude - Srikalahasti (309 km) New Line Project and Guntur – Guntakal Doubling (401 Km) have been sanctioned. Detailed status is as under:

Nadikude - Srikalahasti (309 km) New Line project

- This line passes through Gundlakamma, which is an existing railway station on Guntur – Guntakal Section.
- The work of Nadikude - Srikalahasti (309 km) New Line project has been sanctioned on cost sharing basis with Govt. of Andhra Pradesh at cost of ₹3,407 Crore and land is to be provided by the State Government free of cost. An expenditure of ₹2,384 crore has been incurred on the project.

- Total 2258 Ha land is required for the project, out of which, 1330 Ha has been acquired by the State Government and 929 Ha land acquisition is balance. Work has been taken up on the available land.
- Details are as under:

Section	Status
New Piduguralla to Savalyapuram (46 Km)	Commissioned
Gundlakamma to Kanigiri (79 Km)	Commissioned
Kanigiri to Venkatagiri (184 Km)	Land acquisition has been taken up by State Govt.

Guntur – Guntakal (401 Km) Doubling

- Guntur – Guntakal (401 Km) Doubling Project has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹4,692 Crore.
- Details are as under:

Section	Status
Guntur to Diguvametta (215 Km)	Commissioned
Guntakal to Nandyal (144 Km)	Commissioned
Nandyal to Gazulapally(15 Km)	All Works of Earthwork, Bridges etc completed. Track Linking has been taken up
Gazulapally to Diguvametta (27 Km)	There are two tunnels in this sections. One tunnel has been completed and works taken up in the second tunnel Construction of Earth work, bridges etc have been taken up

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 Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-2014	₹886 Cr./year
2026-2027	₹10,134 Cr. (more than 11 times)

Track Construction:

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2009-14 and 2014-26 is as under:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	363 Km	73 Km per year
2014-26	1,759 Km	147 Km per year (2 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 42 projects (12 New Line and 30 Doubling), covering a total length of 4,768 Km length, costing ₹77,855 crore, falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh, have been sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (Km)	Length Commissioned till March, 2026 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2026 (Rs. in Cr.)
New Line	12	1595	235	7,074
Multi-tracking/Doubling	30	3174	1230	20,077
Total	42	4,768	1,465	27,851

Recently Completed Projects:

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

S.No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs. in cr.)
1	Nandyal-Yerraguntla New line (126 Km)	1,050
2	Jaggayyapeta-Janpahad New line (48 Km)	737
3	Obulavaripalle-Krishnapattnam New line (113 Km)	2,300
4	Vizianagaram-Kottavalsa 3rd Line (35 Km)	285
5	Raichur-Guntakal Doubling (81 Km)	388
6	Guntur-Tenali Doubling (24 Km)	205
7	Guntakal-Kalluru Doubling (41 Km)	410
8	Motumari-Byepass with overhead alignment (2 Km)	39
9	Yelahanka-Penukonda Doubling (123 Km)	1,104
10	Vijaywada-Narsapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam & Bhimavaram-Nidadavolu Doubling with electrification (221 km)	4,688
11	Gooty-Dharmavaram Doubling (90 Km)	1,800
12	Penukonda-Dharmavaram Doubling (42 Km)	308

Ongoing Projects:

Some of the major projects falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh which have been taken up are as under:

S.No.	Name of Project	Cost (Cr.)
1	Kotipalli-Narsapur New Line (57 Km)	2,120
2	Nadikude-Srikalahasti New Line (309 Km)	3,407
3	Rayadurg-Tumkur New Line (207 Km)	4,565
4	Malugur – Palasamudram New Line (18 Km)	342
5	Malkangiri-Bhadrachalam-Pandurangapuram New Line (174 Km)	3,592
6	Errupalem-Amravati-Namburu New Line (57 Km)	2,047
7	Vizianagram-Titlagarh 3rd line (265 Km)	6,996
8	Nergundi – Barang, Khurda Road – Vizianagaram 3rd line (385 Km)	4,963
9	Kottavalasa-Koraput Doubling (189 Km)	3,580
10	Kazipet-Vijaywada 3rd line (220 km)	3,315
11	Vijaywada- Gudur 3rd line (287 Km)	6,509
12	Guntakal - Guntur Doubling(401 Km)	4,692
13	Guntur - Bibinagar Doubling (239 Km)	2,853

14	Mudkhed – Medchal, Mahbubnagar - Dhone Doubling (417 Km)	4,686
15	Motumari-Vishnupuram Doubling (89 Km)	1,596
16	Gudur-Renigunta 3rd Line(83 Km)	877
17	Tirupati-Katpadi Doubling (104 Km)	1,216
18	Rajahmundry- Visakhapatnam 3rd& 4th line (198 Km)	9,889
19	Guntakal-Wadi 3rd& 4th line (230 Km)	4,758

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.

बिहार में प्रधानमंत्री-सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना

1768. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री-सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) के प्रारंभ से अब तक इसके अंतर्गत पंजीकृत घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में कितने परिवारों के यहां इस योजना के अंतर्गत रूफटॉप सौर पैनल लगाए गए हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों तथा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान बिहार राज्य में रूफटॉप सौर पैनलों और कृषि फीडर सौरकरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई सब्सिडी की कुल राशि कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस योजना के अंतर्गत बैंक ऋणों की स्वीकृति में विलंब अथवा विक्रेताओं द्वारा निम्न गुणवत्ता वाले उपकरण स्थापित किए जाने संबंधी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई एक मांग-संचालित योजना है, जिसमें बिहार राज्य सहित देश के सभी आवासीय उपभोक्ता, जिनके पास स्थानीय डिस्कॉम के साथ ग्रिड कनेक्टेड बिजली कनेक्शन है, योजना के राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल (www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in) पर आवेदन करके रूफटॉप सौर (आरटीएस) प्रणाली की स्थापना के लिए योजना का लाभ उठा सकते हैं.

इस योजना के तहत, फरवरी 2024 में इसकी शुरुआत के बाद से, कुल 87,787 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, 24238 आरटीएस प्रणाली स्थापित की गई हैं, जिससे 24970 परिवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं और दिनांक 22.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार बिहार राज्य में केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) के रूप में 161.76 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जारी की गई है। बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में कुल 2767 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, 1144 आरटीएस प्रणालियां स्थापित की गई हैं, जिससे 1144 परिवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं और दिनांक 27.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार इस योजना के तहत सीएफए के रूप में 7.75 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) को इस योजना के अंतर्गत बैंक ऋणों की स्वीकृति में विलंब और विक्रेताओं द्वारा निम्नस्तरीय उपकरण लगाने के संबंध में कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं. ऐसी शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए संबंधित बैंकों/वित्तीय सेवा विभाग (डीएफएस) और

विक्रेताओं के समक्ष उठाया जाता है और योजना के अंतर्गत उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं -

- सौर मॉड्यूल, इनवर्टर और संयंत्र के अन्य आवश्यक घटकों के लिए न्यूनतम तकनीकी विनिर्देश और मानक निर्धारित किए गए.
- आरटीएस स्थापनाओं का निरीक्षण स्थानीय डिस्कॉम अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है.
- विक्रेताओं को चालू होने की तिथि से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए उनके द्वारा स्थापित आरटीएस संयंत्र का अनिवार्य रूप से रखरखाव करना होगा।
- स्थापनाओं की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कम से कम 1% स्थापित प्रणालियों के आरटीएस स्थापनाओं का थर्ड पार्टी द्वारा मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है
- केवल पंजीकृत विक्रेता ही इस योजना के तहत आरटीएस स्थापित करने के पात्र हैं।
- कुशल जनबल सृजन के लिए क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।
- राज्यों/डिस्कॉम/बैंकों सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर योजना की प्रगति की नियमित निगरानी।
- 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।

RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AT MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT

1769. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of ongoing railway infrastructure projects in Murshidabad district, including the construction of road overbridges/underpasses, railway station redevelopment works and the closure of level crossings;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the severe traffic congestion and safety hazards caused by the closure of railway level crossings at Beldanga, Rejinagar and other stations on the Sealdah–Lalgola section of said district; and

(c) if so, the details of present status, funds allocated, proposals to expedite the construction of road overbridges/underpasses at these locations and the expected date/timeline fixed for completion of the projects, project-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Railway projects are surveyed /sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise /District wise as the Railway projects may span across State/district boundaries. Railway projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, Railway's own operational requirements, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds which is a continuous and ongoing process.

Recently Completed Projects in Murshidabad District:

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

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Azimganj-Murshidabad new line (7 Km)	164
2	Lalgola – Jiaganj Doubling (23 Km)	124

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
3	Azimganj-Manigram Doubling (21 km)	150
4	Bazar Sau-Azimganj Jn. Doubling (42 km)	343
5	Nalhati-Sagardighi Doubling (26 km)	193
6	Monigram-Nimtita Doubling (24 Km)	713
7	Azimganj-Sagardighi Doubling (16 Km)	98

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)

Track construction:

The details of constructing new tracks falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal during is as under:

Period	New Track Commissioned
2009-14	863 Km
2014-26	1,366 Km

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	Bardhaman-Katwa Gauge Conversion (52 Km)	696
3	Ahmedpur-Katwa Gauge Conversion (52 Km)	440
4	Panskura Kharagpur Doubling (45 Km)	408
5	Krishnanagar-Bethuadahari Doubling (28 Km)	152
6	Nabadwipdham-Patuli Doubling (22 Km)	170
7	Bethuadhahari-Plassey Doubling (23 km)	132
8	Ambikakalna-Nabadwipdham Doubling (23 km)	145
9	Tamluk Jn.- Basulya Sutahata Doubling (24 km)	245
10	Plassey- Jiaganj Doubling (54 km)	234
11	New Coochbehar-Gumanihat Doubling (29 km)	330
12	New Coochbehar-Samuktala Road Doubling (29 km)	445
13	Sainthia-Tarapith 3rd line (22 Km)	186
14	Ambari Falakata-New Maynaguri Doubling (38 km)	843
15	Bandel-Boinchi - 3rd line (31 km)	546
16	Boinchi-Shaktigarh 3rd line (26 km)	424
17	Kharagpur-Narayangarh 3rd line (24 km)	270
18	Purulia-Kotshila Doubling (36 Km)	393
19	Sagardighi- Malda Town Doubling (25 Km)	248

Ongoing Projects:

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

S.No.	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)l	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

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

To improve connectivity in Murshidabad district, survey of Gumani–New Farakka–Malda Town 3rd & 4th Line (59 km) including four line railway bridge on

river Ganga has been completed and 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 depends upon appraisals and approvals by various stakeholders.

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 102 stations, including Azimganj, Berhampore Court, Dhulian Ganga, Jangipur Road, Khagraghat Road and New Farakka Jn. stations of Murshidabad 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., 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,

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		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:

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.

Level Crossings (LCs) :

As on 01.04.2026, Indian Railways has 15,689 Nos. of Manned Level Crossings (MLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG). Of these, 1,552 Nos. MLCs are situated in the State of West Bengal. Out of these MLCs, there are 119 Nos. of MLCs on Sealdah-Lalgola section. Further, 42 Nos. ROB/ RUB works in lieu of these MLCs have been sanctioned.

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.

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 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 (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

The work for construction of a Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of LC No. 111 at Km 168/7-11 (at Beldanga) has been sanctioned. The work for preparation of the detailed estimate has been taken up.

The work for construction of a Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of LC No. 104 at Km 158/3-5 (at Rejinagar) has been sanctioned. The tender has been awarded and the work has been taken up.

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 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.

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1770. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of measures taken by the Government to strengthen research, innovation, entrepreneurship and skilled workforce development in the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI);

(b) the initiatives undertaken to promote greater participation in AI-related higher education, advanced research, start-up incubation and digital innovation particularly among underrepresented groups;

(c) the institutional mechanisms introduced to minimise gender, linguistic and socio-economic bias in AI models, datasets and citizen-centric digital platforms especially those serving regional language users;

(d) the incentives provided to support AI start-ups, research collaborations, technology incubation, venture funding and industry-academia partnerships; and

(e) the expected impact of these initiatives on expanding AI adoption, promoting responsible and inclusive AI development and enhancing India's global competitiveness in 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), (b) and (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.

Research and Innovation in Artificial Intelligence:

The Government supports research and innovation towards state-of-the-art technology in Artificial Intelligence, as follows:

IndiaAI Mission

IndiaAI Mission has seven pillars including development of AI models, applications, datasets, talent development and affordable compute.

AI models:

The Government of India has been supporting Indian startups and institutions in the development of large language models. Pursuant to the Call for Proposals issued on 30 January 2025, against 506 applications received, 20 indigenous sovereign model proposals comprising 12 Large Multimodal Models and 8 Small Language Models have been identified for support. Notable outputs already launched include:

- Sarvam AI's 30 billion and 105 billion parameter models
- 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

These models were launched during the India-AI Impact Summit 2026 and have since been made available on the AIKosh platform for use by the developer community.

Application development:

- 11 National-level Hackathons/Innovation Challenges launched.
- 62 AI prototypes developed and 20 AI solutions deployed across public-sector institutions; three in-house AI development projects executed.

Talent development:

- 686 fellowships awarded across undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes in 178 institutions.
- YUVA AI for All programme completed by over 26.5 lakh individuals.

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.

AI Centres of Excellence:

Government has approved a scheme for establishment of 58 Artificial Intelligence Centres of Excellence (AI-CoEs) across States and Union Territories, in collaboration with the respective State/UT Governments and industry partners.

National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS)

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 specializing in domains including AI & Machine Learning.

- 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 organizations and industry.

International collaborations are undertaken with overseas academic institutions, research organizations and industry for knowledge exchange and adoption of global best practices.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0, is promoting the development of a skilled workforce in emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI). Under this initiative:

- It emphasizes training in AI, Machine Learning (ML), Data Analytics, Internet of Things (IoT), Cloud Computing, Cyber Security, Robotics, and other Industry 4.0 technologies to prepare youth for emerging job roles.
- The scheme offers training in multiple AI-related job roles, including AI-Machine Learning Engineer, AI-Data Scientist, AI-Data Engineer, AI-DevOps Engineer, AI-Business Intelligence Analyst, AI-Solution Architect, Artificial Intelligence Assistant, Artificial Intelligence Associate, AI

Development Associate, AI Foundation, AI & ML-Junior Telecom Data Analyst, AI Devices Installation Operator, Foundation of Artificial Intelligence Technology, and Pharmacovigilance Case Processing using AI-enabled software.

- The training is delivered through AICTE-affiliated colleges, engineering colleges, institutes of national importance, private universities/colleges, Skill Universities, NIELIT, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), PMKKs, State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs), Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), Government institutions, and other training partners.
- As per the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), as on 30.06.2026:
- 39,104 candidates have been trained/oriented, and 25,466 candidates have been certified in AI-related job roles under PMKVY 4.0.

(c) The Government has undertaken the following steps to minimise gender, linguistic and socio-economic bias in AI models, datasets and citizen-centric digital platforms, especially those serving regional language users:

- AIKosh, IndiaAI's datasets platform, hosts more than 13,445 datasets across 22 sectors from over 578 organisations, along with 329 AI models, 35 toolkits and 202 documented use cases.
- For regional language users, the Digital India Bhashini programme (National Language Translation Mission) curates annotated datasets in 22 scheduled Indian languages through the BhashaDaan platform, in collaboration with over 70 research institutions.

- Under the Safe & Trusted AI pillar of the IndiaAI Mission, 13 Responsible AI projects have been selected across themes including AI bias mitigation, algorithm auditing, explainable AI, privacy-preserving AI and deepfake detection, being implemented by academic institutions, start-ups, industry and civil-society organisations to develop indigenous tools and frameworks including tools for assessing model fairness and an open-source framework for participatory algorithmic auditing.
- An IndiaAI Safety Institute is being established as a hub for indigenous research and development on AI safety, to support India's technical and institutional infrastructure for AI governance.

(e) **Safe and Trusted AI Pillar**

This pillar focuses on enabling the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI through indigenous governance frameworks, tools, and standards tailored to India's socio-economic and cultural context.

India AI Governance Guidelines

The India AI 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. Pursuant to the Guidelines, the following institutional mechanisms have been initiated:

- AI Governance and Economic Group (AIGEG), to provide strategic oversight and coordination across Ministries and sectoral regulators;

- Technology and Policy Expert Committee (TPEC), to support technical and policy recommendations; and
- AI Safety Institute (AISI), to undertake safety research, develop standards, test AI systems and evaluate emerging risks.

Global dialogue

India hosted the India-AI Impact Summit 2026 in New Delhi from 16th to 21st February 2026.

- Over 100 countries participated, including 22 Heads of State/Government.
- The India AI Impact Summit Declaration was endorsed by 92 countries and international organizations.
- The New Delhi Frontier AI Impact Commitments were signed by 13 leading model providers.
- India joined the Pax Silica coalition to secure the global silicon supply chain.
- India signed a Statement of Intent with Sweden on bilateral AI cooperation.
- As founder Chair of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), India has continued to play a leading role in shaping global norms on the development, usage, and safety of AI.

स्थानीय उत्पादों, हस्तशिल्प और महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों के उत्पादों का विपणन

1771. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

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

(क) क्या देश के कई रेलवे स्टेशनों पर स्थानीय उत्पादों, हस्तशिल्प और महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) के उत्पादों के विपणन के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का प्रमुख रेलवे स्टेशनों पर स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए स्थायी विपणन केंद्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या दतिया और भिंड क्षेत्र के स्थानीय उत्पादों को भी उक्त व्यवस्था से जोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' (ओएसओपी) योजना शुरू की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत सरकार के 'वोकल फॉर लोकल' दृष्टिकोण को प्रोत्साहित करना, स्थानीय/स्वदेशी उत्पादों के लिए बाजार उपलब्ध कराना और रेल यात्रियों को इन उत्पादों को खरीदने का अवसर देना है, जिससे वे भारत की समृद्ध धरोहर का अनुभव कर सकें। इस योजना के अंतर्गत इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए पिरामिड में सबसे निचली श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों, वंचितों और कमजोर वर्गों तथा स्वयं सहायता समूहों को प्रोत्साहित करने की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

इस योजना का लक्ष्य देशभर में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिक्री केंद्रों के प्रावधान के माध्यम से स्थानीय कारीगरों, शिल्पकारों, कुम्हारों, बुनकरों, हथकरघा बुनकरों आदि को आजीविका के बेहतर अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस योजना में देशभर में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिक्री केंद्रों के प्रावधान के माध्यम से स्वदेशी/स्थानीय उत्पादों जैसे शिल्पकला, हस्तशिल्प, वस्त्र और हथकरघा, खिलौने, चमड़े के उत्पाद, पारंपरिक उपकरण/औजार, परिधान, रत्न और आभूषण, प्रसंस्कृत/अर्ध-प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पादों आदि को प्रदर्शित करने, बेचने और उन्हें अधिकतम दृश्यता प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 29 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 1740 स्टेशनों पर कुल 2055 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' आउटलेट संचालित किए जा रहे थे। इस योजना के तहत कुल 1,51,181 प्रत्यक्ष लाभार्थियों ने इसका लाभ उठाया है। 25.03.2022 से 30.06.2026 की अवधि के दौरान, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' केंद्रों पर 158.86 करोड़ रु. मूल्य की कुल बिक्री दर्ज की गई है। भारतीय रेल इस योजना का और अधिक विस्तार करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत है।

दतिया और भिंड स्टेशन 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' योजना के अंतर्गत आते हैं। दतिया के स्थानीय उत्पाद जैसे हाथ से बनी पूजा सामग्री, बेकरी उत्पाद और कॉयर उत्पाद (टोकरी, चटाई, ब्रूम मेकर, आदि) और भिंड के स्थानीय उत्पाद जैसे बड़ी, पापड़, बेकरी उत्पादों का विपणन 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' योजना के तहत किया जा रहा है।

वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों का अधिक किराया

1772. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों का किराया अधिक होने के कारण मध्यम एवं निम्न आय वर्ग के यात्रियों को इन रेलगाड़ियों से यात्रा करने में कठिनाई होती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस चिंता/आलोचना के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या किराया निर्धारण नीति, समावेशी और किफायती सार्वजनिक परिवहन प्रणाली संबंधी विश्व बैंक की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) भारतीय रेल विभिन्न यात्री वर्गों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती है और तदनुसार, उपनगरीय/अनुपनगरीय सामान्य रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं, मेल/एक्सप्रेस, अमृत भारत, वंदे भारत, वंदे भारत

स्लीपर, नमो भारत रैपिड रेल, तेजस, हमसफर, राजधानी, शताब्दी, दूरंतो और गरीब रथ सेवाओं आदि जैसी विभिन्न प्रकार की रेलगाड़ी सेवाए परिचालित करती है।

रेल मंत्रालय विभिन्न प्रकार की यात्री सेवाओं की किराया संरचना का निर्धारण करते समय सेवाओं की लागत, सेवाओं का मूल्य, प्रदत्त सेवाओं/सुविधाओं के प्रकार, वहनीयता, अन्य प्रतिस्पर्धी माध्यमों से प्रतिस्पर्धा और सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व आदि पर यथोचित विचार किया जाता है फरवरी 2019 में वंदे भारत सेवाओं की शुरुआत होने के बाद से, जुलाई 2026 तक इनका विस्तार 82 मार्गों (164 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं) पर हो चुका है।

वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियाँ एक विशिष्ट यात्री सेवा के रूप में परिचालित होती हैं, जिनकी अपनी विशेष किराया संरचना है तथा इनमें उन्नत सस्पेंशन प्रणाली, अर्ध-उच्च गति परिचालन के साथ तीव्र त्वरण, स्वचालित प्लग दरवाजे, एर्गोनॉमिक सीटें, मिनी पेंट्री, सीसीटीवी, कवच आदि जैसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

भारतीय रेल का किराया विश्व के अन्य देशों की तुलना में सबसे कम किरायों में से एक है। पड़ोसी देशों की समान श्रेणी की सेवाओं के किराए के साथ भारतीय रेल के यात्री किराए (साधारण श्रेणी) की तुलना निम्नानुसार है:

देश	**प्रति यात्री किलोमीटर लगभग न्यूनतम किराया**	**भारत की तुलना में**
भारत	लगभग ₹ 0.20	-
पाकिस्तान	लगभग ₹ 0.54	लगभग 2.5 गुना अधिक
बांग्लादेश	लगभग ₹ 0.37	लगभग 2 गुना अधिक
श्रीलंका	लगभग ₹ 0.51	लगभग 2.5 गुना अधिक

किफायती दर को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 300 किमी से 400 किमी के बीच की यात्रा के लिए वातानुकूलित चेयर कार हेतु वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं की किराया संरचना लगभग 2.19 रुपए प्रति यात्री किलोमीटर है, जो चीन, जापान और फ्रांस जैसे देशों में समान श्रेणी की सेवाओं के किराए जो 7.00 रुपए से 20.00 रुपए प्रति यात्री किलोमीटर के बीच है से काफी कम है।

युक्तिसंगत किराया संरचना ने देश भर में इन सेवाओं के व्यापक विस्तार को सुगम बनाया है, जो इन सेवाओं की प्रबल यात्री मांग को दर्शाता है। वंदे भारत सेवाओं में सभी प्रमुख मार्गों पर अधिभोगिता स्तर उच्च है तथा वंदे भारत की अधिभोगिता क्षमता का लगभग 100% होना यात्री वरीयता में परिवर्तन को दर्शाता है।

भारतीय रेल प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 740 करोड़ यात्रियों को किफायती परिवहन सेवा प्रदान करती है। भारतीय रेल की किराया संरचना सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों पर विचार करने के साथ-साथ विश्व की विभिन्न रेल प्रणालियों द्वारा अपनाई गई संबंधित सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों के भी अनुरूप है।

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में यात्री टिकटों पर दी गई कुल सब्सिडी की राशि अनंतिम रूप से 60,239 करोड़ रुपए आंकी गई है, यह रेल में यात्रा करने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का औसतन 43 प्रतिशत है। अन्य शब्दों में, यदि सेवाएं प्रदान करने की लागत 100 रुपए है तो टिकट का मूल्य केवल 57 रुपए है। वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों में किराए में कोई रियायत नहीं है, बहरहाल प्रत्येक रेलगाड़ी सेवा की कुर्सीयान में दिव्यांगजनों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे के रूप में चार सीटें निर्धारित हैं।

DOMESTIC COKING COAL PRODUCTION

1773. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the quantity of domestic raw and coking coal produced during the current financial year and the production targets fixed for the next three financial years;

(b) the percentage of domestic coking coal demand met through indigenous production vis-à-vis imports;

(c) the progress made under Mission Coking Coal to enhance raw material security for the steel sector;

(d) the initiatives taken by the Government to increase coking coal blending and reduce import dependence; and

(e) whether any exploration, beneficiation or production expansion initiatives have been undertaken in coal-bearing regions including the State of Odisha and if so, the details thereof and the expected contribution of such initiatives towards strengthening domestic coking coal availability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a) The total domestic raw coal production during the current financial year (FY 2026–27), up to June 2026, is 232.49 MT (prov.), while the total domestic coking coal production during the same period is 13.32 MT (prov.).

The raw coal production targets for the next three financial years are as follows:

	FY 2027	**FY 2028**	**FY 2029**	**FY 2030**
Targeted Coal Production (in million tonnes)	1112	1378	1450	1533

(b) Steel sector is the primary consumer of coking coal in India. In steel sector, about 10 percent of coking coal demand is met through domestic coking coal while around 90% requirement is met through imports.

(c) The progress made under the Coking Coal Mission includes:

- 2 coking coal washeries with an aggregate capacity of 7.5 MTPA (million tonnes per annum) have been commissioned since FY 2022 while 7 new coking coal washeries with an aggregate capacity of 19.5 MTPA are planned by Coal India Limited (CIL) for commissioning by FY 2030.

- 1 existing coking coal washery has been monetized to enhance the availability of washed coking coal for the steel sector.
- 22 coking coal blocks have been auctioned to promote private sector participation and augment domestic production.
- 11 discontinued coking coal mines of Coal India Limited have been offered to the private sector under the Revenue Sharing model for early operationalisation.
- A new sub-sector, "Steel using Coking Coal through Washery Developer & Operator (WDO) route", was introduced under the non-regulated sector (NRS) linkage auctions, in March 2024, to facilitate greater use of domestic coking coal and increase the availability of washed coking coal.

(d) The initiatives taken by the Government to increase coking coal blending and to reduce import dependence include:

i. Development of seven new coking coal washeries with an aggregate capacity of 19.5 MTPA by FY 2030.
ii. Revival and modernization of existing washeries,
iii. Promoting stamp charging technology in the steel sector, which enables higher blending of domestic coking coal while maintaining coke quality. These measures are expected to increase domestic coking coal blending in steel production from about 10% to 30% by FY 2030.
iv. The Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) has been increased upto 100% of the normative requirement, in the cases where the ACQ was either reduced to 90% of normative requirement (non-coastal power plants) or

where the ACQ was reduced to 70% of normative requirement (coastal power plants).

v. Tenure of coking coal linkages in the NRS linkage auction has been revised upto 30 years.

vi. It has been decided to meet the full Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) requirement of all the existing linkage holders of Power Sector, by making coal available irrespective of the trigger level and ACQ levels.

vii. A sub-sector 'Steel using Coking coal through WDO route' has been created in March, 2024 under the NRS linkage auctions which will lead to increase in the domestic coking coal consumption and also increase availability of washed coking coal in the country, thereby, reducing coking coal imports.

viii. Imported Coal Based (ICB) Plants have been allowed to secure coal under the Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025.

ix. Coal linkages under the recently created Coal SETU window under the Non- Regulated Sector linkage auctions shall increase the availability of washed coal in the country and consequently lead to reduction in coal imports.

(e) Out of 95 coking coal blocks of Coal India Limited (CIL), 84 blocks have been fully explored, while the remaining 11 blocks are under exploration, partly explored or regionally explored. Since FY 2023-24, CMPDI has taken up exploration of 15 new coking coal blocks under the Central Sector Scheme (CSS) and National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) covering about 143 sq. km.

Further, as on 30.06.2026, 22 coking coal blocks have been allocated, of which 13 blocks were fully explored and 09 were partially explored at the time of allocation. Of the partially explored blocks, exploration has been completed in 02 blocks, establishing geological reserves of about 437 Million Tonnes. No coking coal-bearing area has been identified, nor has any coking coal block been allocated, in the State of Odisha.

To enhance the availability of quality domestic coking coal, 02 coking coal washeries with an aggregate capacity of 7.5 MTPA have been commissioned since FY 2022, 01 existing coking coal washery with a capacity of 2 MTPA has been monetized, and 07 new coking coal washeries with an aggregate capacity of 19.5 MTPA are expected to be established by Coal India Limited by FY 2030.

ACCESS TO INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE DIGITAL LIBRARY

1774. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement on Access to Indian Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) and if so, the details thereof and the outcome expected;

(b) hether the TKDL contains information on over 5.2 Lakh formulations and practice from Indian traditional medicine and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the agreement signed with IP Australia opened access to database under Non Disclosure Agreements (NDAs) and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes. Access to the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) database is provided to patent offices worldwide that have signed Non-disclosure Access Agreements with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for patent grant procedures. The eighteen patent offices that access the TKDL include the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks (India), European Patent Office, US Patent & Trademark Office, Japanese Patent Office, German Patent & Trade Mark Office, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, Instituto Nacional de Propiedad Industrial (INAPI) (Chile), IP Australia, Intellectual Property Office (UK), Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia, Rospatent (Russia), National Institute for the Defense of Free Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI) (Peru), Spanish Patent & Trademark Office, Danish Patent and Trademark Office, National Industrial Property Institute (INPI, France), Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO), Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPHL) (Philippines) and Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial (INPI), Brazil. Access to the TKDL database enables patent examiners to identify relevant prior-art evidences from the database during examination of patent applications. The Agreement authorizes

the Patent Offices to use the TKDL on conditions of utilizing the information for patent search and providing only the relevant prior-art information to the patent applicants for citation purposes. In addition to the above, the CSIR-TKDL files third-party observations and pre-grant oppositions on patent applications related to Indian TK based on the TKDL evidence. Since 2009, through the TKDL, 375 patent applications have been either refused, withdrawn/deemed withdrawn or amended or set aside, thus protecting Indian TK in accordance with its mandate.

(b) Yes. The TKDL currently contains information from ancient texts related to Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) and health such as Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa and Yoga and covers a content of about 5,19,978 formulations, practices, diagnostic methods, surgical tools and devices, procedures, dietary interventions and other TK information transcribed in the database. The details are as follows:

Stream	**Language**	**No. of books transcribed**	**No. of formulations transcribed**
Ayurveda	Sanskrit, Hindi, Malayalam	205	1,48,846
Unani	Urdu, Arabic, Persian	78	2,65,496
Siddha	Tamil	301	89,403
Yoga	Sanskrit, Hindi	107	7,136
Sowa Rigpa	Bhoti	5	9,097
Total		**696**	**5,19,978**

(c) The Non-disclosure Access Agreement signed with IP Australia in July 2026 provides access to the TKDL database for enabling patent examiners of IP Australia to identify prior art evidence from the database and thus help them during patent examination and grant procedures.

परमाणु ऊर्जा मिशन

1775. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या सरकार, ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, स्वच्छ ऊर्जा उत्पादन और देश के नेट-ज़ीरो लक्ष्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए "विकसित भारत" के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के विस्तार हेतु कोई व्यापक परमाणु ऊर्जा मिशन संचालित कर रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत नए परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की स्थापना, लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टरों (एसएमआर), अनुसंधान एवं विकास, स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी तथा निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी के संबंध में किए गए प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, आवंटित बजट, स्थापित और प्रस्तावित विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता तथा परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्राप्त प्रमुख उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्यों, उद्योगों और अनुसंधान संस्थानों के सहयोग से परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में निवेश करने का है, 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) और (ख) जी हां। देश की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, स्वच्छ ऊर्जा उत्पादन और शुद्ध-शून्य लक्ष्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने वर्ष 2047 तक 100 गीगावाट नाभिकीय विद्युत क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लक्ष्य के साथ विकसित भारत के लिए एक महत्वाकांक्षी नाभिकीय ऊर्जा मिशन की घोषणा की है। सरकार ने सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों की व्यापक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से शांति अधिनियम भी अधिनियमित किया है। उपर्युक्त लक्ष्य प्राप्ति हेतु स्वदेशी पीएचडब्ल्यूआर प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान परिकल्पित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर (एसएमआर) और नई उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों में अनुसंधान एवं

विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए उपायों की घोषणा की है। द्रुत प्रजनक रिएक्टरों के विस्तार की दिशा में, भारत सरकार ने कल्पाक्कम, तमिलनाडु में 2 x 500 मेगावाट एफबीआर 1 व 2 की पूर्व-परियोजना गतिविधियों को अनुमोदन प्रदान कर दिया है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोई भी नई नाभिकीय विद्युत परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं की गई। हालाँकि, नाभिकीय विद्युत क्षेत्र में प्रमुख उपलब्धियों में निम्न शामिल हैं;

- केएपीपी-3 व 4 (2 X 700 मेगावाट) और आरएपीपी-7 (700 मेगावाट) के वाणिज्यिक प्रचालन प्रारंभ होने से कुल 2100 मेगावाट क्षमता की वृद्धि हुई है।
- माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा बांसवाड़ा, राजस्थान में माही बांसवाड़ा राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना की यूनिट-1 से 4 की आधारशिला रखी गई। इस परियोजना को एनपीसीआईएल की सहायक कंपनी - अश्विनी (एनपीसीआईएल और एनटीपीसी का एक संयुक्त उद्यम) द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।
- विश्व के सबसे पुराने प्रचालित नाभिकीय रिएक्टर टीएपीएस-1 व 2 ने प्रमुख नवीनीकरण कार्यों की सफल पूर्णता के बाद प्रचालन पुनः शुरू किया।
- कर्नाटक राज्य में कैगा यूनिट-5 व 6 का निर्माण कार्य आवश्यक वैधानिक और नियामक मंजूरी प्राप्त करने के बाद 'कंक्रीट की पहली ढलाई' (एफपीसी) के साथ ही शुरू हो गया।
- पीएफबीआर ने दिनांक 06 अप्रैल, 2026 को क्रांतिकता प्राप्त की।

(घ) सरकार ने नाभिकीय ऊर्जा में सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों की व्यापक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से शांति अधिनियम अधिनियमित किया है। शांति अधिनियम, 2025 के तहत नियम तैयार हो जाने के बाद, राज्यों, उद्योगों और अनुसंधान संस्थानों के लिए सरकार के साथ सहयोग करना संभव हो जाएगा।

REGISTRATION OF E-SPORT GAMES

1776. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has made it mandatory for the e-sport games and the firms running them to get registered;

(b) if so, whether it is also true that the Government has come out with rules in this regard;

(c) if so, whether it is also true that the Government has established an organization in the name of The Online Gaming Authority of India;

(d) if so, whether it is also true that most games which are not money games should be able to operate with no obligation to necessarily either be determined or registered; and

(e) 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) The Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025 (“The Act”) received the assent of the Hon’ble President on 22.08.2025. The Central Government has notified the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Rules, 2026 (“The Rules”) dated 22.04.2026. The Act and the Rules came into force on 01.05.2026. Further, the Central Government has constituted the Online Gaming Authority of India (“The Authority”).

An online game of an online game service provider (OGSP) is required to be determined by the Authority, where, (i) the Authority, suo motu, directs the OGSP to have it determined, (ii) the online game is to be offered as an e-sport; or (iii) the Central Government by notification requires categories of online social games to be determined.

An online game of OGSP shall be registered with the Authority where (i) the Central Government by notification requires such online game or the category of online games to be registered and (ii) the online game is to be offered as an e-sport.

INCOME OF FPSS

1777. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to collaborate with private companies to enhance the income of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) and diversify their product portfolio particularly in Rajasthan and other parts of the country and the manner in which these efforts align with the objectives of the Jan Poshan Kendras initiative;

(b) the number of States and Union Territories including Rajasthan, where the project for modernising Jan Poshan Kendras have been launched and the outcomes observed so far, especially in regions such as Jaipur; and

(c) the total number of Jan Poshan Kendras proposed to be modernised in the country in coming years and the plans to expand this initiative to rural and

remote regions, including districts like Jhalawar and Baran in the State of Rajasthan?

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

(a) to (c) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under joint responsibilities of the Central and State/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities such as licensing and monitoring of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the respective State/UT Government.

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

Department of Food and Public Distribution has collaborated with the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to enhance the capacity and confidence of Fair Price Shop (FPS) dealers by equipping them with essential entrepreneurship and business management skills. Under this collaboration, NIESBUD (an autonomous institute under MSDE) has developed a specialized training programme for FPS dealers covering digital and financial literacy, e-commerce, retail management, and basic nutrition.

To date, approximately 325 FPS dealers across nine States—Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Telangana, Karnataka, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Bihar—have undergone this training. As a result, 90 FPS outlets have been converted into Jan Poshan Kendras (JPKs) across five cities: Hyderabad,

Ghaziabad, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, and Indore, improving their commercial viability and community outreach.

The Government of India, in association with states & Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), provided handholding assistance to Fair Price Shops (FPS) to provide them access to invoice credit for non-PDS items with a focus on nutritional dense items. For this, SIDBI has developed a customized App, FPS Sahay, that provides credit for working capital. SIDBI has collaborated with B2B Online Wholesaler aggregators so that these FPS dealers can avail this facility. These FPSs (also called Jan Poshan Kendras -JPKs) have the choice to register themselves on such an online platform and use FPS Sahay. Alternately, FPS/JPKs are also acquiring non-PDS items through local wholesalers/distribution agencies.

Further, the State Government of Rajasthan has reported that fifteen (15) Fair Price Shops in Jaipur Rural are functioning as Jan Poshan Kendras under the JPK pilot study. The initiative has resulted in additional income for FPS dealers, improved availability of quality nutritious products to consumers, and enhanced public awareness regarding nutrition and healthy food products.

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

Under the Jan Poshan Kendra (JPK) Pilot Study, the role of the State Governments is very important as they serve as the implementing and facilitating agency by identifying and nominating suitable & willing FPSs dealers, identifying training centres & finalization of training calendrar in consultation with NIESBUD, finalization of transportation and logistics arrangements for FPS dealers to

attend the capacity building programme/training at designated regional training centre of NIESBUD.

EVIDENCE-BASED URBAN PLANNING

1778. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has undertaken any assessment of the adequacy, periodicity and granularity of urban statistical data available for evidence-based policy formulation by State Governments and Urban Local Bodies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the urban statistical datasets maintained by the Government indicating the frequency of updation, level of geographical disaggregation and mode of public access;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any representations from State Governments regarding gaps in the availability, accessibility or periodicity of urban statistical data particularly from Kerala and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to strengthen the availability, accessibility and quality of urban statistical data and to support State statistical systems for evidence-based urban planning?

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

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), through the National Statistics Office (NSO), has been taking steps to improve the availability, timeliness and geographical granularity of official statistics for evidence-based policy formulation. To support the State Government and Urban Local Bodies, the sampling design of National Sample Survey (NSS) surveys has been modified for generating district level estimates.

MoSPI has also introduced City-Level estimates for 46 Million-Plus Cities (as per Census 2011) through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) for providing disaggregated statistics for urban planning and policy analysis. In most of the survey reports, the estimates are available separately for rural and urban areas which are updated at regular periodic intervals and are placed in public domain. In order to facilitate local policy formulation and regional planning, States/UTs participate in various National Sample Survey (NSS) surveys to generate district-level estimates. The quality standards followed by States/UTs are as per the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of MoSPI which interalia includes robust sampling design, uniform survey instruments, standardized data processing protocols, and structured validation checks, etc.

MoSPI has not received any request/suggestion from State Governments including Kerala regarding gaps in the availability, accessibility or periodicity of urban statistical data.

To support the State statistical system for evidence-based planning, MoSPI has taken various steps which inter-alia include technical assistance, sampling design, survey instruments, capacity-building, supporting digital infrastructure such as tablets, CAPI and cloud servers, etc. Under the 'Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)', MoSPI provides technical and financial support to the States/ UTs governments for strengthening their statistical operations and capacity, viz. strengthening statistical applications and IT infrastructure; capacity building and training of statistical personnel; improvement in data quality and efficiency; strengthening participation in National Sample Surveys, Consumer Price Index and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) monitoring; dissemination of statistical outputs and user-producer consultations; and improving timeliness, quality and accessibility of official statistics; adoption of innovative statistical techniques and methodologies. Further, financial assistance is also provided to States/UTs under the Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) scheme for strengthening their statistical capacity and operations. As such, Kerala had submitted a proposal under the ‘Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)’ in 2015-16 and 2024-25, for various statistical activities and IT infrastructure support, amounting to a total of Rs. 22.49 crores. The proposal and fund requirements of the State had been rationalised and Rs. 15.105 crores was released till March, 2026.

The statistical reports and other official statistical outputs are placed in the public domain through the official websites and other dissemination platforms like e-Sankhyiki, GolStats mobile apps, etc. Unit-level data, along

with relevant technical documents such as sampling design and other survey documentation, are also made available through the Microdata Portal of MoSPI.

DELAYED/STALLED RAILWAY PROJECTS IN JAUNPUR DISTRICT

1779. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the railway projects in Jaunpur district including new lines, doubling, electrification, Foot-Over Bridges (FOBs), station redevelopment and platform upgradation have been delayed or stalled beyond their scheduled date of completion and if so, the details thereof project-wise;

(b) the details of specific reasons for such delays, including issues related to land acquisition, fund shortage, contractor default or administrative bottlenecks;

(c) the current status of foot-over bridges sanctioned at stations in Jaunpur district (Jaunpur Junction, Jaunpur City, Shahganj Junction, Zafarabad Junction, Kerakat and others) along with their revised completion timelines;

(d) the details of new and upcoming projects such as station development, additional platforms, FOBs and connectivity works proposed for the said district in the current and next financial year along with their estimated cost and timeline; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to fix accountability and strengthen the monitoring mechanism to ensure the time-bound completion of stalled projects in the said district?

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

(a) to (e) Railway projects are surveyed/sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise/District-wise as the Railway projects may span across State boundaries.

To improve connectivity of Jaunpur district, following projects have been completed recently:

- Jaunpur- Akbarpur Doubling (77 Km)
- Janghai-Phaphamau Doubling (47 Km)
- Phephna-Indara, Mau-Shahganj Doubling(150 Km)
- Janghai-Pratapgarh-Amethi Doubling (87 km)

Further, to improve connectivity, Jaunpur Jn. - Zafarabad Doubling (6 Km) has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 237 crore. Status of the project is as under:

Activity	**Status**
Land Acquisition	Completed
Major Bridge	Work taken up on 02 bridges
Minor Bridge	Work taken up on 02 bridges
ROB	Work taken up on 01 ROB
Station Buildings	Work taken up on 01 building

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:

SN.	Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1	Gonda-Gorakhpur Loop Gauge Conversion (260 Km)	863
2	Gonda-Bahraich Gauge Conversion (60 Km)	318
3	Barabanki-Akbarpur Doubling (161 Km)	1,700
4	Kaptanganj- Chhapra Gauge Conversion (234 Km)	819
5	Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur Gauge Conversion (83 Km)	589
6	Indara-Dohrighat Gauge Conversion (34 Km)	213
7	Lucknow-Pilibhit Gauge Conversion (263 Km)	1,634
8	Bhadoi-Janghai Doubling (31 Km)	168
9	Lahota-Bhadoi Doubling (39 Km)	184
10	Etawah-Mainpuri New Line (58 Km)	313

11	Phaphamau-Prayagraj Doubling (14 Km)	212
12	Muzaffarnagar-Tapri Doubling (52 Km)	525
13	Utretia-Raibareilly Doubling (66 Km)	662
14	Raibareilly-Amethi Doubling (60 Km)	668
15	Alamnagar-Utretia Doubling (20 Km)	358
16	Bhimsen-Jhansi Doubling (206 Km)	2,620
17	Domingarh-Kusumhi 3rd Line and Gorakhpur-Nakaha Jungle Doubling (21 Km)	508
18	Malhaur-Daliganj Doubling (13 Km)	183
19	Ruma Chakeri-Chandari 3rd Line (13 Km)	177
20	Bareilly-Tanakpur Gauge Conversion (102 Km)	313
21	Rosa- Burhwal Doubling (181 Km)	2,094
22	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Doubling (55 Km)	430
23	Ramna-Singrauli Doubling (160 Km)	2,436
24	Bahraich-Nepal Ganj Gauge Conversion (56 Km)	342
25	Varanasi-Prayagraj Doubling (120 Km)	2,018
26	Karaila Road-Shaktinagar Doubling (32 Km)	763
27	Deoband-Roorkee New Line (27 Km)	1,289
28	Agra-Etawah New Line(110 Km)	427
29	Ballia-Ghazipur City Doubling (65 Km)	650
30	Ghazipur City-Tarighat New Line (17 Km)	1,766
31	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 (₹ in Cr.)
1	Jaunpur Jn.-Zafarabad Doubling (6 Km)	237
2	Barabanki-Burhwal 3rd Line (27 Km)	426
3	Burhwal- Gonda Kacheri 4th line (56 Km)	796
4	Bahraich- Khalilabad New Line (240 Km)	4,940
5	Katra-Ayodhya Dham Doubling (10 Km)	466
6	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Prayagraj 3rd Line (150 Km)	2,649
7	Billi-Chunar Doubling (102 Km)	1,424
8	Chhapra-Ballia Doubling (65 Km)	1,046
9	Etah-Kasganj New Line (29 Km)	389
10	Gorakhpur-Valmikinagar Doubling (96 Km)	1,121
11	Varanasi-Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya 3rd and 4th Line (15 Km)	2,464
12	Jhansi- Manikpur & Khairar-Bhimsen Doubling (431 Km)	4,330
13	Sahjanwa-Dohrighat New Line (81 Km)	1,320
14	Prayagraj (Iradatganj)-Manikpur 3rd Line (84 Km)	1,508
15	Bhatni-Aunrihar Doubling (117 Km)	2,529
16	Mathura-Jhansi 3rd line (274 Km)	5,961
17	Agra Fort-Bandikui Doubling (150 Km)	988

18	Barabanki-Malhaur 3rd & 4th Line (33 Km)	450
19	Phaphamau-Unchahar Doubling (72 Km)	899
20	Aunrihar-Varanasi City 3rd Line (31 Km)	497
21	Ghaziabad-Sitapur 3rd & 4th line (403 Km)	14,926
22	Nagda-Mathura 3rd & 4th line (568 Km)	16,403
23	Burhwal-Sitapur City 3rd & 4th line (103 Km)	2,276

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.

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 Uttar Pradesh, entire existing BG network including that in Jaunpur District, has been electrified. Further, all new line/multi-tracking projects are being sanctioned and constructed with electrification.

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'26) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-26 (Upto May'26)	14,451 Nos. (1,753 Nos. in the State of Uttar Pradesh)

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, 738 Nos. ROBs/ RUBs works at a cost of approx. ₹ 14,528 Cr are sanctioned in the state of Uttar Pradesh including 22

Nos. ROB/RUB works at a cost of approx. ₹ 588 Cr in Janupur 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.

Amrit Bharat Stations:

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations 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 157 stations, including Badshahpur, Janghai Junction, Jaunpur City, Jaunpur Junction, Mariahu, Shahganj Junction, Sri Krishna Nagar and Zafarabad stations of Jaunpur district, are located in Uttar Pradesh. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Uttar Pradesh are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Uttar Pradesh	157	Achnera, Agra Cantt., Agra Fort, Aishbagh Jn, Akbarpur Jn, Aligarh, Amethi, Amroha, Anand Nagar Jn., Aonla, Ayodhya Dham Junction, Azamgarh, Babatpur, Bachhrawan, Badaun, Badshahnagar, Badshahpur, Baheri, Bahraich, Balamau Jn., Ballia, Balrampur, Banaras, Banda, Barabanki Jn, Bareilly, Bareilly City, Barhni, Basti, Belthara Road, Bhadohi, Bharatkund, Bhatni, Bhuteshwar, Bijnor, Bulandsahar, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandausi, 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

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		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

Completed Stations:

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 have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- Badshahpur station: The works of overhead water storage tank and tubewell boring have been completed. The work of new station building and platform raising, have been taken up.
- Janghai Junction station: The works of platform shelter and platform surface has been completed. The works of improvement of station building, circulating area, parking, lift/ramp on existing 6m foot over bridge and amenities for divyangjan have been taken up.
- Jaunpur City station: The works of platform shelter, improvement of the platform surface, new Pay & Use toilets and development of the circulating area and parking have been taken up.
- Jaunpur Junction station: The structural work of new station building at main entry have been completed. The works of station building finishing, platform shelter, platform surface, circulating area, parking, lift on existing 6 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.
- Mariahu station: The structural work of the station building has been completed. The works of the entrance porch, improvement of the circulating area, platform surface, cover over platform, parking area, station entry/exit gate and amenities for divyangjan have been taken up.
- Shahganj Junction station: The works of 3 new full length platform, raising and surfacing of 2 platforms, new station building, new 6 m wide foot over bridge, new platform shelters, new water booths, toilets and seating

arrangement have been completed. The works of raising & extension of platform number 3, circulating area, parking and finishing of station building have been taken up.

- Sri Krishna Nagar: The works of platform shelter, circulating and parking, platform raising and extension, platform surfacing and improvement of station building have been taken up.
- Zafrabad station: The works of circulating area including boundary wall and water supply arrangement for the station (Overhead water storage tank) have been taken up.

At Kerakat station of Jaunpur district, located in Uttar Pradesh facilities like, waiting hall, drinking water arrangement, toilets, seating arrangement, platform shelters, high level platform, foot over bridge etc. are available.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways, including provision of passenger amenities such as foot over bridges, platform upgradation 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.

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.

Indian Railways has a well established mechanism to monitor implementation of projects including their reviews, inspection, check for quality of works and audits. Works are carried out adhering to the standards and specifications laid down in various codes and manuals. Inspections/audits/checks are carried out from time to time by various agencies/officials/multi-disciplinary teams as per laid down instructions and actions for correction including damages are taken immediately. This is a continuous and ongoing process.

TRANSMISSION INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EVACUATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

1780. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the adequacy of transmission infrastructure for evacuation of renewable energy generated in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely development of transmission infrastructure and to increase the transmission capacity for efficient supply of the increased production of renewable energy projects in the said States; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the inadequate transmission capacity is affecting the supply side of the recently commissioned renewable energy capacity in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The adequacy of transmission infrastructure for evacuation of renewable energy is assessed through the established transmission planning process, taking into account the renewable energy potential, connectivity applications, generation addition and demand projections.

Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) schemes for evacuation of 30,000 MW of renewable energy from Andhra Pradesh and 1000 MW of renewable energy from Tamil Nadu has been approved.

(c) Several measures have been taken by the Government to ensure timely development of transmission infrastructure and enhance transmission capacity for efficient evacuation of renewable energy, including:

(i) A potential-based transmission planning approach has been adopted, wherein transmission corridors are planned proactively based on renewable energy potential identified by the States/MNRE, projected demand growth and future generation scenarios, even before formal connectivity applications are received.

(ii) Resource Adequacy (RA) Plans for Transmission have been prepared in consultation with the respective STUs, considering projected demand, generation mix and renewable energy integration requirements for development of an adequate transmission system.

(iii) Implementation of intra state transmission system under Green Energy Corridor to enhance the capacity of the grid to integrate renewable energy within the state.

(iv) CTUIL regularly monitors the progress of both generation and transmission projects through Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) meetings involving generators, Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) and other stakeholders. In addition, periodic review meetings are conducted by CTUIL, CEA and the Ministry of Power to identify and resolve implementation issues at an early stage.

(d) As per Grid-India Limited approximately 21 GW of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) capacity is being evacuated using the T-GNA mechanism, the evacuation of roughly 12 GW is restricted for limited durations during peak solar generation. This restriction is due to the mismatch between the commissioning of VRE generation and their associated transmission systems as on 25.07.2026.

STATUS OF MAJOR E-GOVERNANCE PLATFORMS

1781. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) the current status of major e-Governance platforms including UMANG and DigiLocker, indicating the number of registered users, services offered and transactions carried out since their launch, year-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for the development, operation and maintenance of these platforms since their inception;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the digital security and safety, effectiveness, accessibility, user satisfaction and service delivery outcomes of these platforms and if so, the details and findings thereof;

(d) the measures taken to improve digital security, accessibility, cybersecurity, interoperability and last-mile reach particularly in rural and underserved areas; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase adoption and integration of e-Governance platforms across Government departments and public services?

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

(a) to (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. Under the Digital India programme, the Government has undertaken several initiatives to improve digital access and e-governance across the country including rural areas. The details of DigiLocker and UMANG are as follows:

- **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 accessible through the platform.

Year-wise details of DigiLocker

Year	Registered Users (in cr.)	Transactions Documents Accessed (in cr.)
2016–2017	**0.37**	**1.23**
2017–2018	**0.67**	**0.38**
2018–2019	**0.9**	**1.05**
2019–2020	**1.67**	**2.17**
2020–2021	**2.34**	**4.2**
2021–2022	**4.19**	**7.7**
2022–2023	**5.48**	**10.2**

2023–2024	**10.55**	**17.04**
2024–2025	**24.18**	**33.22**
2025–2026	**17.9**	**26.31**
2026–2027 (*upto 15th July 2026)*	**3.63**	**7.84**

Out of the allocated funds amounting Rs. 168.58 crore since inception (2015–2026 till date), expenditure of Rs. 105.14 crore has been incurred.

- **UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance)** provides citizens with a single mobile platform to access government services. Over 11.85 crore users are registered on UMANG, with 2,575 services from 241 Central and State Government Departments onboarded on the platform.

Year-wise details of UMANG

KPI	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026 (till Jun)**
User Registrations *(Cumulative) (in Cr)*	0.25	0.97	1.74	2.54	3.99	4.88	5.85	7.34	9.97	11.66
Transactions *(Cumulative) (in Cr)*	3.90	29.58	75.34	126.57	215.22	332.65	402.42	516.06	709.11	797.98
No. of Services *(Cumulative)*	166	326	559	974	1375	1672	1836	2101	2390	2575

Out of the allocated funds amounting Rs. 149.91 crore since inception (2016–2026 till date), Rs. 129.15 crore has been utilised.

Details of the other key platforms is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Assessments and impact studies conducted:

The Government has, from time to time, undertaken assessment and impact studies of e-Governance initiatives under the Digital India Programme through periodic monitoring, stakeholder consultations and independent third-party evaluations. The impact of major schemes is generally evaluated by independent third-party agencies, which is not involved in the implementation of the scheme to ensure fair independent assessment.

The recent third-party evaluation of Electronic Governance scheme was conducted through India Institute of Public administration (IIPA), Delhi in November, 2025. The study has highlighted that the Digital India Programme has significantly transformed citizen service delivery by leveraging technology to improve access to information and integrate government services. It has enhanced transparency, reduced service delivery time, promoted paperless and faceless governance, expanded digital inclusion, and empowered citizens through improved social and economic outcomes.

Measures taken to improve digital security, accessibility, cybersecurity, interoperability and last-mile reach particularly in rural and underserved areas:

- Platforms are hosted in Government Data Centres with Secure Socket Layer (SSL) encryption, Aadhaar/One Time Password (OTP)/biometric/ Time based One Time Password (TOTP) based secure authentication, Parichay-based access control, encryption of sensitive data, secure Application Programming Interface (API) integration, periodic security

audits, Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VAPT), continuous security monitoring, and compliance with Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), National Informatics Centre-Computer Emergency Response Team (NIC-CERT) and other Government cybersecurity guidelines.

- Cyber security mock drills are conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors, and regular training workshops are conducted for cybersecurity professionals.
- To make the platforms & their services more accessible, continuous efforts are put in for the adoption of Mobile-first design, multilingual interfaces, AI-powered chatbot support, compliance with Guidelines for Indian Government Websites (GIGW)/ Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) accessibility standards, and service delivery through multiple channels including assisted service delivery through Common Service Centres (CSCs).
- To ensure interoperability amongst the platforms, adoption of APIs is encouraged and implemented through API Setu platform, along with integration with MeriPehchaan (National Single Sign-On), and major Digital Public Infrastructure (DPIs) for seamless integration across Government departments and agencies.
- Delivery of services through CSCs, bank branches, India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) doorstep services, authorised service providers, WhatsApp-

based services, and integration of Central and State Government services on unified digital platforms to improve access for citizens, particularly in rural, remote and underserved areas.

Steps taken/ proposed to be taken to increase adoption and integration of e-Governance platforms across Government departments and public services:

- Continuous onboarding of Central, State and Union Territories (UT) Government services and schemes on platforms such as UMANG, DigiLocker, API Setu, myScheme, and eOffice, along with integration of additional Government departments and service providers to enable seamless integration across Government applications.
- Regular stakeholder consultations, workshops, awareness programmes & outreach initiatives and structured training sessions, including dedicated courses on the iGOT Karmayogi platform and training through premier Government institutes, to build capacity for effective adoption.
- Continuous improvement of platforms through AI-enabled features such as conversational chatbots, BHASHINI-based voice-to-text and translation services, simplified user interfaces and performance optimization to enhance user experience.

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.

The details of the budget allocated and utilised by MeitY under the Digital India Programme during the last five financial years are as follows:

Financial Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in Crore	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2021-22	6388.00	4504.36
2022-23	5400.50	3863.13
2023-24	4428.01	4174.14
2024-25	4173.00	3784.93
2025-26	5144.45	4638.28

STATEMENT

Details of other key platforms undertaken under Digital India Program are as follows:

- **Aadhaar:** Aadhaar created a trusted biometric identity platform for secure and instant digital authentication. Aadhaar enrolments increased from 0.42 crore in 2010-11 to over 144+ crore by June 2026. In Tamil Nadu, over 8.18 crore Aadhaar have been generated.
- **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.
    - o 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.

- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** leverages Aadhaar to transfer welfare benefits directly to beneficiaries, ensuring transparency and eliminating duplicate/fake beneficiaries. Over Rs. 52 lakh crore has been transferred through DBT nationwide.
- **National Scholarship Portal (NSP)** is a unified platform for end-to-end online processing of scholarship applications, verification, sanction and disbursement. Since its launch, around 8.16 crore scholarships, amounting to about ₹53,300 crore, have been disbursed through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.
- **myScheme** is a national platform that enables citizens to discover and access information on Government schemes offered by the Central and State/UT Governments. The platform hosts over 4,750 Government schemes, has recorded over 4.5 crore visitors, 6.5 lakh+ registered users, and over 385 crore API hits, reflecting its growing reach and utility.
- **API Setu:** API Setu project intends to facilitate promotion of efficient sharing of data among data owners and inter-and-intra Governmental agencies to achieve the objective of interoperable systems in order to deliver services in an integrated manner. Currently, the portal has published 8,904 APIs provided by many Central and State Government departments on API Setu platform.

- **eOffice** is a digital workplace solution developed by NIC to promote paperless and efficient governance. As on July 2026, it serves over 18 lakh users and has processed more than 11 crore eFiles and 68 crore eReceipts. The platform has been implemented across 90 Central Ministries/Departments, 30 State/UT Secretariats, 495 Districts, 14 Judiciary organisations, and 803 PSUs, Attached/Subordinate Offices, Statutory and Autonomous Bodies.
- **Jeevan Pramaan** is an Aadhaar-based Digital Life Certificate (DLC) platform launched in November 2014 to enable pensioners to submit Life Certificates digitally through biometric and face authentication, without visiting Pension Disbursing Authorities. The platform is integrated with banks, Post Offices, State Treasuries and other pension disbursing agencies. Since its launch, it has generated over 12.28 crore Digital Life Certificates.

RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSMISSION INFRASTRUCTURE

1782. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of recent reports indicating that nearly one-third of India's newly commissioned renewable energy capacity is facing grid curtailment due to inadequate transmission infrastructure and delays in evacuation facilities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that a significant portion of renewable energy projects are currently dependent on Temporary General Network Access (T-GNA) resulting in substantial curtailment during peak solar generation hours and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that delay in commissioning transmission projects by the Government has adversely affected the efficient utilisation of renewable energy assets, reduced investor confidence and caused avoidable financial losses despite substantial investments in the sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed by the Government to ensure timely synchronisation of renewable energy generation with transmission infrastructure along with the timeline for eliminating grid curtailment and ensuring full evacuation of renewable power across the country?

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 Grid-India Limited, approximately 21 GW of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) capacity is being evacuated using the Temporary General Network Access (T-GNA) mechanism, the evacuation of roughly 12 GW is restricted for limited durations during peak solar generation. This restriction is due to the mismatch between the commissioning of VRE generation and their associated transmission systems (as on 25.07.2026).

Further, during year 2025-26, around 6,900 GWh was restricted due to the mismatches in the commissioning of VRE generation and their associated transmission systems.

(d) The Government has taken the following measures to ensure timely synchronization of renewable energy generation with transmission infrastructure and facilitate evacuation of renewable power:

(i) A potential-based transmission planning approach has been adopted, wherein transmission corridors are planned proactively based on renewable energy potential identified by the States/MNRE, projected demand growth and future generation scenarios, even before formal connectivity applications are received.

(ii) Resource Adequacy (RA) Plans for Transmission are also being prepared in consultation with the respective STUs, considering projected demand, generation mix and renewable energy integration requirements for development of an adequate transmission system.

(iii) Implementation of intra state transmission system under Green Energy Corridor to enhance the capacity of the grid to integrate renewable energy within the state.

(iv) CTUIL regularly monitors the progress of both generation and transmission projects through Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) meetings involving generators, Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) and other stakeholders. In addition, periodic review meetings are conducted by CTUIL, CEA and the Ministry of Power to identify and resolve implementation issues at an early stage.

PENDING GOVERNMENT PROJECTS IN ROHTAK, HARYANA

1783. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) the number of Central Government projects pending in Rohtak Lok Sabha Constituency along with details of project report, funds allocated and utilised since their commencement, project and year-wise including current year;

(b) whether delay in execution of any such projects has led to cost escalation and if so, the details thereof, project-wise;

(c) the current status of each pending project in Rohtak Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(d) the time period by which these pending projects are likely to be completed?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is mandated to monitor the status of Ongoing Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above through online portal/ web monitoring system “Project Assessment Infrastructure Monitoring and Analytics for Nation-Building (PAIMANA)”. All line Ministries/ Departments/ Implementing Agencies regularly

update the information of projects on PAIMANA portal via APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) and data entry mode.

Accordingly, the State-wise details of all ongoing infrastructure projects are available in the Flash Report published by this Ministry on the website https://paimana-proj.mospi.gov.in/ReportPage. However, the data is monitored at the State level.

Further, Monthly Flash Report encapsulates a range of key parameters such as Original/ Revised Date of Commissioning, Original Cost/ Latest Revised Cost, Cumulative Expenditure, Cumulative Physical Progress etc. based on information provided by Implementing Agencies/Ministry/Department.

श्रीगंगानगर-हनुमानगढ़-सादुलपुर-रेवाड़ी-दिल्ली के बीच कनेक्टिविटी

1784. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को दैनिक यात्रियों, नियोजित व्यक्तियों, छात्रों, व्यापारियों और अन्य यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए श्री गंगानगर-हनुमानगढ़-सादुलपुर-रेवाड़ी-दिल्ली खंड पर इंटरसिटी रेल सेवा की लंबे समय से लंबित मांग की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे ने इस संबंध में जन प्रतिनिधियों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों और अनुरोधों के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण या व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन कराया है और यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार सुबह श्रीगंगानगर से और शाम को दिल्ली से दैनिक इंटरसिटी रेल सेवा शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित मार्ग, समय-सीमा और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) वर्तमान में, श्री गंगानगर स्टेशन 06 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा दिल्ली से सीधे जुड़ा हुआ है, जिसमें श्री गंगानगर-हनुमानगढ़-सादुलपुर-रेवाड़ी-दिल्ली खंड के रास्ते चलने वाली 14727/14728 श्री गंगानगर-तिलक ब्रिज एक्सप्रेस की 01 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी शामिल है। रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं की सूची निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र.सं.	रेलगाड़ी संख्या एवं नाम
1	12439/12440 नांदेड़-श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
2	12455/12456 दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला-बीकानेर एक्सप्रेस
3	12481/12482 दिल्ली-श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
4	12485/12486 नांदेड़-श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
5	14029/14030 श्री गंगानगर-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
6	14727/14728 श्री गंगानगर-तिलक ब्रिज एक्सप्रेस

अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत हेतु संसद सदस्यों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि से औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों रूपों में रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलों, मंडल कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि, ऐसे प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव की प्राप्ति एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए ऐसे अनुरोधों का केन्द्रीकृत सार-संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है। हालांकि, इनकी जांच की जाती है और व्यवहार्य एवं औचित्यपूर्ण पाए जाने पर समय-समय पर कार्रवाई की जाती है, जो एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, किसी मार्ग/खंड पर नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरूआत, एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है, जो कि 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 समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता
- खंड की अधिभोगिता और यातायात मांग।

FINANCIAL LAPSES, PROJECT DELAYS AND GOVERNANCE FAILURES

1785. ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent observation of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) regarding financial irregularities, project delays, unspent funds and governance deficiencies in scientific institutions and organisations under its administrative control and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any review has identified systemic weaknesses in project monitoring, financial management, fund utilisation and implementation of scientific programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether persistent manpower shortages, vacant posts and recruitment delays have adversely affected the functioning of scientific institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether accountability has been fixed for financial administrative lapses and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed to strengthen project monitoring, financial transparency, digital governance, manpower capacity and compliance with CAG recommendations?

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

(a) Yes, the Ministry of Science and Technology has taken note of the observations made by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its 29th Report of 2025 for the year ended March 2023 (Compliance Audit) relating to scientific institutions and organisations under its administrative control. The observations are examined by the concerned organisations and appropriate action is taken in accordance with the prescribed financial rules, administrative procedures and the recommendations made during the audit process. Action Taken Notes (ATNs), wherever required, are furnished to the appropriate authorities as per the prescribed procedure.

(b) The Ministry and its scientific organisations have established mechanisms for periodic review and monitoring of projects, financial management, fund utilisation and implementation of scientific programmes through internal review systems, statutory audits, internal audits and other oversight mechanisms. Any deficiencies noticed during such reviews or audits are addressed by the

concerned organisations in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures.

(c) Recruitment against sanctioned posts is a continuous process. Vacancies arise from time to time due to retirement, resignation, promotion, creation of new posts and other administrative reasons. The Ministry and its scientific organisations undertake recruitment regularly in accordance with the extant recruitment rules and Government instructions. In addition, institutions also utilise contractual engagement, project staff and other permissible mechanisms, wherever required, to ensure that scientific research and institutional activities continue without disruption

(d) No specific instance has been identified warranting fixation of accountability solely based on the audit observations referred to above. Wherever audit observations point to procedural deficiencies or non-compliance, the concerned organisations examine the observations and take appropriate corrective and preventive action in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures

(e) The Ministry and its scientific organisations have taken several measures to strengthen project monitoring, financial management, transparency and institutional governance. These include periodic review and monitoring of projects at various levels, strengthening of internal audit and financial oversight mechanisms, adherence to the General Financial Rules (GFR), Delegation of Financial Powers Rules (DFPR), Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and the Public Financial Management System (PFMS), regular capacity-building of scientific, administrative and finance personnel, and timely filling of vacancies in accordance with the extant recruitment rules.

In CSIR, digital governance initiatives have also been implemented to enhance efficiency, transparency and accountability. These include the Accounts Manager Software (AMS) for digitisation and strengthening of accounting, financial management and reporting processes, and the CSIR Purchase Software (CPS) to manage and track the complete purchase lifecycle. The platform is designed to centrally manage and monitor all purchase activities across CSIR laboratories and units. With built-in reporting and MIS dashboards, the platform enables data-driven decision-making, real-time status monitoring and audit-ready documentation ensuring effective governance and streamlined procurement operations across CSIR.

अनुसंधान विकास और नवाचार योजना

1786. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावतः

क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार अनुसंधान, विकास और नवाचार योजना का संचालन कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक आवंटित कुल धनराशि और किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस योजना से देश में अनुसंधान और विकास (आर एंड डी) में निवेश में वृद्धि होने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इस योजना की निधियों का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है और क्या इस प्रयोजनार्थ कोई विशेष प्रयोजन निधि स्थापित की गई है और यदि हां, तो इसकी संरचना और कार्य तंत्र क्या है;

(ङ) क्या इस योजना में महत्वपूर्ण प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ अन्य क्षेत्रों को भी प्राथमिकता दी गई है; और

(च) क्या पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल अनुसंधान, नवाचार अथवा अनुसंधान और विकास अध्येतावृत्तियों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) सरकार ने ₹1 लाख करोड़ के परिव्यय के साथ छह वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अनुसंधान, विकास एवं नवाचार (आरडीआई) योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास तथा व्यावसायीकरण को समर्थन देकर भारत के नवाचार पारितंत्र को मजबूत करना है। यह योजना वैकल्पिक निवेश निधियों (एआईएफ) तथा विशेष अनुसंधान संगठनों (एफआरओ) जैसे द्वितीय स्तरीय कोष प्रबंधकों (एसएलएफएम) के माध्यम से पात्र प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थाओं को दीर्घकालिक और कम लागत वाली वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराती है। यह योजना टीआरएल 4 और उससे ऊपर के स्तर की परियोजनाओं को ऋण और इक्विटी आधारित वित्तीय साधनों के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करती है। इसका उद्देश्य अनुसंधान-आधारित और गहन प्रौद्योगिकी (डीपटेक) नवाचारों के लिए उपलब्ध वित्तीय कमी को दूर करना है।

(ख) अब तक प्रौद्योगिकी विकास बोर्ड (टीडीबी) तथा जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद (बीआईआरएसी), प्रत्येक को 1000 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है, जिसकी कुल राशि 2,000 करोड़ रुपये है। उक्त राशि में से मार्च, 2026 के दौरान टीडीबी को 500 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

योजना के अंतर्गत प्रौद्योगिकी विकास बोर्ड (टीडीबी) ने 4,744 करोड़ रुपए की कुल परियोजना लागत वाली 22 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया है, जिनके लिए अनुसंधान, विकास एवं नवाचार (आरडीआई) कोष से 2,192 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है। जैव

प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद (बीआईआरएसी) ने आरडीआई योजना के अंतर्गत ₹390.35 करोड़ की कुल परियोजना लागत वाली 8 परियोजनाओं को सहायता प्रदान किए जाने हेतु सूचीबद्ध किया है। वैकल्पिक निवेश निधियों (एआईएफ) तथा शेष केंद्रित अनुसंधान संगठनों (एफआरओ) से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव सक्षम प्राधिकारी के विचाराधीन हैं।

(ग) यह योजना स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास एवं व्यावसायीकरण के लिए दीर्घकालिक तथा कम लागत वाले वित्तपोषण की व्यवस्था प्रदान करके अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आरएंडडी) में निजी क्षेत्र के निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए बनाई गई है। यह योजना विशेषकर सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान-आधारित तथा गहन-प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचारों को सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस योजना के माध्यम से वित्तपोषण अंतराल को दूर करके राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान एवं विकास पारितंत्र में निजी क्षेत्र की अधिकाधिक भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

(घ) इस योजना का संचालन अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान (एएनआरएफ) के अंतर्गत स्थापित विशेष प्रयोजन निधि (एसपीएफ) के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है। एसपीएफ योजना की कोष-राशि का प्रबंधन करती है तथा द्विस्तरीय वित्तपोषण व्यवस्था के माध्यम से द्वितीय-स्तरीय निधि प्रबंधकों (एसएलएफएम) को निधियां उपलब्ध कराती है। अनुमोदित रूपरेखा के अनुसार, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास बोर्ड (टीडीबी) तथा जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद (बीआईआरएसी) को एसएलएफएम के रूप में नामित किया गया है। फंड ऑफ फंड्स सहित अतिरिक्त एसएलएफएम से आवेदन भी आमंत्रित किए गए हैं, जिनका मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।

(ङ) यद्यपि यह योजना सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता प्रदान करती है, तथापि यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व के अन्य क्षेत्रों को भी सहायता प्रदान करती है। प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, ऊर्जा संक्रमण एवं जलवायु कार्रवाई; क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग, रोबोटिक्स तथा अंतरिक्ष जैसी गहन प्रौद्योगिकियां; कृषि, स्वास्थ्य एवं शिक्षा में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) तथा उसके अनुप्रयोग; जैव प्रौद्योगिकी, जैव-विनिर्माण, संश्लेषित जीवविज्ञान, औषधि एवं चिकित्सा उपकरण; तथा डिजिटल कृषि सहित डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था शामिल हैं। यह योजना उन प्रौद्योगिकियों को भी प्रदान करती है जिनका स्वदेशीकरण सामरिक अथवा आर्थिक सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है, आत्मनिर्भर भारत को बढ़ावा

देने के लिए आवश्यक है तथा जिन्हें जनहित में आवश्यक समझे जाने वाले किसी अन्य क्षेत्र या प्रौद्योगिकी के रूप में चिन्हित किया गया है।

(च) यह योजना द्वितीय-स्तरीय निधि प्रबंधकों (एसएलएफएम) के माध्यम से पात्र प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थाओं को परियोजना-आधारित वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है, ताकि परियोजना से संबंधित खर्चों को पूरा किया जा सके, जिसमें आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मानव संसाधन से जुड़े खर्च भी शामिल हैं। इसीलिए, इस योजना के अंतर्गत इस प्रकार की अध्यतावृतियों का राज्य-वार विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है।

अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं

1787. श्री धर्मेंद्र यादव:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के छात्रों के लिए चलाई जा रही प्रत्येक छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत और संवितरित छात्रवृत्तियों का वर्ष-वार और समुदाय-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त नहीं करने वाले पात्र आवेदकों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान सरकार के बजटीय आवंटन, संशोधित अनुमानों और वास्तविक व्यय का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा केंद्रीय रूप से अधिसूचित छह अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों अर्थात् मुस्लिम, ईसाई, सिख, बौद्ध, जैन एवं पारसी समुदायों के विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक सशक्तीकरण के लिए निम्नलिखित छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की गई थीं:

(i) मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना;

(ii) मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना; तथा

(iii) मेरिट-सह-साधन छात्रवृत्ति योजना

इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (NSP) के माध्यम से पात्र लाभार्थियों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT) द्वारा किया गया था। ये योजनाएँ शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2021-22 तक कार्यान्वित की गई थी तथा इन योजनाओं को वर्ष 2021-22 के बाद कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुमोदन प्रदान नहीं किया गया था।

पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत/संवितरित छात्रवृत्तियों का योजना-वार एवं समुदाय-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत छात्रवृत्तियाँ संबंधित योजना दिशा-निर्देशों में निर्धारित पात्रता मानदंडों की पूर्ति तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर स्वीकृत की गई थीं। मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसे पात्र आवेदकों का कोई पृथक डेटाबेस का रखरखाव नहीं किया जाता है, जिन्हें योजनाओं के अंतर्गत छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान नहीं की जा सकी।

(ग) पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अंतर्गत बजट अनुमान (BE), संशोधित अनुमान (RE) तथा वास्तविक व्यय का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

समुदाय-वार मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना (2016-17 से 2025-26)

शैक्षणिक वर्ष	मुस्लिम	ईसाई	सिख	बौद्ध	जैन	पारसी	कुल छात्रवृत्ति	जारी की गई धनराशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
2016-17	3072462	561447	395909	61863	61130	713	**4153524**	749.43
2017-18	3718345	539847	424748	131419	59317	544	**4874220**	983.85
2018-19	4418314	613651	421037	170892	67106	854	**5691854**	1264.29
2019-20	4156104	682322	479171	183965	65561	902	**5568025**	1424.55
2020-21	3913963	661410	453020	159266	51748	557	**5239964**	1192.43
2021-22	4231712	727011	507578	187002	56691	795	**5710789**	1329.2
2022-23	222321	64752	17200	9014	5268	21	**318576**	100.32
2023-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
2024-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
2025-26	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
कुल	**23733221**	**3850440**	**2698663**	**903421**	**366821**	**4386**	**31556952**	**7044.07**

समुदाय-वार मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना (2016-17 से 2025-26)								
शैक्षणिक वर्ष	**मुस्लिम**	**ईसाई**	**सिख**	**बौद्ध**	**जैन**	**पारसी**	**कुल छात्रवृत्ति**	**जारी की गई धनराशि (करोड़ रुपए में)**
2016-17	467203	77019	64919	836	14847	166	**624990**	361.42
2017-18	471057	73814	58040	3743	14603	64	**621321**	369.01
2018-19	514831	87602	61245	5192	15244	151	**684265**	423.18
2019-20	572341	89427	62135	4093	14995	150	**743141**	482.65
2020-21	500785	86092	58702	3793	13807	137	**663316**	401.31
2021-22	543901	94074	61839	4908	15213	158	**720093**	469.57
2022-23	92420	18549	8975	738	3907	18	**124607**	79.28
2023-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
2024-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
2025-26	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
कुल	**3162538**	**526577**	**375855**	**23303**	**92616**	**844**	**4181733**	**2586.42**

समुदाय-वार मेरिट-सह-साधन छात्रवृत्ति योजना (2016-17 से 2025-26)								
शैक्षणिक वर्ष	**मुस्लिम**	**ईसाई**	**सिख**	**बौद्ध**	**जैन**	**पारसी**	**कुल छात्रवृत्ति**	**जारी की गई धनराशि (करोड़ रुपए में)**
2016-17	90574	18613	8631	329	3693	18	**121858**	323.34
2017-18	88406	17899	6457	583	3096	11	**116452**	316.57
2018-19	90731	19035	4163	495	3335	12	**117771**	315.93
2019-20	90477	21127	3110	301	3328	16	**118359**	315.62
2020-21	93080	21486	2296	234	3270	5	**120371**	317.84
2021-22	103072	22955	2230	267	3269	17	**131810**	352.91
2022-23	43110	12689	951	76	1603	1	**58430**	157.07
2023-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
2024-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
2025-26	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
कुल	**599450**	**133804**	**27838**	**2285**	**21594**	**80**	**785051**	**2099.28**

<u>विवरण-II</u>

छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अंतर्गत बजट अनुमान (BE), संशोधित अनुमान (RE) तथा वास्तविक व्यय का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा

योजना	मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना			मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना			मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति योजना		
योजना	बजट अनुमान (BE)	संशोधित अनुमान (RE)	वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)	बजट अनुमान (BE)	संशोधित अनुमान (RE)	वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)	बजट अनुमान (BE)	संशोधित अनुमान (RE)	वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
2016-17	931.00	931.00	585.94	550.00	550.00	287.11	335.00	395.00	220.54
2017-18	950.00	1001.15	1108.13	550.00	561.29	479.72	393.54	393.54	388.79
2018-19	980.00	1269.00	1176.19	692.00	500.00	354.89	522.00	402.00	261.17
2019-20	1220.30	1199.82	1324.85	496.01	482.66	428.77	366.43	361.51	285.63
2020-21	1330.00	1330.00	1325.54	535.00	535.00	512.81	400.00	400.00	396.34
2021-22	1378.00	1378.00	1350.99	468.00	468.00	411.87	325.00	325.00	345.77
2022-23	1425.00	556.82	43.95	515.00	515.00	29.00	365.00	358.02	34.90
2023-24	433.00	400.00	95.84	1065.00	1000.00	85.02	44.00	25.00	152.74
2024-25	326.16	90.00	1.55	1145.38	343.91	5.31	33.80	19.41	3.50
2025-26	195.70	0.06	0.00	413.99	0.06	0.00	7.34	0.06	0.00
कुल	**9169.16**	**8155.85**	**7012.98**	**6430.38**	**4955.92**	**2594.50**	**2792.11**	**2679.54**	**2089.38**

परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं

1788. श्री तारिक अनवर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2023-24 से देश में प्रचालनात्मक और निर्माणाधीन परमाणु विद्युत परियोजनाओं की प्रगति, संस्थापित क्षमता में वृद्धि और निर्धारित समय-सीमा के अनुपालन की समीक्षा की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी, घरेलू विनिर्माण, परमाणु ईंधन की उपलब्धता और परमाणु विद्युत उत्पादन में सुरक्षा मानकों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो इसके प्रमुख निष्कर्ष और उपलब्धियां क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार देश में बढ़ती ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए परमाणु ऊर्जा उत्पादन क्षमता का विस्तार करने, निजी उद्योग की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने और अनुसंधान और विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसी नई नीति या अतिरिक्त पहल 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) क्रियान्वयनाधीन नाभिकीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं की निर्धारित समय सीमा का अनुपालन हो सके, इस प्रयास में विभिन्न स्तरों पर लगातार समीक्षा की जाती है। वर्ष 2023-24 में दस रिएक्टर निर्माण/कमीशनन अधीन थे। इनमें से कुल 2100 मेगावाट की क्षमता वाले तीन रिएक्टरों ने वाणिज्यिक प्रचालन शुरू कर दिया है। विवरण निम्नलिखित तालिका में दिया गया है:

राज्य	स्थान	परियोजना	क्षमता (मेगावाट)
गुजरात	काकरापार	केएपीपी-3 व 4	2 X 700
राजस्थान	रावतभाटा	आरएपीपी-7	1 X 700

वर्ष 2023-24 से, दो और इकाइयों - कैगा-5 व 6 (2 x 700 मेगावाट) का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है। इस प्रकार, वर्तमान में 8000 मेगावाट की कुल क्षमता वाले दस रिएक्टर निर्माणाधीन हैं। विवरण निम्नलिखित तालिका में दिया गया है:

राज्य	स्थान	परियोजना	क्षमता (मेगावाट)
राजस्थान	रावतभाटा	आरएपीपी-8	1 X 700
तमिलनाडु	कुडनकुलम	केकेएनपीपी-3 व 4	2 X 1000
		केकेएनपीपी-5 व 6	2 X 1000
	कल्पाक्कम	एफबीआर-1	1 X 500
कर्नाटक	कैगा	कैगा-5 व 6	2 X 700
हरियाणा	गोरखपुर	जीएचएवीपी-1 व 2	2 X 700

(ख) और (ग) वर्ष 2025 में शांति अधिनियम के अधिनियमन से ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निजी उद्योगों और अनुसंधान संस्थानों सहित नाभिकीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में संस्थाओं की व्यापक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित होगी।

CENTRAL WELFARE SCHEMES IN GHAZIABAD

1789. SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

(a) whether the Government has systematically assessed the saturation levels of central welfare schemes in the Ghaziabad constituency;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the findings regarding the delivery of housing, water and social security programmes in the local rural blocks during 2025-26;

(c) whether this evaluation has identified specific bottlenecks preventing 100% saturation in underserved residential zones and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the policy recommendations provided to the district administration to streamline registration processes; and

(e) the future steps planned to facilitate community-led audits allowing citizens to report on the efficacy of local scheme implementation?

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

(a) Yes, the Government regularly monitors the implementation of Central welfare schemes in the country.

(b) Regarding housing, water and social security programmes in rural blocks of Ghaziabad status is as follows:

- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G): Awaas Plus 2024 survey has been completed and Permanent Waitlist (PWL) prepared.
- Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) Rural: 87 rural water supply schemes have been sanctioned, 58 water supply schemes are completed with regular piped water supply, while 29 are under construction. Of 58,464 targeted households, 57,110 have already received tap connections, reflecting near saturation. Drinking water quality monitoring & surveillance, has been integrated through SCADA automation system.
- National Old Age Pension Scheme: In 2025–26, 5,050 new pensioners were identified and approved. In rural areas 2,032 new applications identified and approved.

- Rashtriya Parivarik Labh Yojana: In 2025-26, 1389 applications were approved in the District, including 416 applications from rural areas.
- Divyang Pension Scheme: In 2025-26, 209 new beneficiaries were added, bringing the total to 1,501.
- Unique Disability ID Card: In 2025-26, 427 disability certificates were issued, raising the cumulative total to 15,905.
- Local Level Committee Scheme: In 2025-26, 9 persons with disabilities were issued legal guardianship certificates, bringing the total to 61 eligible persons.
- Pension Scheme for Destitute Women: In 2025-26, 4,074 new pensioners were identified, with overall benefits extended to 43,332 women.
- One Stop Centre Scheme: In 2025-26, 1148 women received assistance.

(c) No specific bottlenecks have been identified in the implementation of the schemes, during the monitoring.

(d) Online Registration for all types of pension schemes under social security programs can be completed either independently or through Jan Sewa Lokvani Kendras , cyber cafes & Gram Sachivalayas. Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana -Gramin (Awaas Plus Survey-2024), beneficiaries have conducted self-surveys, while Gram Panchayat secretaries have carried out assisted surveys and registrations in Gram Panchayats using the ‘Awaas Plus 2024’ mobile app.

(e) Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin, there is a provision to launch a community-based participatory monitoring system to oversee the

progress and quality of house construction, with the assistance of SHG networks operating under NRLM, NGOs and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).

MINING POTENTIAL IN GADCHIROLI-CHIMUR LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY

1790. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the mineral resources and mining potential in the Gadchiroli–Chimur Lok Sabha Constituency of Maharashtra during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of mining leases granted, mineral blocks auctioned and mining projects that have commenced or are proposed in the said Constituency during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to ensure that local tribal communities receive adequate employment, skill development, District Mineral Foundation (DMF) benefits and rehabilitation in mining-affected areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of funds released and works undertaken under the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in Gadchiroli district during the last three years, sector-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that mining activities in the said Constituency are carried out in accordance with environmental

safeguards, forest conservation norms and the provisions relating to the rights of Scheduled Tribes and Gram Sabhas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a) During the last five years, Central Govt. agencies such as the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Mineral Exploration and Consultancy Limited (MECL); Notified Exploration Agencies (NEAs) through funding from National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT), and State exploration agencies have completed 26 exploration projects in Gadchiroli–Chimur Lok Sabha constituency of Maharashtra. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) During the said period, 09 mineral blocks of iron ore, limestone and copper, comprising 08 Composite Licence (CL) blocks and 01 Mining Lease (ML) block, are auctioned by the State. Composite Licence deed executed in all the 08 CL blocks.

(c) As per the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, following measures are implemented to ensure that local tribal communities receive employment opportunities, skill development, benefits under the District Mineral Foundation (DMF), and appropriate rehabilitation in mining-affected areas:

i. Preference to local persons for employment subject to availability of eligible candidates.
ii. Skill development programmes through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by mining lease holders.

iii. DMF funds are utilized for the welfare of the people in mining-affected areas in accordance with the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY), by taking up projects for education, drinking water, health care, roads, livelihood and infrastructure.

iv. Rehabilitation & Resettlement undertaken as per applicable laws and statutory clearances.

(d) As per the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, the sector-wise details of fund released and work undertaken under the District Mineral Foundation in Godchiroli district during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement II.**

(e) As per the MMDR Act, 1957 and rules made thereunder, Mining activities are permitted only after obtaining the requisite statutory approvals, including Environmental Clearance (EC), Forest Clearance (FC), consent from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB), and approved Mining Plan. Compliance with EC and FC conditions is monitored through periodic inspections by the authorities of State mining department and MPCB. In addition to the above, mining activities in Scheduled Areas are governed by the provisions of PESA, 1996 and the Forest Rights Act, 2006. Further, Gram Sabha consent/recommendations are obtained wherever required under the applicable statutory provision.

STATEMENT-I

Details of exploration projects in Gadchiroli–Chimur Lok Sabha constituency of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Exploration agencies	No. of Exploration projects completed	Commodities
1	GSI	13	Copper, Lead & Zinc (2); Copper (7); Base metal (3); Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt & PGE (1)
2	MECL	1	Copper, Gold & Silver (1)
3	Notified Exploration Agencies under NMEDT	8	Iron ore (6), Limestone (2)
4	State Directorate of Geology and Mining	4	REE & RM (3), Base Metal & Gold (1)

STATEMENT-II

Sector-wise details of fund released and work undertaken under the District Mineral Foundation in Gadchiroli district during the last three years

S. No	Sector	Projects	Amount (₹ Cr.)
1	Agriculture	23	78.68
2	Animal Husbandry	3	2.20
3	Drinking Water Supply	133	13.52
4	Education	342	132.42
5	Energy & Watershed Development	3	4.23
6	Environment Preservation & Pollution Control	97	13.44
7	Health Care	355	56.87
8	Irrigation	13	10.16
9	Physical Infrastructure	539	184.68
10	Sanitation	11	7.41
11	Skill Development	29	11.67
12	Welfare of Women & Children	61	18.78
TOTAL		**1,609**	**534.06**

ADDITIONAL TRAIN STOPPAGES, NEW TRAINS AND PASSENGER AMENITIES IN KERALA

1791. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received requests for additional train stoppages, new train services and improved passenger amenities in Kerala and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken/being taken on requests for stoppages at Wadakkanchery, Vallathol Nagar and Pudunagaram railway stations along with the reasons for any delay?

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

(a) and (b) Proposals/requests/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal *inter alia* for provision of stoppage/introduction of train services 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.

Further, as the Railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are introduced and stoppages are provided as per network requirements, across such boundaries.

However, during 2025-26 and 2026-27(upto June, 2026), to cater to the needs of various stations located in the State of Keralam, Indian Railways (IR), have provided 88 stoppages and introduced 22 train services. In addition, 16329/16330 Nagercoil - Mangaluru Amrit Bharat Express, introduced w.e.f 11.03.2026, also serves the State. These details are as under:

Stoppages provided in the State of Keralam:

SN	Train No. and Name	Stoppage provided at
1	16128 Guruvayur - Chennai Egmore Express	Chirayinkeezh
2	16312 Thiruvananthapuram North - Shri Ganganagar Express	Quilandi
3	16327 Madurai - Guruvayur Express	Irinjalakkuda
4	16334 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Veraval Express	Parappanangadi
5	16334 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Veraval Express	Vadakara
6	16334 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Veraval Express	Quilandi
7	16334 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Veraval Express	Payyanur
8	16336 Nagercoil - Gandhidham Express	Parappanangadi
9	16336 Nagercoil - Gandhidham Express	Quilandi
10	16336 Nagercoil - Gandhidham Express	Payyanur
11	16336 Nagercoil - Gandhidham Express	Kanhangad
12	16341Guruvayur - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express	Punkunnam
13	16344 Rameswaram-Thiruvananthapuram Central Amritha Express	Tiruvalla
14	16348 Mangaluru Central - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express	Changanassery
15	16348 Mangaluru Central - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express	Tiruvalla
16	16350 Nilambur Road - Thiruvananthapuram North Rajya Rani Express	Karunagapalli

17	16350 Nilambur Road - Thiruvananthapuram North Rajya Rani Express	Tiruvalla
18	16366 Nagercoil - Kottayam Express	Dhanuvachapuram
19	16366 Nagercoil - Kottayam Express	Ochira
20	16609 Thrissur - Kannur Express	Kannur South
21	16730 Punalur - Madurai Express	Balaramapuram
22	16791 Tuticorin-Palakkad Palaruvi Express	Kilikollur
23	19259 Thiruvananthapuram North- Bhavnagar (T) Express	Vadakara
24	19259 Thiruvananthapuram North - Bhavnagar (T) Express	Payyanur
25	12081 Kannur - Thiruvananthapuram Central Jan Shatabdi Express	Aluva
26	12082 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Kannur Jan Shatabdi Express	Aluva
27	12081 Kannur - Thiruvananthapuram Central Jan Shatabdi Express	Changanassery
28	12082 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Kannur Jan Shatabdi Express	Changanassery
29	16127 Chennai Egmore - Guruvayur Express	Ambalappuzha
30	16128 Guruvayur - Chennai Egmore Express	Ambalappuzha
31	16127 Chennai Egmore - Guruvayur Express	Haripad
32	16128 Guruvayur - Chennai Egmore Express	Haripad
33	16187 Karaikkal - Ernakulam Express	Ottapalam
34	16188 Ernakulam - Karaikkal Express	Ottapalam
35	16309 Ernakulam - Kayamkulam Express	Ettumanur
36	16310 Kayamkulam - Ernakulam Express	Ettumanur
37	16319 Thiruvananthapuram North - SMVT Bengaluru Humsafar Express	Kayamkulam
38	16320 SMVT Bengaluru - Thiruvananthapuram North Humsafar Express	Kayamkulam

39	16325 Nilambur Road - Kottayam Express	Tuvvur
40	16326 Kottayam - Nilambur Road Express	Tuvvur
41	16325 Nilambur Road - Kottayam Express	Vallapuzha
42	16326 Kottayam - Nilambur Road Express	Vallapuzha
43	16325 Nilambur Road - Kottayam Express	Melattur
44	16326 Kottayam - Nilambur Road Express	Melattur
45	16325 Nilambur Road - Kottayam Express	Pattikkad
46	16326 Kottayam - Nilambur Road Express	Pattikkad
47	16325 Nilambur Road - Kottayam Express	Kulukkalur
48	16326 Kottayam - Nilambur Road Express	Kulukkalur
49	16327 Madurai - Guruvayur Express	Cheriyanad
50	16328 Guruvayur - Madurai Express	Cheriyanad
51	16327 Madurai - Guruvayur Express	Perinad
52	16328 Guruvayur - Madurai Express	Perinad
53	16329 Nagercoil - Mangaluru Jn. Amrit Bharat Express	Nileshwar
54	16330 Mangaluru Jn. - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express	Nileshwar
55	16329 Nagercoil - Mangaluru Jn. Amrit Bharat Express	Kanhangad
56	16330 Mangaluru Jn. - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express	Kanhangad
57	16329 Nagercoil - Mangaluru Jn. Amrit Bharat Express	Payyanur
58	16330 Mangaluru Jn. - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express	Payyanur
59	16329 Nagercoil - Mangaluru Jn. Amrit Bharat Express	Vadakara
60	16330 Mangaluru Jn. - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express	Vadakara
61	16329 Nagercoil - Mangaluru Jn. Amrit Bharat Express	Sasthankotta
62	16330 Mangaluru Jn. - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express	Sasthankotta
63	16347 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Mangaluru Central Express	Mayyanad
64	16348 Mangaluru Central - Thiruvananthapuram Central	Mayyanad

	Express	
65	16355 Thiruvananthapuram North - Mangaluru Jn. Antyodaya Express	Thalassery
66	16356 Mangaluru Jn. - Thiruvananthapuram North Antyodaya Express	Thalassery
67	16605 Mangaluru Central - Thiruvananthapuram Central Ernad Express	Sasthankotta
68	16606 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Mangaluru Central Ernad Express	Sasthankotta
69	16649 Mangaluru Central - Kanniyakumari Parasuram Express	Manjeshwar
70	16650 Kanniyakumari - Mangaluru Central Parasuram Express	Manjeshwar
71	16649 Mangaluru Central-Kanniyakumari Parasuram Express	Vaikam road
72	16650 Kanniyakumari - Mangaluru Central Parasuram Express	Vaikam road
73	16791 Tuticorin - Palakkad Palaruvi Express	Irinjalakkuda
74	16792 Palakkad - Tuticorin Palaruvi Express	Irinjalakkuda
75	18567 Visakhapatnam - Kollam Express	Irinjalakkuda
76	18568 Kollam - Visakhapatnam Express	Irinjalakkuda
77	22149 Ernakulam - Pune Express	Vadakara
78	22150 Pune - Ernakulam Express	Vadakara
79	22475 Hisar - Coimbatore Express	Tirur
80	22476 Coimbatore - Hisar Express	Tirur
81	22619 Bilaspur - Tirunelveli Express	Cherthala
82	22620 Tirunelveli - Bilaspur Express	Cherthala
83	22651 MGR Chennai Central - Palakkad Express	Kollengode
84	22652 Palakkad - MGR Chennai Central Express	Kollengode
85	22653 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express	Chengannur

86	22654 Hazrat Nizamuddin - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express	Chengannur
87	66325 Nilambur Road - Shoranur MEMU	Tuvvur
88	66326 Shoranur - Nilambur Road MEMU	Tuvvur

New train services introduced catering stations in the State of Keralam:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	26651 KSR Bengaluru - Ernakulam Vande Bharat Express
2	26652 Ernakulam - KSR Bengaluru Vande Bharat Express
3	16121 Tambaram - Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express
4	16122 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Tambaram Amrit Bharat Express
5	17041 Charlapalli - Thiruvananthapuram North Amrit Bharat Express
6	17042 Thiruvananthapuram North - Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
7	16313 Thiruvananthapuram North - Mangaluru Jn. Antyodaya Express
8	16314 Mangaluru Jn. - Thiruvananthapuram North Antyodaya Express
9	18501 Visakhapatnam - Kollam Express
10	18502 Kollam - Visakhapatnam Express
11	16363 Ernakulam - Velankanni Express
12	16364 Velankanni - Ernakulam Express
13	16611 Palakkad - Kannur Express
14	56115 Thrissur - Guruvayur Passenger
15	56116 Guruvayur - Thrissur Passenger
16	66325 Nilambur Road - Shoranur MEMU
17	66326 Shoranur - Nilambur Road MEMU
18	66623 Palakkad - Pollachi MEMU

19	66624 Pollachi - Palakkad MEMU
20	66327 Ernakulam - Kollam MEMU
21	66328 Kollam - Ernakulam MEMU
22	56632 Kannur - Kozhikode Passenger

Moreover, as on 24.07.2026, 162 Vande Bharat train services (Chair Car) are being operated on the Indian Railways network, of which 06 Vande Bharat services are catering to the needs of stations located in the State of Keralam. These are listed below:-

SN	**Train No. & Name**
1	20631 Mangaluru Central - Thiruvananthapuram Central Vande Bharat Express
2	20632 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Mangaluru Central Vande Bharat Express
3	20633 Kasaragod - Thiruvananthapuram Central Vande Bharat Express
4	20634 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Kasaragod Vande Bharat Express
5	26651 KSR Bengaluru - Ernakulam Jn. Vande Bharat Express
6	26652 Ernakulam Jn. - KSR Bengaluru Vande Bharat Express

Further, as on 24.07.2026, 72 Amrit Bharat Express services are being operated on the Indian Railways network, of which the following 06 Amrit Bharat services are catering to the needs of stations located in the State of Keralam. These are listed below:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	16121 Tambaram - Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express
2	16122 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Tambaram Amrit Bharat Express
3	16329 Nagercoil - Mangaluru Jn. Amrit Bharat Express
4	16330 Mangaluru Jn. - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express
5	17041 Charlapalli - Thiruvananthapuram North Amrit Bharat Express
6	17042 Thiruvananthapuram North - Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express

Stoppage of trains at Wadakancheri, Vallathol Nagar and Pudunagaram stations:

Presently, Wadakancheri, Vallathol Nagar and Pudunagaram stations are catered by 35 train services, 9 train services and 4 train services respectively. These are as listed below:

Train serving Wadakancheri:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	12511 Gorakhpur - Thiruvananthapuram North Express
2	12512 Thiruvananthapuram North - Gorakhpur Express
3	12521 Barauni - Ernakulam Express
4	12522 Ernakulam - Barauni Express
5	13351 Dhanbad - Alappuzha Express
6	13352 Alappuzha - Dhanbad Express
7	16187 Karaikal - Ernakulam Express

8	16301 Shoranur - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
9	16302 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Shoranur Express
10	16307 Alappuzha - Kannur Express
11	16308 Kannur - Alappuzha Express
12	16325 Nilambur Road - Kottayam Express
13	16326 Kottayam - Nilambur Road Express
14	16348 Mangalore Central - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
15	16382 Kanniyakumari - Pune Express
16	16525 Kanniyakumari - KSR Bengaluru Express
17	16526 KSR Bengaluru - Kanniyakumari Express
18	16609 Thrisur - Kannur Express
19	16649 Mangalore Central - Kanniyakumari Express
20	16650 Kanniyakumari - Mangalore Central Express
21	20629 Secunderabad - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
22	20630 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Secunderabad Express
23	22639 MGR Chennai Central - Alappuzha Express
24	22640 Alappuzha - MGR Chennai Central Express
25	22645 Indore - Thiruvananthapuram North Express
26	22646 Thiruvananthapuram North - Indore Express
27	22647 Korba - Thiruvananthapuram North Express

28	22648 Thiruvananthapuram North - Korba Express
29	56605 Shoranur - Thrisur Passenger
30	56623 Thrisur - Shoranur Passenger
31	56624 Shoranur - Thrisur Passenger
32	66319 Shoranur - Ernakulam MEMU
33	66320 Ernakulam - Shoranur MEMU
34	66609 Palakkad - Ernakulam MEMU
35	66610 Ernakulam - Palakkad MEMU

Train serving Vallathol Nagar:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	16325 Nilambur Road - Kottayam Express
2	16326 Kottayam - Nilambur Road Express
3	56605 Shoranur - Thrisur Passenger
4	56623 Thrisur - Shoranur Passenger
5	56624 Shoranur - Thrisur Passenger
6	66319 Shoranur - Ernakulam MEMU
7	66320 Ernakulam - Shoranur MEMU
8	66609 Palakkad - Ernakulam MEMU
9	66610 Ernakulam - Palakkad MEMU

Train serving Pudunagaram:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	16731 Palakkad - Tiruchendur Express
2	16732 Tiruchendur - Palakkad Express
3	66623 Palakkad - Pollachi MEMU
4	66624 Pollachi - Palakkad MEMU

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.

Similarly, on Indian Railways, provision of stoppage of train services is an on-going process and depends on the traffic justification, operational feasibility, competing demands etc.

Passenger amenities:

Proposal / Request/ Suggestions / Representations, both formal and informal for Railway projects / works across the country are received on the basis of demands raised by State Governments, Members of Parliament, Ministries of

Central Government, elected representatives, Railways' own requirements, organizations / rail users etc., at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Division Office etc. Receipt of such suggestions / representations is a continuous and dynamic process and these are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time.

The Ministry of Railways has launched the 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 35 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 has been taken up at a good pace. Details of stations completed in Keralam is as under:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Keralam	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:

- **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, improvements of circulating area, improvement of 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.
- **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.

- **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.
- **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.

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. Keralam is covered under the jurisdiction of one railway zone, namely Southern Railway. For this zone, an allocation of ₹ 665 crore has been made for the financial year 2026-27, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2026) of ₹ 398 crore has been incurred so far.

In addition, the following Telecom passenger amenities are provided at stations in the State of Keralam:

- Public Address system at 128 stations
- Electronic Train Indicator Boards at 40 stations
- Coach indication boards at 25 stations

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.

हांसी में डाकघर पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्र

1792. श्री जय प्रकाश :

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

(क) क्या हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत हांसी में डाकघर पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्र (पीओपीएसके) की लंबे समय से आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही है और यहि हां, तो हांसी में पीओपीएसके की स्थापना अथवा स्वीकृति की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) यदि उक्त केंद्र की स्थापना अभी तक नहीं की गई है, तो इस संबंध में प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है, उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसकी स्थापना की अनंतिम समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में डाक और दूरसंचार सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता, शिकायतों के त्वरित निवारण और सेवा मानकों की निगरानी के लिए एक निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है;

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

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में डाक, मोबाइल नेटवर्क और इंटरनेट सेवाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या अतिरिक्त कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) हिसार लोक सभा क्षेत्र के हिसार में एक डाकघर पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्र (पीओपीएसके) पहले से ही स्थापित है और कार्यरत है, जो हांसी क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) जी हां। सरकार, डाक और दूरसंचार सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करती है तथा निर्धारित सेवा मानकों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करती है। साथ ही हिसार लोकसभा क्षेत्र सहित देश-भर में जनता की शिकायतों का समय पर निपटान करती है। डाक विभाग द्वारा डाक सेवाओं की निगरानी विभिन्न स्तरों पर डाक मॉनिटरिंग इकाइयों, आवधिक निरीक्षणों, समीक्षा बैठकों, प्रमुख प्रदर्शन संकेतकों (केपीआई) और प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) आधारित प्रणालियों तथा ऑनलाइन मॉनिटरिंग उपकरणों के माध्यम से की जाती है। जनता की शिकायतों का समाधान, केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण एवं मॉनिटरिंग प्रणाली (सीपीग्राम), इंडिया पोस्ट शिकायत पोर्टल एवं अन्य निर्धारित माध्यमों से किया जाता है।

दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) द्वारा दूरसंचार सेवाओं की निगरानी भारतीय दूरसंचार नियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राइ) द्वारा निर्धारित सेवा गुणवत्ता विनियमों के अनुसार की जाती है। दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा (टीएसपी) प्रभावी शिकायत निवारण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ग्राहक सेवा केंद्र, शिकायत केंद्र, नोडल अधिकारी और अपीलीय प्राधिकरण स्थापित किए जाते हैं।

(ङ) डाक विभाग ने उन्नत डाक प्रौद्योगिकी परियोजना 2.0 के तहत 17 लाख से अधिक डाक प्रतिष्ठानों में एंड टू एंड डिजिटल सेवा डिलीवरी को सक्षम बनाया है, जबकि ग्रामीण डाकघरों को डाक, बैंकिंग, बीमा और नागरिक-केंद्रित सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए स्मार्टफोन से लैस किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाता तकनीकी-व्यावसायिक पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए दूरसंचार इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का विस्तार और अपग्रेड कर रहे हैं। सरकार **डिजिटल भारत निधि** के तहत ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों तक मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी पहुंचाने के लिए योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रही है। साथ ही, ग्राम पंचायतों को हाई-स्पीड ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए **भारतनेट** परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है, जिससे क्षेत्र में मोबाइल और इंटरनेट सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके।

OPERATIONAL STAUTS OF NAVIC CONSTELLATION

1793. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the failure of the atomic clock onboard the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS-1F) satellite has reduced the operational capacity of the NavIC constellation to only three fully functioning satellites and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this reduction drastically compromises the system's positional accuracy, timing, and structural telemetry, leaving the Armed Forces with an inadequate standalone navigation grid and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this systemic vulnerability places India's operational planning and real-time mapping at risk and if so, the details thereof including the immediate contingency satellite deployments and alternative tracking grids mobilised to insulate frontline tactical networks?

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) After completion of mission life (10 years) of IRNSS-1F, presently the NavIC constellation has three satellites for providing PNT services viz., IRNSS-1B, IRNSS-1I and NVS-01. To provide basic positioning service, minimum four operational satellites are required in orbit. Hence, the NavIC constellation cannot provide standalone positioning service, however timing service is functional. Armed Forces are using multi constellation GNSS including NavIC at present to promote operational services.

(c) Since NavIC is being used in multi constellation environment for most of the use-cases, there is no vulnerability for the users. Next NavIC satellite viz., NVS-03 is ready for launch and two more satellites viz., NVS-04 & NVS-05 are in advanced stage of realization.

DEVELOPMENT OF QUANTUM ALGORITHMS BY INDIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

1794. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether an Indian research laboratory has recently developed a quantum algorithm that demonstrates a computational advantage over conventional classical computing methods, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the research institution(s), the nature of the quantum algorithm developed, its key applications and the extent to which it has been validated by independent experts or international benchmarking platforms;

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to promote indigenous development of quantum hardware, quantum algorithms, skilled manpower and industry-academia collaboration to strengthen India's global competitiveness in quantum technologies; and

(d) the details of roadmap by the Government for translating research outcomes in quantum computing into practical applications in strategic sectors such as defence, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, cybersecurity, finance, climate modelling and advanced materials research, along with the expected timelines for commercialization?

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) Research groups at Indian academic and research institutions have developed quantum algorithms that demonstrates a computational advantage over conventional classical methods. The details are as follows:

Research Institution	**Quantum Algorithm Developed**	**Key Applications**	**Validation / Benchmarking**
Birla Institute of Technology and Sciences, Pilani (Goa Campus) in collaboration with IBM Research	Quantum algorithm for simulating the strong nuclear force	High-energy physics and nuclear force simulations	Demonstrated on a 120-qubit IBM quantum processor, where a 20-second quantum simulation outperformed a classical supercomputer that required about two hours for the same computation. The algorithm has been selected by IBM for its Quantum Advantage Tracker.
Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru	(i) Quantum key generation algorithms (ii) Quantum walk algorithm for Dirac equation simulation	Secure cryptography, quantum simulations, quantum computing subroutines	(i) Validated on IISc photonic quantum hardware. (ii) Experimentally validated on an ion-trap quantum computer by the University of Maryland.

(c) The Department of Science and Technology (DST) is implementing the National Quantum Mission (NQM) to promote research, development, and innovation in quantum technologies with an outlay of ₹6003.65 crore for a period of eight years. Under the Mission, four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs), each focusing on a specific domain of quantum technologies—Quantum Computing, Quantum Communication, Quantum Sensing & Metrology, and Quantum Materials & Devices. The major mandates of the T-Hubs include Technology Development,

Human Resource Development, Entrepreneurship Development & Industry Collaboration and International Collaborations. Following activities are being undertaken by NQM to promote indigenous development of quantum hardware, quantum algorithms, skilled manpower and industry-academia collaborations:

i. Establishment of advanced fabrication and central facilities at Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur and Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, to support indigenous development of quantum processors, sensors, materials and devices.

ii. Technology development through four Thematic Hubs, comprising 14 Technical Groups and 17 Project Teams, involving 152 researchers from 43 institutions across the country and bringing together academia, national laboratories, industry and startups.

iii. Development of indigenous quantum algorithms and software through 17 Project Teams under the Quantum Algorithms Technical Group.

iv. Capacity building and skilled manpower development through AICTE-supported UG Minor and M.Tech programmes in Quantum Technologies and the establishment of 23 Quantum Teaching Laboratories.

v. Development of national guidelines for supporting startups in the area of quantum technologies. Seventeen startups have been supported under the Mission.

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has developed Qniverse, a unified quantum computing platform integrated with High-Performance Computing (HPC) systems. The platform enables students,

researchers and startups to design, simulate and execute quantum algorithms across multiple quantum hardware.

(d) The NQM aims to translate research outcomes into deployable technologies and commercial products through technology development, prototype demonstration, validation, and industry-led commercialization. The Mission targets development of quantum computers with 20–50 physical qubits in 3 years, 50–100 qubits in 5 years, and 50–1000 qubits over 8 years across multiple hardware platforms. The technologies being developed under the Mission are expected to find applications in defence, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, cybersecurity, finance, climate modelling and advanced materials research as they attain the required Technology Readiness Levels (TRLs) during the Mission period ending in 2030–31.

DEVELOPMENT OF IT INFRASTRUCTURE IN PUNJAB

1795. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

whether the Government is likely to make a single major IT investment in order to transform the Amritsar district and the adjoining border belt of Punjab for the future of youth 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):

The Government of India has launched several initiatives and programs to support the expansion of the IT sector and is constantly working to promote the sector throughout the country. The Software Technology Park (STP) is one such important scheme in this effort. Under this scheme, Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has established 73 centres across the country including 2 centres in Punjab at Amritsar and Mohali. The STPI centres provide Incubation services, High Speed Data Communication services, Cloud services and other statutory support services so that entrepreneurs with innovative ideas can establish their startups with the help of STPI. The incubation facility provides opportunity of meeting with investors like Venture Capitalists (VCs), mentors from IITs/NITs/Industry and networking opportunity.

142 STPI-registered units in the state of Punjab have generated approx. 31,000 employment opportunities.

Details of the STPI centres in Punjab are as follows:

Centre Name	**Total Raw Space (sqft.)**	**Total Plug & Play Seats**	**No of incubation Units**
Mohali	28,418	100	22
Amritsar	12,136	197	2

The Data Centre at STPI Mohali is a Tier-III Certified, 2.5 MW Capacity, 183 Racks Data Centre, hosting colocation & Cloud Services. Major customers

include CERT-In, ERNET, Hartron, Bhubaneswar Smart City, National Assessment and Accreditation Council(NAAC), CDAC etc.

In the state of Punjab, STPI has established a Centre of Entrepreneurship(CoE) in Big data, AVG and IoT in collaboration with MeitY, Govt. of Punjab, Indian School of Business(ISB) Mohali, Punjab Technology University (PTU) and industry partners with a total budgetary outlay of ₹20.92 crore. It aims to support tech start-ups in key domains such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Data Analytics (DA), Internet of Things (IoT), and AVG (Audio, Visual & Gaming). The CoE offers support across various aspects of the startup ecosystem, including incubation, mentorship, lab infrastructure, go-to-market strategy, market access, funding etc.

The CoE has supported 142 start-ups, resulting in the development of 171 prototypes and 158 products. The project has ended in February 2026, however the CoE is in a sustainable phase.

SHORTAGE/REDUCTION OF PDS STATE QUOTA

1796. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has reduced allocation of rice and wheat to States under Public Distribution System (PDS) during last three years and current year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for curtailing essential food security support;

(b) whether several States have reported shortage of PDS commodities including pulses, sugar and edible oil and if so, details thereof along with corrective measures taken by the Government to address rising public distress;

(c) whether the Government admits mismatch between population growth and fixed National Food Security Act (NFSA) coverage leading to reduced per capita allocation and if so, the reasons for not revising beneficiary limits based on updated population data;

(d) whether allocation of wheat has been curtailed in recent years due to procurement constraints and if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply to deficit States; and

(e) whether the Government has shifted focus from wheat to rice distribution due to stock imbalances and if so, the details of the impact on nutritional diversity and regional consumption preferences across States?

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

(a)The overall allocation of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System (PDS) to States/UTs has largely remained unchanged during the last three years and the current year. Due to lower procurement of wheat during the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2022-23, the Department temporarily revised the wheat-rice ratio under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Tide Over categories for certain States/UTs based on the availability of wheat in the Central Pool. The revision was undertaken to ensure uninterrupted distribution of

foodgrains under the PDS, without any reduction in the overall foodgrain entitlement of beneficiaries.

(b) Only Wheat, Rice and Coarse grains are currently distributed through PDS and no State has reported shortage of these foodgrains.

(c) Allocation of foodgrains to States/Union Territories (UTs) under the Act is made on the basis of identification of beneficiaries reported by the States/UTs within the State/UT-wise coverage of population determined by the then Planning Commission, and foodgrains entitlement prescribed under the Act i.e. 35 kg per household per month for households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana and 5 kg per person per month for Priority households.

NFSA provides for coverage of upto 75% of rural population and upto 50% of urban population thus covering about two-thirds of the total population of the country which at Census 2011 comes to 81.35 crore. Coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit.

Section 9 of the Act provides that the total number of persons to be covered in rural and urban areas of the State shall be calculated on the basis of the population estimates as per the Census of which the relevant figures have been published. States undertake updation of their beneficiary database so that ineligible ration cards get deleted and better targeting of rightful beneficiaries is ensured.

(d) and (e) As indicated in reply to part (a), the revision in the wheat-rice ratio for certain States/UTs was necessitated by lower procurement of wheat and was undertaken to ensure uninterrupted distribution of foodgrains under the PDS,

without any reduction in the overall foodgrain entitlement of beneficiaries under the NFSA. With improvement in the availability of wheat in the Central Pool, wheat allocation has since been restored w.e.f. January, 2026 to the eligible States/UTs. The revision in the wheat-rice ratio was an operational measure based on procurement and availability of wheat in the Central Pool and did not represent any policy shift from wheat to rice distribution.

IMPACT OF COAL MINING ON ENVIRONMENT

1797. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of coal mining on the environment in Assam and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of coal mines that are operating in compliance with environmental norms in the said State;

(c) whether any coal mine has been penalised for violation of such norms and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to reduce air and water pollution arising from coal mining activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a) The environmental impact of coal mining is assessed before commencement of any such project through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), as part of the statutory environmental clearance process.

In Assam, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) have been prepared for the ongoing Tikak Extension Opencast Project (0.2 MTPA) and the upcoming Tirap Opencast Project (0.6 MTPA) of North Eastern Coalfields (NEC), a wing of Coal India Limited under the Ministry of Coal.

Further, regular monitoring of ambient air quality, water quality (including effluent, drinking and runoff water) and noise levels is carried out through Government-approved laboratories to assess the environmental impact of mining operations.

(b) Currently, NEC has only one operating mine i.e Tikak Extension OCP (0.2 MTPA) and the same is operating in compliance with environmental norms.

(c) No penalty has been imposed on the operating mine i.e. Tikak Extension OCP for violation of environmental norms.

(d) To control air and water pollution arising from coal mining activities, the Government has established a comprehensive regulatory framework under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Central Government has devised the process of Environmental Impact Assessment, as a regulatory tool under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Under the said Act, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 which deals with the process of granting Environmental

Clearance (EC) after having comprehensive analysis of EIA reports prepared by the coal companies.

The respective SPCBs/PCCs issue Consent to Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to oversee the compliance of emissions/ effluent standards and take action against violators under the provisions of Water and Air Acts.

In North Eastern Coalfields (NEC), measures undertaken to control pollution include controlled blasting, fixed water sprinklers at coal sidings, deployment of water tankers for dust suppression on haul roads, use of tarpaulin-covered trucks, wet drilling, regular maintenance of mining equipment and vehicles, periodic environmental monitoring, and plantation activities. To prevent water pollution, effluent treatment facilities, neutralization-cum-sedimentation tanks, oil and grease traps, siltation ponds, earthen garland drains, and regular monitoring of effluent quality have been put in place.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITIES

1798. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) the total number of annual and special reports submitted by the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) to the Government since 2014, year-wise;

(b) the details of the main recommendations made in each of these reports regarding the welfare and protection of minority communities;

(c) whether all these reports have been laid before each House of the Parliament along with the memorandum of action taken as required under Section 13 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992; and

(d) the details of the major recommendations accepted and implemented by the Government so far and the reasons for the delay in implementing the remaining recommendations?

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

(a) and (b) National Commission for Minorities (NCM) submits their annual reports to the Ministry of Minority Affairs recommending various aspects for the welfare and development of minority communities. The recommendations broadly pertain to issues raised before the Commission which include educational, transport connectivity, preservation of religious and heritage sites, incorporation of minority needs into the Government schemes, promotion of traditional languages, improved access to scholarships and development funds, recognition of important historical events and support for tourism and regional development.

(c) and (d) As per the NCM Act 1992, a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations of NCM is prepared by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments. At present, the Ministry is in the process of consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments in respect of the recommendations contained in the annual reports for laying on the table of the house after completion of the consultation process.

CALL DROPS OF BSNL IN NELLORE CITY

1799. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government about huge call drops of BSNL in urban areas of Nellore city, Kavali, Gudur, Atmakur, Udayagiri, etc., of Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this is due to the more number of connections or due to technical issues and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address this issue and resolve the problem?

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

(a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regularly monitors the performance of Telecom service providers against the benchmark for various Quality-of-Service (QoS) parameters. As per performance monitoring report (PMR), BSNL is meeting the benchmark of call drop related Quality-of-Service parameters in Andhra Pradesh License Service Areas, which includes Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh, in the month of May, 2026. BSNL is regularly performing standard operation and maintenance practices to maintain the services of its customers.

SERVICE CONDITIONS AND WELFARE OF GRAM DAK SEVAKS

1800. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the service conditions, workload, remuneration and welfare benefits of Gram Dak Sevaks (GDS) and if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(b) the details of sanctioned strength, persons in position and vacancies of Gram Dak Sevaks as on date, State-wise;

(c) the details of revisions made in the Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA), allowances, social security benefits, leave provisions and other welfare measures for Gram Dak Sevaks during the last five years;

(d) whether the Government has received any representations from Gram Dak Sevaks regarding regularisation of services, pensionary benefits, parity with departmental employees and other service-related issues and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce any additional measures to improve the welfare, career progression and social security coverage of Gram Dak Sevaks?

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

(a) and (c) The review of service conditions and workload of Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDS) is a continuous process. The workload of the GDS is reviewed on a triennial basis. Their remuneration i.e., Time Related Continuity Allowance

(TRCA) and other allowances are revised approximately every ten years based on the recommendations of a committee constituted by the Department, following the Central Pay Commission for regular employees. The last such review was undertaken through a committee constituted in November, 2015. The Committee submitted its report in November, 2016. Based on its recommendations, and in consultation with the nodal Ministries and Departments, including Ministry of Finance and the Department of Personnel & Training, the service conditions, TRCA structure, allowances, social security benefits were enhanced, Leave entitlements were also revised, including introduction of maternity leave of 180 days for female GDS. During the last five years, welfare measures have also been strengthened through enhanced Circle Welfare Fund contribution, higher financial assistance for purchase of tablets/mobile phones and computers, concessional loans for construction of Branch Post Office accommodation and purchase of two-wheelers/electric vehicles, and increased financial assistance in cases of serious illness, accidents while on duty and other contingencies.

(b) The State-wise details of sanctioned strength of GDS, persons in position and vacancies of Gramin Dak Sevaks is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) Representations regarding regularization, pensionary benefits, parity with departmental employees and other service-related issues are received from time to time. However, GDS are governed by rules framed under the executive powers of the Central Government that are distinct from the rules applicable on regular Government employees. The Hon’ble Supreme Court has held that GDS are

holders of civil posts outside the regular Civil Service, therefore, their service is not counted for pension.

(e) GDS are covered under various welfare measures, including financial assistance from the Circle Welfare Fund for contingencies such as funeral expenses of GDS, accidents, serious illnesses, natural calamities, and scholarships for their children, among others. Further, GDS are eligible for absorption to departmental posts such as Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS), Postman, Mail Guard, Postal Assistant and Sorting Assistants as per Recruitment Rules for such posts.

GDS are not covered under any pension scheme; however, they are entitled to GDS gratuity, Group Insurance, Severance amount or benefits under the Service Discharge Benefit Scheme (for those engaged on or after 01.04.2011), which is akin to the National Pension System applicable to regular employees.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of sanctioned strength of GDS, persons in position and vacancies of Gramin Dak Sevaks

Name of the State	Sanctioned strength	Persons in Position	Vacancies
Andhra Pradesh	19487	17881	1606
Arunachal Pradesh	3175	2031	1144
Assam	9198	7563	1635
Bihar	18015	15053	2962
Chhattisgarh	9892	8285	1607
Goa	4251	3479	772
Gujarat	16780	15053	1727
Haryana	4463	4126	337
Himachal Pradesh	6700	6135	565

Jharkhand	9786	7425	2361
Karnataka	16820	15291	1529
Kerala	12377	10138	2239
Madhya Pradesh	20459	17374	3085
Maharashtra	20221	17494	2727
Manipur	2116	1725	391
Meghalaya	2336	1562	774
Mizoram	1244	972	272
Nagaland	1047	914	133
Odisha	19955	17651	2304
Punjab	6747	5624	1123
Rajasthan	17747	14826	2921
Sikkim	509	370	139
Tamil Nadu	25007	20730	4277
Telangana	10623	9773	850
Tripura	1728	1485	243
Uttar Pradesh	37844	31007	6837
Uttarakhand	6651	5799	852
West Bengal	21772	17588	4184

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-DEVINE

1801. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the progress made under the Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) including the projects approved, completed and under implementation, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised under the said scheme during FY 2025-26 and funds allocated and released for FY 2026-27;

(c) whether any new projects have been approved under PM-DevINE and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures taken to ensure timely implementation and outcome-based monitoring of projects under the said scheme?

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 (c) Since inception of the Scheme in October 2022, a total of 53 projects worth Rs.6501.79 crore have been sanctioned under the Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) upto 30.06.2026. Out of these, 4 projects worth Rs.344.01 crore have been completed. State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under the Scheme during financial year 2025-26 and 2026-27 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Financial Year	Allocation	Utilization
1	2025-26	1454.22 (RE)	1422.96
2	2026-27	2300 (BE)	778.91 (Released upto 30.06.2026)

(d) The Ministry monitors the implementation of PM-DevINE projects through periodic review meetings with the State Governments and implementing agencies, monitoring through a Dashboard using geo-tagged & time-stamped photographs, field inspections and site visits by officers of the Ministry/North

Eastern Council/Field Technical Support Units (FTSU)/Project Quality Monitors (PQM)/Third Party Technical Inspection (TPTI) agencies, etc.

Through these reviews, the bottlenecks in implementation, if any, are identified and the State Govts./ Implementing Agencies are advised to strengthen project monitoring, expedite execution, ensure timely utilisation of funds and adhere to the implementation schedule.

STATEMENT

State-wise status of projects sanctioned under PM-DevINE as on 30.06.2026

S. No.	State	Total No of Projects Sanctioned	Total Sanctioned Cost of the Project (Amount in Rs. cr)	Total Released till 30.06.2026 (Amount in Rs. cr)	No. of Projects Completed
1	Arunachal Pradesh	6	832.80	214.31	-
2	Assam	4	1402.50	745.53	-
3	Manipur	7	561.00	279.78	-
4	Meghalaya	7	773.90	339.99	-
5	Mizoram	2	595.24	236.29	-
6	Nagaland	7	552.83	307.12	-
7	Sikkim	5	561.11	437.99	3
8	Tripura	6	619.18	310.43	-
9	Central Agency	9	603.23	214.71	1
	Total	**53**	**6501.79**	**3086.17**	**4**

GAGANYAAN PROGRAMME

1802. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the current progress of the Gaganyaan mission and the key outcomes achieved so far;

(b) the details of the astronaut training status and launch vehicle qualification;

(c) the current status of uncrewed test flights planned prior to the first human spaceflight mission;

(d) the details of the infrastructure development at Sriharikota for supporting human spaceflight missions; and

(e) whether environmental control and life support systems have been developed and validated for crew safety 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 development activities carried out for Gaganyaan mission 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. Accomplishment of TV-D2 mission is in advanced stage.
- **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) Gaganyatris have completed generic training at Glavkosmos, Russia. Gaganyaan mission specific training is in progress at Astronaut Training facility, Bengaluru.

(c) Activities are in progress towards accomplishment of first uncrewed mission, G1. All stages of HLVM3 viz. HS200, L110 and C32 and CES motors ready. Crew Module and Service Module systems realized. Assembly, Integration and testing of Crew Module and Service Module nearing completion Integrated simulations are being carried out.

(d) Gaganyaan missions will be launched from Second Launch Pad (SLP) of SDSC SHAR. Accordingly, to meet the integration, testing and launch requirements, various elements/ facilities/ systems were planned, configured and realized. Orbital Module Preparation Facility (OMPF) is realized to carry out the preparation of Crew Module (CM), Service Module (SM) and Crew Escape System (CES) including the CES solid motors. The integration and access requirements including the checkout requirements were considered for modifications in Second Vehicle Assembly Building (SVAB). Checkout facilities at SVAB Terminal Room (SVTR) and Launch Pad Terminal Room – Gaganyaan (LTR-G) interfaces Checkout systems for sub-assembly/ stage preparation facilities (HS200, L110-G, C25-G and EB) are augmented. Additionally, Crew Access Arm, bubble lift and zip line system are augmented at Umbilical Tower of Second Launch Pad, to meet requirements of crewed missions.

(e) Environment Control & Life Support System (ECLSS) is a “system of systems” and very critical technology for human spaceflight. It is used to maintain a habitable environment during the entire duration of the mission by

maintaining temperature, humidity, pressure and carbon dioxide levels in the Crew Module. This system is being developed indigenously by ISRO. Currently, the system is undergoing development tests. Flight demonstration of reduced version of ECLSS is planned in uncrewed Gaganyaan missions.

IMPLEMENTATION OF BHARATNET PHASE-III IN TAMIL NADU

1803. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the details of present status of the implementation of BharatNet Phase-III in Tamil Nadu including the number of Gram Panchayats and villages proposed to be connected, district-wise;

(b) whether there has been any delay in the implementation of BharatNet Phase-III in Tamil Nadu and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for BharatNet Phase-III in Tamil Nadu, year-wise;

(d) the number of Gram Panchayats and villages in Tamil Nadu where broadband connectivity has been commissioned under BharatNet as against the targets fixed, district-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of BharatNet Phase-III, ensure timely completion of pending works and provide reliable high-speed broadband connectivity to rural, remote and tribal areas of Tamil Nadu?

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

(a), (b), (c) and (e) The Government has approved the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) under a design, built, operate and maintain model for upgradation of the existing BharatNet network, creation of network in balance Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Operation & Maintenance of GPs. The Government of India has approved the proposal of Government of Tamil Nadu for Utilization of BharatNet Network under ABP in the State and agreement for the same has already been shared with the State Government for signing. Under ABP, provision has been made for last mile connectivity to 4,767 non-GP villages on demand basis. Government of India has provisioned total Rs.1,632 crore in addition to the subsidy support for rural fiber connections under ABP for the state of Tamil Nadu.

(d) District-wise details of number of Gram Panchayats connected under the BharatNet is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of number of Gram Panchayats connected under the BharatNet project in Tamil Nadu (as on 30.06.2026)

District	No. of GPs planned	No. of GPs connected
Ariyalur	201	166
CHENGALPATTU	359	297
COIMBATORE	228	220
CUDDALORE	683	571

DHARMAPURI	251	221
DINDIGUL	306	285
ERODE	225	211
KALLAKURICHI	411	383
KANCHIPURAM	274	271
KANNIYAKUMARI	95	76
KARUR	157	157
KRISHNAGIRI	333	325
MADURAI	420	317
NAGAPATTINAM	434	434
NAMAKKAL	322	309
PERAMBALUR	121	118
PUDUKKOTTAI	497	460
RAMANATHAPURAM	429	259
Ranipet	288	288
SALEM	385	297
SIVAGANGA	445	397
TENKASI	221	215
THANJAVUR	589	589
THE NILGIRIS	35	25
THENI	130	108
THIRUVALLUR	526	513
THIRUVARUR	430	430
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	404	401
TIRUNELVELI	204	154
Tirupathur	200	197
TIRUPPUR	265	225
TIRUVANNAMALAI	860	848
TUTICORIN	403	348
VELLORE	255	231
VILLUPURAM	689	566
VIRUDHUNAGAR	450	206
	12,525	**11,118**

एफसीआई के गोदामों में खराब/नष्ट हुए खाद्यान्न

1804. एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर:

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या गत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) के गोदामों में अपर्याप्त, जर्जर अथवा खराब भंडारण व्यवस्था, वर्षा, आग, कीट प्रकोप तथा अन्य कारणों से बड़ी मात्रा में गेहूँ और चावल खराब अथवा नष्ट हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इससे नष्ट हुए खाद्यान्न की मात्रा तथा इसके कारण हुई अनुमानित आर्थिक हानि का वर्ष-वार एवं राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान ऐसे कितने मामलों की जांच की गई है;

(घ) उक्त जांच में लापरवाही के दोषी अथवा जिम्मेदार पाए गए अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उनके विरुद्ध की गयी विभागीय, प्रशासनिक अथवा दंडात्मक कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ड.) क्या सरकार खाद्यान्नों के सुरक्षित भंडारण हेतु वैज्ञानिक भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ाने, परंपरागत गोदामों के स्थान पर आधुनिक स्टील साइलो स्थापित करने तथा खाद्यान्न की बर्बादी रोकने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना लागू कर रही है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) के गोदामों में खराब, जर्जर अथवा अपर्याप्त भंडारण व्यवस्था के कारण केंद्रीय पूल खाद्यान्न भंडार (चावल और गेहूं) को कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई), खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकारी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के तहत वितरण हेतु तथा बफर एवं रणनीतिक भंडार बनाए रखने हेतु लंबे समय तक बड़ी

मात्रा में खाद्यान्न की खरीद, भंडारण और प्रबंधन करता है। चक्रवात/अचानक आई बाढ़/ बारिश आदि जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण बहुत कम मात्रा में खाद्यान्न अनुपयोगी या क्षतिग्रस्त होता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्नों के साथ-साथ आर्थिक नुकसान का राज्यवार और वर्षवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्न के प्रत्येक मामले की जांच तीन स्तरीय वर्गीकरण समिति द्वारा अर्थात् मंडल स्तर, क्षेत्रीय स्तर और आंचलिक स्तर पर की जाती है। जांच में 18 कर्मचारियों को दोषी पाया गया है। दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है।

(ड.) और (च) भंडारण अवसंरचना को उन्नत और आधुनिक बनाने के लिए, सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मॉडल के तहत देश भर में साइलो निर्माण को मंजूरी दी गई है। 39.00 लाख टन भंडारण क्षमता वाले 76 स्थानों पर साइलो का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है। इसके अलावा, 25.625 लाख टन भंडारण क्षमता वाले 59 स्थानों पर साइलो का निर्माण कार्य वर्तमान में चल रहा है।

इसके अलावा, हब और स्पोक चरण-II के तहत, डिजाइन, निर्माण, वित्त, स्वामित्व और संचालन (डीबीएफओओ) मोड में 17 बंडलों/परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत 54 स्थानों पर 25.125 लाख टन साइलो के निर्माण के लिए निविदाएं आवंटित की गई हैं। 15 बंडलों/परियोजनाओं में 21.25 लाख टन (48 स्थानों) के लिए रियायत समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

विवरण

एफसीआई गोदामों में जारी न करने योग्य/क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्न भंडार के राज्यवार और वर्षवार ब्यौरे सहित पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान दर्ज किए गए आर्थिक नुकसान का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

(आंकड़े टन में)

क्षेत्र	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
बिहार	41	22	0	0.56	0
झारखंड	10	20	24	0	40
ओडिशा	3	0	9	0.02	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	179	0	0	0.14	9
असम	7	0	0	0	0
एनईएफ	15	59	0	0	0

अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	10.17
मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	0.58
दिल्ली	62	13	0	3	1.72
हरियाणा	0	0	2511	0	0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0.006
जम्मू और कश्मीर	261	248	0	0.09	0.82
पंजाब	100	264	7746	91	36
राजस्थान	63	136	6	1	2089
उत्तर प्रदेश	78	47	2	2254	21
उत्तराखंड	592	0	0	0	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	28	0	0	2	0
तेलंगाना	0	0	2	485	0
केरल	92	20	0	19	0
कर्नाटक	1	0	0	0	0
तमिलनाडु	0	0	7	3001	0
गुजरात	21	87	23	13	0.84
महाराष्ट्र	140	713	18	1986	35
मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	2	2
मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)	2.5	2.5	14.5	13.9	3.2

विदेशी डिजिटल/प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियों द्वारा व्यक्तिगत जानकारी का संग्रहण एवं उपयोग

1805. श्री अमरा रामः

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

(क) क्या विदेशी डिजिटल/प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियां भारतीय नागरिकों की व्यक्तिगत जानकारी का बड़े पैमाने पर संग्रहण एवं उपयोग कर रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे डेटा की सुरक्षा, देश में उसके भंडारण तथा नागरिकों की निजता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विदेशी डिजिटल कंपनियों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने तथा उनके द्वारा भारतीय कानूनों के अनुपालन के लिए कोई नई नीति अथवा नियामक ढांचा बनाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार की नीतियों का उद्देश्य देश में उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए एक खुला, सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह साइबर स्पेस सुनिश्चित करना है। भारत सरकार ने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 (आईटी अधिनियम) को लागू करने, भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपात प्रतिक्रिया दल (सीईआरटी-इन) की स्थापना, राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा नीति 2013 जारी करने और डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम 2023 (डीपीडीपी अधिनियम) को लागू करने जैसी प्रमुख पहल की है, इस प्रकार भारत में उपयोगकर्ताओं की सुरक्षा और गोपनीयता की रक्षा सुनिश्चित की है।

<u>सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 (आईटी अधिनियम):</u>

(i) सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) अधिनियम, 2000 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लेनदेन, कंप्यूटर संसाधनों की सुरक्षा, साइबर सुरक्षा, मध्यस्थों की उचित सावधानी और साइबर अपराधों को नियंत्रित करने वाला एक प्रौद्योगिकी-तटस्थ विधिक तंत्र प्रदान करता है।

(ii) यह अधिनियम भारत में डिजिटल सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाली संस्थाओं पर लागू होता है, चाहे उनका निगमन स्थान कुछ भी हो। इसके अलावा, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम की धारा 75 के अंतर्गत इसके उपबंधों में भारत के बाहर किए गए अपराधों अथवा उल्लंघनों के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रीय अनुप्रयोग शामिल हैं, जहां इस कार्य अथवा आचरण में भारत में स्थित कंप्यूटर, कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली अथवा कम्प्यूटर नेटवर्क शामिल है।

(iii) सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यस्थ दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया नैतिकता संहिता) नियम, 2021 में सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह ऑनलाइन वातावरण को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से महत्वपूर्ण सोशल मीडिया मध्यस्थों सहित मध्यस्थों के लिए उचित सावधानी बरतने के दायित्व निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

(iv) आईटी नियम, 2021 के तहत उचित सावधानी का तंत्र मध्यस्थों से अपेक्षा करता है कि वे अपने कर्तव्यों के निर्वहन में उचित सावधानी बरतें, गैरकानूनी जानकारी को प्रसारित होने या उसके प्रसार को रोकने के लिए उचित कदम उठाएं, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र प्रदान करें और आईटी अधिनियम और नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार सक्षम अधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किए गए वैध निर्देशों का अनुपालन करें।

(v) इसके अलावा, सरकार ने पैनल में शामिल क्लाउड सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए कड़ी सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की हैं जो क्लाउड सुरक्षा, सेवा प्रबंधन और डेटा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अन्य सुरक्षा आवश्यकताओं के साथ-साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और गोपनीयता मानकों के अनुपालन सहित सरकारी डेटा का प्रबंधन कर रहे हैं। इन अनुपालनों और मानकों में जोखिम मूल्यांकन, सुरक्षा नियंत्रण, सेवा वितरण, घटना प्रबंधन, घुसपैठ का पता लगाने, डेटा गोपनीयता, लॉग प्रतिधारण, डेटा एन्क्रिप्शन, अभिगम नियंत्रण आदि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण सुरक्षा पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया है।

<u>डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम 2023 (DPDP अधिनियम):</u>

(i) डीपीडीपी अधिनियम, 2023 डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा को इस तरह से संसाधित करने के लिए एक व्यापक विधिक तन्त्र प्रदान करता है जो व्यक्तियों के अपने व्यक्तिगत डेटा की सुरक्षा के अधिकार और वैध उद्देश्यों के लिए ऐसे डेटा को संसाधित करने की आवश्यकता दोनों को मान्यता देता है।

(ii) अधिनियम को लागू करने के लिए, डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डेटा संरक्षण नियम, 2025 को 13 नवंबर 2025 को अधिसूचित किया गया था। अधिनियम और नियमों के उपबंधों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(iii) यह अधिनियम डेटा प्रिंसिपल की सहमति के आधार पर या अधिनियम के तहत निर्दिष्ट कुछ वैध उपयोगों के लिए वैध उद्देश्यों हेतु व्यक्तिगत डेटा के प्रसंस्करण की अनुमति देता है।

(iv) जहां डेटा प्रोसेसिंग सहमति पर आधारित है, वहां ऐसी सहमति स्वतंत्र, विशिष्ट, सूचित, बिना शर्त और असंदिग्ध होनी चाहिए, और इससे पहले या इसके साथ एक नोटिस होना चाहिए जिसमें संसाधित किए जाने वाले व्यक्तिगत डेटा और ऐसे प्रसंस्करण के उद्देश्य को निर्दिष्ट किया गया हो।

(v) यह अधिनियम डेटा फिड्यूशरीज़ (वे संस्थाएँ जो व्यक्तिगत डेटा के प्रसंस्करण के उद्देश्य और साधनों का निर्धारण करती हैं) पर निम्नलिखित दायित्व डालता है:

● व्यक्तिगत डेटा की सुरक्षा के लिए उचित सुरक्षा उपाय लागू करना;

● प्रभावी शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित करना; और

● व्यक्तिगत डेटा उल्लंघन की स्थिति में भारतीय डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड और प्रभावित डेटा प्रिंसिपल्स को सूचित करना।

(vi) भारतीय डाटा संरक्षण बोर्ड को व्यक्तिगत डेटा उल्लंघनों और अधिनियम के अन्य उल्लंघनों की जांच करने और इसके प्रावधानों के अनुसार मौद्रिक दंड लगाने की शक्तियां प्राप्त हैं।

(vii) यह अधिनियम भारत के भीतर डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा के प्रसंस्करण पर लागू होता है और साथ ही भारत के बाहर भी ऐसे प्रसंस्करण पर लागू होता है जहां ऐसा प्रसंस्करण भारत में डेटा प्रिंसिपल को वस्तुएं या सेवाएं प्रदान करने के संबंध में किया जाता है। तदनुसार, इसके प्रावधान ऐसे प्रसंस्करण में लगी विदेशी डिजिटल और प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियों पर भी लागू होते हैं।

(viii) यह अधिनियम केन्द्र सरकार को भारत से बाहर ऐसे देशों अथवा क्षेत्रों में व्यक्तिगत डाटा के अंतरण पर प्रतिबंधों को अधिसूचित करने की भी शक्तियां प्रदान करता है, जिन्हें आवश्यक समझा जाए।

<u>जन जागरूकता गतिविधियाँ:</u>

(i) सरकार सूचना सुरक्षा में मानव संसाधन का निर्माण करने और नागरिकों में साइबर स्वच्छता और साइबर सुरक्षा के बारे में जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सूचना सुरक्षा, शिक्षा और जागरूकता (आईएसईए) परियोजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

(ii) आईएसईए परियोजना के तहत, देश भर में 6,650 से अधिक जागरूकता कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गई हैं, जिनमें स्कूल और कॉलेज के छात्रों, शिक्षकों, कानून प्रवर्तन कर्मियों, सरकारी अधिकारियों और आम जन सहित 11.37 लाख से अधिक प्रतिभागियों को शामिल किया गया है।

(iii) बच्चों के लिए हैंडबुक, लघु वीडियो, पोस्टर, ब्रोशर और कार्टून कहानियों सहित बहुभाषी जागरूकता सामग्री को प्रिंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और सोशल मीडिया के साथ-साथ आईएसईए और स्टे सेफ ऑनलाइन पोर्टल अर्थात् www.isea.gov.in एंड https://staysafeonline.in/ के माध्यम से विकसित और प्रसारित किया गया है ।

(iv) सरकार सुरक्षित ऑनलाइन व्यवहार, सुरक्षित डिजिटल लेन-देन और डिजिटल सेवाओं के उत्तरदायी उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता माह और सुरक्षित इंटरनेट दिवस जैसे राष्ट्रव्यापी जागरूकता अभियान भी आयोजित करती है।

(v) उभरते साइबर खतरों, न्यूनीकरण कार्यनीतियों और सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों के संबंध में साइबर सुरक्षा परामर्शी नियमित रूप से जारी किए जाते हैं। साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र (बॉटनेट क्लीनिंग एंड मैलवेयर एनालिसिस सेंटर) और नेशनल साइबर कोऑर्डिनेशन सेंटर (एनसीसीसी) जैसी पहल दुर्भावनापूर्ण गतिविधियों का पता लगाकर और उन्हें कम करके और स्थितिजन्य जागरूकता बढ़ाकर साइबर लचीलेपन को सुदृढ़ करती हैं।

(vi) भारतीय कम्प्यूटर आपात प्रतिक्रिया दल (सर्ट-इन) बच्चों के लिए ऑनलाइन सुरक्षा उपायों सहित साइबर खतरों, ऑनलाइन धोखाधड़ियों और सुरक्षित ऑनलाइन पद्धतियों के बारे में इंटरनेट प्रयोक्ताओं को संवेदनशील बनाने के लिए अपनी आधिकारिक वेबसाइट और सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से नियमित रूप से साइबर सुरक्षा और सुरक्षा परामर्श, जागरूकता पोस्टर, इन्फोग्राफिक्स और वीडियो का प्रसार करती है।

(vii) शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने जुलाई 2020 में डिजिटल शिक्षा पर प्रज्ञाता दिशानिर्देश जारी किए, जिसमें छात्रों की भलाई को बढ़ावा देने और सोशल मीडिया और डिजिटल उपकरणों के जिम्मेदार उपयोग सहित सुरक्षित और प्रभावी ऑनलाइन सीखने के लिए एक रूपरेखा प्रदान की गई।

(viii) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) ने डिजिटल शिष्टाचार के संबंध में दिशा-निर्देश जारी करके, शिक्षकों के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करके, साइबर सुरक्षा पुस्तिका का प्रकाशन करके और साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए स्कूलों को साइबर क्लब स्थापित करने की सलाह देकर इन प्रयासों को पूरा किया है।

(ix) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने साइबर सुरक्षा को विद्यालय के पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया है, जिसमें कक्षा 11वीं और 12वीं के लिए "सामाजिक प्रभाव" पर एक अध्याय भी शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सीआईईटी-एनसीईआरटी ने साइबर सुरक्षा पर शैक्षिक संसाधन सामग्री विकसित और वितरित की है।

VIDYA MITRAM SCHEME

1806. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

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

(a) the details of current implementation status of BSNL's 'Vidya Mitram Scheme' aimed at digital education for financially weaker and rural students;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the logistical and financial challenges in providing Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH) connections directly to poor students residing in chawls, shanties remote villages;

(c) whether there is any proposal to actively provide free or subsidized FTTH connections to all Municipal Corporation (e.g., MCGM) and Zila Parishad schools to ensure equitable digital access for intelligent, underprivileged students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) BSNL has implemented 'Vidya Mitram Scheme' on PAN-India basis from 31.10.2024 for benevolent individuals/group of individuals who want to

sponsor bundled FTTH connections to underprivileged and exceptional students as a motivation and as a social responsibility. The installation of connections is done at the address of underprivileged and exceptional students as provided by the sponsor.

(c) and (d) Under Amended BharatNet Program, Government has made a provision for rural FTTH connections across all States/UTs with priority to cover Government Institutions including schools, Primary Health Centers, Anganwadis and Panchayat offices.

SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED FOR MINORITIES IN DARJEELING AND KALIMPONG DISTRICTS

1807. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the details of the number of beneficiaries in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts who have availed Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means scholarships and NMDFC loan schemes during the last five years, category-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised in the districts of Darjeeling and Kalimpong under various minority welfare schemes including the Multi-Sectoral Development Project (MSDP) during the last five years; and

(c) the details of infrastructure projects sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) in West Bengal including Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements following schemes for socio-economic empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities namely Buddhists, Christians, Jains, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs in India:

SCHOLARSHIP

Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India implements three Scholarship Schemes, i.e. Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Schemes, across the country for six notified minority communities. These three Scholarship Schemes are not in operation beyond 2021-22. However, funds have been released beyond 2021-22 as committed liabilities.

The district-wise, year-wise details of scholarships disbursed in: Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts, category-wise (last five years) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

NATIONAL MINORITY DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE COOPERATION (NMDFC)

National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements its schemes for socio-economic development of “backward sections” among the notified minority communities by providing concessional loan for self-employment income generation ventures across the country.

The fund allocated/ utilized under NMDFC's concessional credit schemes and details of beneficiaries in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts during the last five years, category-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement - II & III**.

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM (PMJVK)

PMJVK erstwhile MSDP till the year 2013-14, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is one of the flagship program of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for creation of community infrastructure in the Minority Concentration Areas of the country in the sectors viz. Health, Skill Development, Education, Women Centric Projects, Drinking Water and Supply, Sanitation, Sports, Renewable energy and Other Community Infrastructure.

PMJVK is a demand driven scheme and State/UT-wise/district-wise allocation of funds is not made under the Scheme.

PRADHAN MANTRI VIRASAT KA SAMVARDHAN (PMVIKAS)

Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry which converges five erstwhile schemes viz. ‘Seekho Aur Kamao’, ‘Nai Manzil’, ‘Nai Roshni’, ‘Hamari Dharohar’ and ‘USTTAD’; and focuses on socio-economic empowerment of six notified minorities in India.

A total of Rs. 877.92 crore was allocated to 59 PIAs under PM VIKAS scheme out of which an amount of Rs. 207.52 crores were released so far under the scheme. As PM VIKAS is a Central Sector Scheme; therefore, no fund allocation was made to States/ UTs under the scheme.

JIYO PARSI

Jiyo Parsi is a unique Central Sector Scheme launched in 2013-14 with the objective to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population by adopting a scientific protocol and structured interventions, stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India.

Jiyo Parsi Scheme is demand-driven and is available to eligible members of the Parsi community across the country. No beneficiaries have been reported from the Darjeeling and Kalimpong district under the Jiyo Parsi Scheme.

(c) The details of infrastructure projects approved under PMJVK Scheme for Darjeeling and Kalimpong district since inception are given in the enclosed **Statement- IV**.

STATEMENT – I

Year-wise, Scheme-wise Achievement of DARJEELING & KALIMPONG for AY 2021-22 to AY 2025-26

Year	District	Pre-Matric								Post-Matric								MCM							
		Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Parsi	Buddhist	Total	amount	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Parsi	Buddhist	Total	amount	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Parsi	Buddhist	Total	amount
2021-22	DARJEELING	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	15600	17	33	0	1	0	38	89	781034	31	7	1	0	0	15	54	1511410
	KALIMPONG	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	12400	1	11	0	0	0	8	20	186963	2	0	0	0	0	4	6	150810
2022-23	DARJEELING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	3	13	145800	4	0	0	0	0	3	7	170000
	KALIMPONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	13800	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	55000
2023-24	DARJEELING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	KALIMPONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024-25	DARJEELING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	KALIMPONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025-26	DARJEELING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	KALIMPONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**28000**	**21**	**52**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**49**	**123**	**1127597**	**38**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**23**	**69**	**1887220**

STATEMENT-II

Category-wise details of the funds allocated/ utilized under NMDFC's concessional credit schemes and details of beneficiaries in Darjeeling district during the last five years

DISTRICT	Name of Scheme (Term Loan/Micro Finance/Education Loan/Virasat Scheme	Financial Year	Amt. Allocated (in Lakhs)	Amt. Disbursed (in Lakhs)	Minority Beneficiaries Assisted
DARJEELING	Term Loan	2021-22	211.00	209.19	181
	Micro Finance		280.00	269.68	1353
	Education Loan		5.00	4.18	3
	Term Loan	2022-23	150.00	129.77	169
	Micro Finance		282.00	280.97	1444
	Education Loan		5.00	0.00	0
	Term Loan	2023-24	150.00	148.68	143
	Micro Finance		200.00	177.35	887
	Education Loan		5.50	4.22	1
	Term Loan	2024-25	150.00	60.75	71
	Micro Finance		200.00	92.83	341
	Education Loan		8.00	0.00	0
	Term Loan	2025-26	180.00	171.76	174
	Micro Finance		250.00	248.95	854
	Education Loan		17.00	14.20	4
	Term Loan	2026-27 (As on 30.06.2026)	180.00	0.00	0
	Micro Finance		250.00	0.00	0
	Education Loan		19.00	0.00	0

STATEMENT – III

Category-wise details of the funds allocated/ utilized under NMDFC's concessional credit schemes and details of beneficiaries in Kalimpong district during the last five years

DISTRICT	Name of Scheme (Term Loan/Micro Finance/Education Loan/Virasat Scheme	Financial Year	Amt. Allocated (in Lakhs)	Amt. Disbursed (in Lakhs)	Minority Beneficiaries Assisted
KALIMPONG	Term Loan	2021-22	70.00	66.22	78
	Micro Finance		100.00	91.79	454
	Education Loan		4.50	2.12	3
	Term Loan	2022-23	50.00	39.90	83
	Micro Finance		100.00	78.10	489
	Education Loan		5.00	0.00	0
	Term Loan	2023-24	103.00	101.27	123
	Micro Finance		100.00	84.73	378
	Education Loan		5.00	0.00	0
	Term Loan	2024-25	50.00	22.23	32
	Micro Finance		150.00	130.25	423
	Education Loan		6.00	0.00	0
	Term Loan	2025-26	100.00	87.69	103
	Micro Finance		160.00	156.70	519
	Education Loan		7.00	0.00	0
	Term Loan	2026-27 (As on 30.06.2026)	100.00	0.00	0
	Micro Finance		160.00	0.00	0
	Education Loan		8.00	0.00	0

STATEMENT – IV

Details of the infrastructure Projects approved under PMJVK Scheme for Darjeeling and Kalimpong

Rs. in Lakh

Name of District	Name of Project	No of units approved	Total cost approved	Central share approved
Darjeeling	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	220	1616.81	1018.735
	AWC	227	1857.33	1303.65
	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	7	490	294
	Drinking Water	40	90	45
	Health Projects	18	270	202.5
	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	6	653.07	408.65
	ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	3	3773.66	1500
	Non Civil works- Bicycle/ furniture/ Equipment/ Training	1869	56.98095	50.64821
	Other Infrastructure in school	1	5	2.5
	School Buildings	9	108	70.2
	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	1	6	4.5
	Working Women Hostel	1	70	42
Kalimpong	Health Projects	4	0	0
	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	2	224	134.4
	Non Civil works- Bicycle/ furniture/ Equipment/ Training	60	5.4	5.4
	School Buildings	1	575	345
Grand Total		**2465**	**9801.25095**	**5427.18321**

SPACE TECHNOLOGY FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN LADAKH

1808. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is using satellite and geospatial technologies to monitor glaciers, glacial lakes, snowfall, water resources, landslides, avalanches and other natural hazards in Ladakh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of satellite-based projects undertaken in Ladakh during the last five years for disaster management, glacier monitoring, agriculture, water resource planning and climate resilience;

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen satellite-based early warning systems for Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), avalanches, flash floods and landslides in Ladakh;

(d) whether satellite data and decision-support tools are being regularly shared with the UT Administration for disaster preparedness and developmental planning; and

(e) the steps taken to expand the use of space technology for sustainable development and disaster risk reduction in Ladakh?

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

(a) Government of India is using satellite and geospatial technologies to monitor glaciers, glacial lakes, snowfall, water resources and landslides in Ladakh. Details of the activities are given below:

- Glacier inventory: A database of more than 2,000 glaciers in Ladakh has been generated using 2020-23 satellite data. Changes in the extent of more than 1,000 glaciers for over two decades were mapped.
- Glacial lakes: An inventory of 3219 glacial lakes of area greater than 0.25 hectares has been generated for Ladakh as part of National Hydrology Project of Ministry of Jal Shakti. Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF) risk modelling have been done for high-risk lakes, including Katkar and Suru in Ladakh.
- Snow-cover mapping: Daily satellite-derived snow-cover mapping over the Indian Himalaya, including Ladakh, has been carried out from 2019 till September 2025.

- Wetlands: Mapped 4,912 wetlands in Ladakh in collaboration with the University of Jammu.
- Waterbodies: About 41 waterbodies larger than 5.0 hectares surface area are being monitored and updated using satellite data and the information is provided under the Bhuvan Waterbody Information System since 2012.
- Landslides: ISRO is using satellite data to periodically update the landslide inventory in Ladakh.

(b) Satellite-based projects undertaken in Ladakh during the last five years include:

- Cryosphere Science and Applications Programme (CAP): an ongoing ISRO project to monitor snow and glaciers of the Himalaya-Karakoram region, including Ladakh, in collaboration with State agencies, academia and institutes.
- Ladakh Specific Modelling and Space Applications (LAMA): ISRO/DoS is executing a project for Ladakh UT encompassing - development of space inputs-based weather forecasting model, heavy rainfall alerts and hydrological simulations for estimating snow melt, glacial melt runoff and river discharge.
- Satellite Integrated Landslide Assessment and Alert System (SILAAS) project (under ISRO-DMSP): undertaken since 2023 to map landslides

using satellite data in Ladakh; and for generation of village-wise landslide alerts.

- National Hydrology Project (2017-2025): Sponsored by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, covering glacial lakes mapping, GLOF risk assessment, snow-cover monitoring, evapotranspiration and hydrological drought assessment.
- Geo-Ladakh: 'Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) Geoportal with Allied Database Development for UT-Ladakh' project has been carried out by ISRO towards development of 'Geo-Ladakh' geoportal and generation of geospatial database of natural resources, energy, infrastructure and administrative boundaries along with capacity building.

(c) ISRO/DOS is engaged in advanced R&D activities to strengthen space input-based early warning system for GLOF, extreme weather events, as well as landslides; the outcome from which would be beneficial for Ladakh also.

(d) ISRO/DoS provides space-based information on floods, GLOF events and forest fires to the Ladakh UT during the response phase of major disasters. Under the Space-based Information Support for Decentralised Planning (SISDP), ISRO/DoS has mapped Land Use/Land Cover, Drainage, Settlements, Slope, and Rail & Road infrastructure at a 1:10,000 scale and hosted on the Bhuvan-Panchayat portal for developmental planning.

(e) As part of capacity building towards expanding the use of space technology for sustainable development and disaster risk reduction, ISRO/DoS has been periodically conducting training programs, wherein participants from Ladakh have also benefitted.

GOPALPUR–RAYAGADA NEW RAILWAY LINE

1809. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) the details of the present status of the Final Location Survey (FLS) sanctioned for the proposed Gopalpur–Rayagada New Railway Line including the alignment, stations proposed and expected date of completion of the survey;

(b) whether the Government has received representations seeking examination of an alternative alignment connecting Akhusingi–Naira–Gudari–Bankili/Durgi with the proposed Gunupur–Therubali Railway Line instead of the presently contemplated merger near Ramanaguda and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government is aware that Gudari lacks railway connectivity despite being an NAC (Notified Area Council) and Block Headquarters in Rayagada district serving a large tribal and rural population, remains without railway connectivity;

(d) whether the Government proposes to conduct a Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey or feasibility study of the alternative alignment through Gudari; and

(e) if so, the details and timeline 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) Gopalpur and Rayagada are already connected on Indian Railway Network via Vizianagram Jn. However to provide a direct alternate connectivity Final Location Survey (FLS) for Gopalpur – Rayagada New Railway Line (250 Km) has been sanctioned. The Field Survey Work has been taken up for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) which involves finalisation of techno-economically feasible alignment based on study of alternate alignments, connectivity to economic nodes and consultation with various stake holders such as State Government, Forest Department, District Revenue officials, Industries/Mines etc.

After preparation of DPR, sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. As sanctioning of projects is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines cannot be fixed.

ODISHA

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 Odisha is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹ 838 Cr./year
2026-27	₹ 10,928 Cr. (More than 13 times)

Track Construction:

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha is as under:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks per year
2009-14	267 Km	53 Km
2014-26	2,236 Km	186 Km (More than 3.5 times)

Project Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2026, 55 projects (19 New Lines and 36 Doubling/Multi-tracking), of a total length of 4,256 Km, costing ₹ 81,739 crore, falling fully/partly in Odisha, are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No of sanctioned Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (in Km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'26 (in Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'26 (₹ in Cr)
New Lines	19	1,544	277	7,288

Doubling/Multi-tracking	36	2,712	1,309	21,675
Total	**55**	**4,256**	**1,586**	**28,963**

Recently Completed Projects:

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

S. No.	Name of Project	Cost (In Crores of ₹)
1	Daitari-Banspani New Line and Jakhapura-Haridaspur 3rd Line (179 Km)	1,317
2	Jharsuguda - Sardega New Line (53 Km)	1,598
3	Haridaspur-Paradeep New Line (82 Km)	2,397
4	Angul-Sukinda New Line (104 Km)	2,834
5	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd Line (152 Km)	1,227
6	Sambalpur-Titlagarh Doubling (182 Km)	2,262
7	Rourkela-Jharsuguda 3rd Line (101 Km)	1,313
8	Banspani- Jakhapura Doubling (164 Km)	1,827
9	Sambalpur-Talcher Doubling (174 Km)	1,539
10	Raipur - Titlagarh Doubling (203 Km)	1,171
11	Jharsuguda-Sardega Doubling (50 Km)	3,200

Ongoing Projects:

Further, some of the main projects falling fully/partly in Odisha which have been taken up are as under:

S. No.	Name of Project	Total Cost (In Crores of ₹)
1	Junagarh-Nabarangpur New Line (116 Km)	2,865
2	Nabarangpur-Jeypore New Line (41 Km)	748
3	Jeypore-Malkangiri New Line (130 Km)	2,344
4	Malkangiri – Pandurangapuram New Line (174 Km)	3,592

S. No.	Name of Project	Total Cost (In Crores of ₹)
5	Buramara-Chakulia New Line (60 Km)	1,459
6	Gunupur-Therubali New Line (74 Km)	1,166
7	Puri - Konark New Line (32 Km)	492
8	Badampahar-Kendujhargarh New Line (82 Km)	1,876
9	Bangriposi-Gorumahisani New Line (86 Km)	2,269
10	Bargarh Road-Nawapara Road New Line (138 Km)	2,622
11	Nergundi - Vizianagaram 3rd Line (385 Km)	4,963
12	Vizianagram-Titlagarh 3rd Line (265 Km)	6,996
13	Sambalpur - Jarapada 3rd and 4th line (127 Km)	3,574
14	Budhapank- Salegaon via Rajatgarh 3rd & 4th Line (170 Km)	3,035
15	Kottavalasa-Koraput Doubling (189 Km)	3,580
16	Koraput-Singapur Road Doubling (165 Km)	2,462
17	Jagdalpur-Koraput Doubling (107 Km)	1,547
18	Jharsuguda-Bilaspur 4th line (206 Km)	2,596
19	Jharsuguda-Sason 3rd and 4th line (35 Km)	1,113
20	Bondamunda-Ranchi Doubling (159 Km)	3,029
21	Narayangarh-Bhadrak 3rd line (153 Km)	3,425
22	Bhadrak-Nergundi 3rd Line (92 Km)	1,632
23	Cuttack-Nergundi 4th line along with Rail flyover at Nergundi (16 Km)	759
24	Dangoaposi-Jaroli (Banspani) 3rd & 4th Line (43 Km)	1,638
25	Jarapada- Budhapank 3rd & 4th Line with flyover at Talcher (101 Km)	929
26	Flyover from Bondamunda A Cabin to Bondamunda Link B Cabin (5 Km)	135

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

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

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

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

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

मेड़ता रोड–नागौर–बीकानेर रेल खंड का दोहरीकरण

1810. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या मेड़ता रोड–नागौर–बीकानेर रेल खंड के दोहरीकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बजट स्वीकृति/कार्य प्रारंभ की संभावित समय-सीमा तथा परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा नागौर–फलौदी नई रेललाइन के निर्माण हेतु सर्वेक्षण की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सर्वेक्षण कार्य में हुई प्रगति, रेललाइन की अनुमानित लंबाई, परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत तथा परियोजना की स्वीकृति के संबंध में अब तक की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या उक्त दोनों परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण होने से पश्चिमी राजस्थान में रेल संपर्क, माल परिवहन, पर्यटन, रक्षा तथा औद्योगिक कार्यकलापों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो इन परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र अनुमोदन एवं कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च) मेड़ता रोड - नागौर - बीकानेर भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर मौजूदा एकल रेल लाइन खंड है। इस खंड पर कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के लिए, मेड़ता रोड-बीकानेर दोहरीकरण (173 कि.मी.) के लिए अंतिम स्थान सर्वेक्षण (एफएलएस) स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है। फील्ड सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार की जा चुकी है।

नागौर और फलोदी भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर मौजूदा रेलवे स्टेशन हैं और लालगढ़ सहित मेड़ता रोड/राई का बाग पैलेस (जोधपुर) के बारास्ता जुड़े हुए हैं। बहरहाल, अतिरिक्त सीधी कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए, नागौर - फलोदी (148 कि.मी.) नई लाइन हेतु डीपीआर तैयार करने के लिए अंतिम स्थान सर्वेक्षण (एफएलएस) को स्वीकृत कर लिया गया है। सर्वेक्षण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार होने के बाद, परियोजना की स्वीकृति के लिए राज्य सरकारों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और आवश्यक अनुमोदन अर्थात् नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि से मूल्यांकन अपेक्षित होता है। चूंकि परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, अतः सटीक समय-सीमा विभिन्न हितधारकों द्वारा किए गए मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करती है।

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

- अनुमानित यातायात अनुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली प्रथम और अंतिम छोर संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और वैकल्पिक मार्ग प्रदान करना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन
- राज्य सरकारों/केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/संसद सदस्यों/जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगें
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएं
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं क्षेत्र के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को सक्षम बनाती हैं, जिसमें शामिल हैं:

- देश के अन्य हिस्सों के साथ क्षेत्र का बेहतर एकीकरण
- वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की तेज आवाजाही
- संभार तंत्र दक्षता में सुधार लाना
- लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना
- क्षेत्र के लोगों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि करना
- परिचालन बाधाएं कम करना
- क्षेत्र में पर्यटन उद्योग का विकास और औद्योगिक गतिविधियों में वृद्धि।

रेलवे का विद्युतीकरण एवं हरित परिवहन को बढ़ावा देना

1811. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

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

(क) क्या सरकार रेलवे को नेट-जीरो कार्बन उत्सर्जक बनाने के उद्देश्य से रेलवे विद्युतीकरण, सौर ऊर्जा तथा अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ावा दे रही है और यदि हाँ, तो गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इस संबंध में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र संख्या–24 (रतलाम–झाबुआ–अलीराजपुर) के रेल खंडों तथा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर रेलवे विद्युतीकरण, रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्र, एलईडी प्रकाश व्यवस्था तथा अन्य हरित अवसंरचना संबंधी कार्य किए गए हैं यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के रेलवे स्टेशनों को हरित रेलवे स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए किसी योजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन परियोजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत धनराशि, कार्यों की वर्तमान स्थिति, उनके पूर्ण होने की संभावित तिथि तथा स्थानीय स्तर पर उनसे अपेक्षित पर्यावरणीय एवं ऊर्जा-दक्षता संबंधी लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारतीय रेल पर रेल नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण मिशन मोड में शुरू किया गया है। अब तक, बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का लगभग 99.6% विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है। शेष नेटवर्क पर विद्युतीकरण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 2014-26 के दौरान और 2014 से पहले किए गए विद्युतीकरण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	**मार्ग किलोमीटर**
2014 से पहले (लगभग 60 वर्ष)	21,801
2014-26	48,072

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार विद्युतीकरण की स्थिति जिसमें बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश शामिल है निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**विद्यतीकरण %**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	100%
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	100%
3	बिहार	100%
4	चंडीगढ़	100%
5	छत्तीसगढ़	100%
6	दिल्ली	100%
7	गुजरात	100%
8	हरियाणा	100%
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	100%
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	100%
11	झारखंड	100%
12	केरल	100%
13	मध्य प्रदेश	100%

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**विद्यतीकरण %**
16	मिजोरम	100%
17	नागालैंड	100%
18	ओडिशा	100%
19	पुडुचेरी	100%
20	पंजाब	100%
21	तेलंगाना	100%
22	त्रिपुरा	100%
23	उत्तर प्रदेश	100%
24	उत्तराखंड	100%
25	पश्चिम बंगाल	100%
26	राजस्थान	99.8%
27	तमिलनाडु	98.3%
28	असम	97.9%

14	महाराष्ट्र	100%
15	मेघालय	100%

29	कर्नाटक	96.8%
30	गोवा	91.4%

भारतीय रेल ने विश्व में सबसे तेज़ गति से रेल विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। जबकि कई देश केवल अपने सबसे व्यस्तम यात्री और माल ढुलाई गलियारों को विद्युतीकृत करने को प्राथमिकता देते हैं, भारत ने अपने सम्पूर्ण बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क को विद्युतीकृत करने के लिए चुना है। रेल विद्युतीकरण में भारतीय रेल की उपलब्धि विश्व स्तर पर विशिष्ट है। जून, 2025 की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रेलवे संघ की नवीनतम रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, महत्वपूर्ण रेल प्रणालियों में रेल विद्युतीकरण निम्नानुसार है:

देश	**रेल विद्युतीकरण**
स्विट्जरलैंड	100%
भारत	99.6%
चीन	82%
स्पेन	67%
जापान	64%
फ्रांस	60%
यूनाइटेड किंगडम	39%

नेटवर्क कवरेज के आधार पर, भारतीय रेल अब विश्व की सबसे व्यापक रूप से विद्युतीकृत बड़ी रेल प्रणालियों में से एक है। भारतीय रेल ने अपनी बड़ी नेटवर्क का 99.6% विद्युतीकरण कर लिया है, जो एक दशक में विश्व के सबसे बड़े अवसंरचना रुपांतरण कार्यक्रमों में से एक को पूरा करता है।

विद्युत कर्षण न केवल पर्यावरण के अनुकूल है, बल्कि ऊर्जा कुशल भी है। सड़क मार्ग द्वारा परिवहन की तुलना में रेलवे द्वारा परिवहन में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड (सीओ$_2$) उत्सर्जन में कमी इस प्रकार है (संदर्भ:- नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट "फास्ट ट्रैकिंग फ्रेट इन इंडिया", जून 2021):

परिवहन का साधन	1 कि.मी. के लिए 1 टन के परिवहन हेतु (सीओ$_2$) उत्सर्जन
सड़क	101 ग्राम
रेल	11.5 ग्राम (लगभग 89% कम)

इसके अलावा, रेलपथों के विद्युतीकरण से जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता कम होती है, डीज़ल की खपत कम होती है, जिससे कार्बन उत्सर्जन कम होता है। विद्युतीकरण से बेहतर माल ढुलाई क्षमता और उच्च गति प्राप्त होती है, जिससे यात्रा का समय कम होता है और दक्षता में वृद्धि होती है। कर्षण प्रयोजन के लिए भारतीय रेल की डीजल खपत में 185 करोड़ लीटर की कमी आई है, 2024-25 में लगभग 108 करोड़ लीटर की खपत हुई है, जबकि 2015-16 में 293 करोड़ लीटर की खपत हुई थी।

विद्युतीकृत रेल सौर, पवन और अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को कर्षण शक्ति प्रणालियों में एकीकृत करने के लिए उपयुक्त है, जिससे वे नवीकरणीय बिजली का उपयोग करने के लिए सबसे प्रभावी परिवहन प्रणालियाँ बन जाती हैं। भारतीय रेल रणनीतिक बिजली प्रापण योजना के आधार पर, लगभग पूर्ण रेल विद्युतीकरण के साथ-साथ नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों के उपयोग के माध्यम से संवहनीय परिचालन के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है, इस प्रकार कार्बन फुटप्रिंट में कमी में योगदान दे रही है।

भारतीय रेल ने कार्बन उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए ऊर्जा कुशल तकनीकों का उपयोग करने की पहल भी की है, जैसे कि पुनर्योजी सुविधाओं वाले तीन-फेज विद्युत इंजनों के उत्पादन में पूरी तरह से स्विच करना, हेड ऑन जनरेशन (एचओजी) तकनीक का उपयोग, इमारतों और सवारी डिब्बों में एलईडी लाइटों का उपयोग, स्टार रेटेड उपकरण।

इसके अलावा, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सौर ऊर्जा की व्यवस्था एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और जून 2026 तक, भारतीय रेल पर लगभग 1161 मेगावाट के सौर संयंत्र (छतों और भूमि दोनों पर) और लगभग 103 मेगावाट के पवन ऊर्जा संयंत्र कमीशन कर दिए गए हैं।

स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास की प्रक्रिया में, स्टेशनों का संधारणीय आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान करते समय सभी पर्यावरणीय मानदंडों पर विधिवत विचार किया जाता है।

भारतीय रेल ने गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा स्रोतों का उपयोग करके, रेलपथ के विद्युतीकरण द्वारा डीजल की खपत में बचत करके, माल और यात्रियों को सड़क से रेल मार्ग पर स्थानांतरित करने के निरंतर प्रयासों और ट्रेन सेट चलाने के लिए हाइड्रोजन गैस का उपयोग करके शुद्ध शून्य कार्बन उत्सर्जक बनने की परिकल्पना की है। इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, भारतीय रेल शून्य कार्बन उत्सर्जन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की ओर अग्रसर है।

मध्य प्रदेश में, रतलाम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित समग्र मौजूदा बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, सभी नई लाइनों और बहुपथन परियोजनाओं को विद्युतीकरण के साथ ही स्वीकृत और निर्मित किया जा रहा है।

अब तक, रतलाम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के 18 रेलवे स्टेशनों/भवनों पर 1017 किलोवाट-पीक की रूफटॉप सौर क्षमता संस्थापित की जा चुकी है। वर्तमान में, रतलाम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों/भवनों में एलईडी लाइटें उपलब्ध करा दी गई हैं।

रतलाम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित दो स्टेशनों पर स्टेशन विकास संबंधी निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं:

- रतलाम स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग और प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर के सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- मेघनगर स्टेशन: मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर नए स्टशेन भवन, दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर नए प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय ब्लॉक, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग में सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल और लिफ्ट का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन:

रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ रेलवे स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास हेतु अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में भारतीय रेल के रेलवे स्टेशनों को बेहतर बनाने तथा उनका उन्नयन करने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध रूप से कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, मास्टर प्लान में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- रेलवे स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुँच में सुधार
- रेलवे स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण
- प्रकाश व्यवस्था सहित स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, वाटर-बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल/भूमिगत पैदल पारपथ की व्यवस्था
- लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर/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 प्रतीक्षालय, यातायात के विभिन्न साधनों के साथ एकीकरण, भूसुदर्शनीकरण आदि।

इस योजना में आवश्यकता, चरणबद्धता एवं व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार संवहनीय और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधानों आदि तथा दीर्घावधि में रेलवे स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के निर्माण की संकल्पना भी की गई है।

अब तक, इस योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए 1,340 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से रतलाम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के रतलाम और मेघनगर स्टेशनों सहित 80 स्टेशन मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास हेतु चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:-

राज्य	**स्टेशनों की संख्या**	**स्टेशनों के नाम**
मध्य प्रदेश	80	अकोदिया, आमला, अनूपपुर, अशोकनगर, बालाघाट, बानापुरा, बरगवान, ब्योहारी, बेरछा, बैतूल, भिंड, भोपाल, बिजुरी, बीना, ब्यावरा राजगढ़, छिंदवाड़ा, डबरा, दमोह, दतिया, देवास, गाडरवारा, गंज बासौदा, घोड़ाडोंगरी, गुना, ग्वालियर, हरदा, हरपालपुर, इंदौर जंक्शन, इटारसी जंक्शन, जबलपुर, जुन्नोर देव, करेली, कटनी जंक्शन, कटनी मुड़वारा, कटनी साउथ, खाचरोद, खजुराहो जंक्शन, खंडवा, खिरकिया, लक्ष्मी बाई नगर, मैहर, मक्सी जंक्शन, मंडला फोर्ट, मंदसौर, एमसीएस छतरपुर, मेघनगर, मुरैना, मुलताई, नागदा जंक्शन, नैनपुर जंक्शन, नर्मदापुरम, नरसिंहपुर, नेपानगर, नीमच, ओरछा, पांढुरना, पिपरिया, रतलाम, रीवा, रुठियाई, सांची, संत हिरदाराम नगर, सतना, सागोर, सीहोर, सिवनी, शहडोल, शाजापुर, शामगढ़, श्योपुर कलां, शिवपुरी, श्रीधाम, शुजालपुर, सिहोरा रोड, सिंगरौली, टीकमगढ़, उज्जैन, उमरिया, विदिशा, विक्रमगढ़ आलोट

<u>स्टेशन जहां कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं:</u>

मध्य प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास संबंधी निर्माण कार्य तेज गति से शुरू किए गए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में जिन स्टेशनों पर कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है, उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
मध्य प्रदेश	19	अशोकनगर, बालाघाट, ब्योहारी, भिंड, छिंदवाड़ा, हरपालपुर, जुन्नोर देव, कटनी साउथ, एमसीएस छतरपुर, नैनपुर जंक्शन, नर्मदापुरम, ओरछा, सांची, सिवनी, शाजापुर, शिवपुरी, श्रीधाम, टीकमगढ़, विदिशा

रतलाम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (रतलाम और मेघनगर स्टेशन) के अलावा अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी विकास हेतु कार्यकलापों को तेज गति से शुरू किया गया है और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- विक्रमगढ़ आलोट स्टेशन: प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालयों के सुधार का निर्माण कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह और प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर के सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। परिचलन क्षेत्र, स्टेशन भवन, शौचालय और संकेतक के सुधार का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- खाचरोद स्टेशन: मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर नए भवन, शौचालय ब्लॉक, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, पार्किंग, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर और प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 6 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- नागदा जंक्शन स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन परिचलन में सुधार, क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह के सुधार, प्रतीक्षालय और नए शौचालय ब्लॉक का कार्य पूरा हो गया है। 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

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

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति के कार्य हैं, जिनमें यात्रियों और गाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल है और इसके लिए विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियाँ जैसे पेड़ों की कटाई, धरोहर, दमकल क्लीयरेंस, विमानपत्तन संबंधी स्वीकृतियां आदि अपेक्षित होती हैं। ये स्टेशन लंबे समय से परिचालन में हैं, अतः ब्राउनफील्ड से संबंधित चुनौतियों जैसे जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण (जिनमें पानी/सीवेज की लाइनें, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइपलाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल आदि शामिल हैं), अतिलंघन, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना गाड़ियों का परिचालन, रेलपथ और उच्च वोल्टता वाली बिजली की लाइन के निकट किए जा रहे कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि का सामना किया जा रहा है तथा ये कारक कार्य की प्रगति व समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। आबंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा योजना शीर्ष-53 के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है, न कि स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। रतलाम निर्वाचन क्षेत्र एक रेलवे जोन नामतः पश्चिम रेलवे के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। इस जोन के लिए, वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए ₹1,334 करोड़ का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक (जून, 2026 तक), ₹475 करोड़ का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

ACCESS OF GPUS UNDER THE INDIAAI COMPUTE PORTAL

1812. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) whether the Government tracks the number of GPUs under the IndiaAI Compute Portal have been accessed by startups, MSMEs and researchers in each State;

(b) if so, the details of the top ten States and districts and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be released;

(c) whether the Government has looked into IISc-FSID CORE's finding that GPU access favours applicants who are better at writing proposals and the details of action, if any, is planned to fix this for smaller and newer applicants; and

(d) whether any central funds or schemes have gone into the upcoming Visakhapatnam AI hub and whether the Centre plans any rule requiring large private AI-compute investments to set aside capacity for Indian public research and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) 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. IndiaAI Mission has seven pillars including development of AI models, applications, datasets, talent development and affordable compute.

<u>IndiaAI Compute Pillar:</u>

Through the IndiaAI Mission, India is strengthening its sovereign AI capabilities by building domestic AI compute infrastructure. IndiaAI Compute Pillar aims to establish a scalable, accessible and sovereign AI computing ecosystem, to serve startups, MSMEs, researchers, academia, Government entities and public-sector organizations.

Affordable compute:

- Compute Service Providers (CSPs) empaneled: 15, over four rounds of empanelment, comprising both high-end and mid-tier GPUs.
- Number of end-users approved for subsidized compute support: 237, with approximately 93.18 lakh GPU hours sanctioned across Government entities, startups and MSMEs, researchers, academic institutions, IndiaAI Fellows and students.
- Through demand aggregation and competitive price discovery, compute rates have been secured significantly below prevailing market prices. With subsidies of up to 40% for eligible users, GPU access is available at rates of less than USD 1 per hour.
- The IndiaAI Compute Portal (https://compute.indiaai.gov.in) has been operationalized as a single-window platform for discovery, request and access to compute resources, along with published ready reckoners and Standard Operating Procedures for billing and utilization.

- In addition, a High-Performance AI Compute System of approximately 1.1 EFLOPS is being established at the NIC Data Centre, Shastri Park, Delhi, to further strengthen India's sovereign AI infrastructure and reduce dependence on foreign compute resources.

Details of approved projects, including compute allocations, service providers and subsidies sanctioned, are available on the Compute Portal (https://compute.indiaai.gov.in) to ensure transparency. However, State-wise and district-wise allocation data is not centrally maintained, as the innovation ecosystem comprising startups, MSMEs and researchers supported under the Mission is distributed across the country and applications are assessed on a project basis rather than a geographic basis.

IndiaAI has notified an End User Policy governing access to GPU resources and subsidy allocation, which defines the eligibility criteria for end-users and the methodology for accessing empaneled AI services at discounted rates. The Government keeps the application and allocation process under continuous review, including outreach and handholding support for first-time and early-stage applicants, with a view to promoting equitable access for smaller and newer entities across the ecosystem.

(d) The Government is cognizant of the significant private-sector interest in Andhra Pradesh's AI ecosystem, including the announced AI Hub coming up at Visakhapatnam, which represents a private investment and has not been funded through the IndiaAI Mission or any other central scheme.

कोंकण क्षेत्र में रेल कोच एवं इंजन विनिर्माण संयंत्रों की स्थापना

1813. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का कोंकण क्षेत्र में रेल कोच एवं इंजन विनिर्माण संयंत्र स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त संयंत्रों के स्थापित किए जाने वाले संभावित स्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त संयंत्रों से सृजित होने वाले रोजगार के अवसरों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) से (ग) रेलवे के चल स्टॉक की समग्र परिचालनिक आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए रेल डिब्बे/रेलइंजन विनिर्माण इकाइयां स्थापित की जाती हैं। वर्तमान में, मौजूदा उत्पादन इकाइयां और पहले से ही नियोजित इकाइयां रेलवे के उक्त चल स्टॉक की भावी समग्र आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।

SCHEMES IN LAKSHADWEEP

1814. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) the details of the Central schemes relating to Ministry being implemented in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and the extent of their coverage;

(b) the status of implementation of schemes such as Public Distribution System (PDS), National Food Security Act (NFSA), One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and Consumer Protection initiatives in Lakshadweep;

(c) the details of the challenges faced in implementation due to geographical isolation, transportation and storage constraints; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure timely availability of essential commodities, price stability and effective consumer grievance redressal in Lakshadweep?

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

(a) and (b) The Central Government is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), which provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population, which at Census 2011 comes to 81.35 crore persons.

The PMGKAY is being successfully implemented in all the States/UTs including Union Territory of Lakshadweep. As on 16.07.2026, the UT Administration of Lakshadweep has identified 20,053 beneficiaries against the intended coverage of 21,868 beneficiaries for receiving free of cost foodgrains under the PMGKAY.

The One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan is successfully implemented by all States/UTs including Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

(c) The implementation of PDS in Lakshadweep is ensured meeting all geographical, storage & transportation challenges.

(d) Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the daily prices of 41 essential food commodities and the daily report of prices and indicative trends are duly analysed for taking appropriate decisions such as release of stocks from the buffer, targeted retail interventions, stock disclosure by stockholding entities, imposition of stock limits, changes in trade policy instruments like rationalization of import duty, changes in import quota, restrictions on export of the commodity etc.

Buffer stocks of pulses and onions are maintained under the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to address price volatility and ensure the availability of these essential commodities at affordable prices across the country, including Lakshadweep. The calibrated release of buffer stocks enhances market availability, moderates price increases, and discourages hoarding and speculative practices.

The National Consumer Helpline administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs has emerged as a single point of access for consumers across the country including the Union Territory of Lakshadweep for the redressal of their grievances at the pre-litigation stage. Consumers can register their grievances through various media including toll free numbers, SMS, email, web portals and designated apps.

UPGRADATION OF RAILWAY STATIONS IN WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH

1815. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for the upgradation of railway stations in aspirational and backward districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) whether stations in Western Uttar Pradesh have been included under such programmes; and

(d) if so, the details of works sanctioned, expenditure incurred and present status 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.

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 157 stations, including 14 stations of Aspirational Districts, are located in Uttar Pradesh.

The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme from Aspirational Districts of Uttar Pradesh are as following:

Number and Name of Stations in Aspirational Districts of Uttar Pradesh				
Sl No	**DISTRICT**	**STATE**	**No. of Stations**	**Name of the Aspirational Stations**
1	Bahraich	Uttar	1	Bahraich

2	Balrampur	Pradesh	2	Balrampur, Tulsipur
3	Chandauli		3	Chandauli Majhwar, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Jn, Vyasnagar
4	Chitrakoot		2	Chitrakut dham karwi, Manikpur Jn
5	Fatehpur		1	Fatehpur
6	Siddharth nagar		2	Barhni, Siddharth nagar
7	Sonbhadra		3	Chopan, Renukoot, Sonbhadra
		Total	**14**	

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</u>:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Uttar Pradesh have been taken up at a good pace. Details of the 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 have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

Stations of Western Uttar Pradesh:

- **Ghaziabad station:** The structural work of new station building at main entry side and second entry side, new 8 m wide foot over bridge at Tundla end, roof plaza, extension of existing 6 m wide foot over bridge, finishing work of electrical substation at main entry side and second entry side have been taken up.
- **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.
- **Muzaffarnagar station:** The works of new station building at second entry, 6m wide foot over bridge, modern toilets, new platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, lift, escalator, amenities for Divyangjan, improvement of circulating area and parking have been taken up.

- **Meerut City Junction station:** The work of geotechnical investigation has been completed. The works of improvement of existing station building and relocation of structure 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.
- **Rampur station:** The works of improvement of station building, new platform shelter, and improvement of platform surface have been completed. The works of improvement of circulating area and new 6m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.
- **Shahjahanpur station:** The works of improvement of platform surface at platform no. 1 & 2/3, platform shelter and improvement of station building at main entry have been completed. The finishing work of second entry station building, improvement of circulating area and 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.

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.

RECORD COAL PRODUCTION IN MADHYA PRADESH

1816. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) the details of major achievements of the Government in enhancing domestic coal production including the highest-ever coal production and dispatch recorded during the last year and the current year with particular reference to coalfields operating in Shadol and Keonjhar Lok Sabha constituencies of Madhya Pradesh and Odisha;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to improve operational efficiency, strengthen coal evacuation infrastructure and ensure adequate coal supply to the power sector and other key industries in Odisha and Madhya Pradesh particularly in mining areas of Shadol, Anuppur and Umaria districts;

(c) the initiatives undertaken by the Government to reduce dependence on imported coal through increased domestic production and improved

logistics including the progress of coal mining, evacuation and related infrastructure projects in Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(d) the details of the expected contribution of these initiatives towards strengthening India's energy security, promoting economic growth and generating employment and infrastructure development in Odisha particularly Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a) The domestic coal production and dispatch in the country and in the State of Odisha and State of Madhya Pradesh during the last year and current year (till June, 2026) is as under:

Figures in Million Tonnes (MT)

Year	Country		State of Odisha		State of Madhya Pradesh	
	Production	Dispatch	Production	Dispatch	Production	Dispatch
2025-26 (Provisional)	1040.08	1018.29	264.25	256.83	173.82	140.52
2026-27 [till June, 2026] (Provisional)	232.49	268.04	53.61	66.53	40.41	33.92

Further, as of 30.6.2026, total 212 captive/commercial coal blocks have been allocated, of which 19 coal blocks have been allocated in Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituency. No coal block has been allocated in Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency.

(b) and (c) Coal evacuation infrastructure in the country is being augmented in line with the projected growth in coal production through an Integrated Coal Logistics Plan launched by Ministry of Coal in coordination with concerned Ministries and stakeholders to address the issues in the coal logistics chain. The Coal Logistics Plan envisages development of 33 critical railway projects, expansion of First Mile Connectivity (FMC) infrastructure, augmentation of rail evacuation capacity in consultation with the Ministry of Railways and promotion of multimodal transportation through rail, coastal shipping and inland waterways.

To improve supply chain efficiency, 139 FMC projects having 1319 MT capacity are planned to set up by FY 2029-30. Further, coal PSUs are also implementing eight railway projects to ease coal evacuation in coal bearing States and ensuring timely coal supplies to power sector and other key industries in the country.

The key initiatives taken by the Government to increase coal production and reduce dependence on imports in the country are as under:

i. Regular reviews by Ministry of Coal to expedite the development of coal blocks.

ii. Enactment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021 [MMDR Act] for enabling captive mine owners (other than atomic minerals) to sell up to 50% of their annual mineral (including coal) production in the open market after meeting the requirement of the end use plant linked with the mine.

iii. Single Window Clearance portal for the coal sector to speed up operationalization of coal mines.

iv. Project Management Unit (PMU) for handholding of coal block allottees for obtaining various approvals/ clearances for early operationalization of coal mines.

v. Auction of commercial mining on revenue sharing basis was launched in 2020. Under commercial mining scheme, rebate of 50% on final offer has been allowed for the quantity of coal that is produced earlier than scheduled date of production. Further, incentives on coal gasification or liquefaction (rebate of 50% on final offer) have been granted.

vi. Terms and conditions of commercial coal mining are very liberal with no restriction on utilization of coal, allowing new companies to participate in the bidding process, reduced upfront amount, adjustment of upfront amount against monthly payment, liberal efficiency parameters to encourage flexibility to operationalize the coal mines, transparent bidding process, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route and revenue sharing model based on the National Coal Index.

vii. For speedier operationalization of mines, the timelines prescribed in the Coal Block Development and Production Agreement (CBDPA) have been reduced from existing 51 months to 40 months for fully explored coal blocks. Further, for the partially explored blocks, similar downward revision from 66 months to 52 months has been done.

viii. The Government has also undertaken the following regulatory reforms and policy initiatives to simplify procedures and facilitate higher domestic coal production:

- Dispensed with the requirement of Prospecting License (PL) for accredited prospecting agencies, mine and seam opening permissions, and approval of Geological Reports (GRs) by Government;
- Declared Coking Coal as a Critical Mineral; and
- Introduction of incentives for underground coal mining.

In addition to the above, coal companies have also taken the following steps to increase domestic coal production:

i. Coal India Limited (CIL), in its Underground (UG) mines, is adopting new and modern technologies like Mass Production Technologies (MPT) with the deployment of Continuous Miners (CMs), Longwall (LW) and Highwall (HW), wherever feasible. In its Opencast (OC) mines, CIL already has State-of-the-Art technology in its high-capacity Excavators and Dumpers. Standardization of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) has been done in opencast mines. Surface Miners have also been deployed in opencast mines for efficient and eco-friendly mining.

ii. Regular liaison is being undertaken by Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) for grounding of new projects and operation of existing projects. SCCL has initiated action for developing infrastructure for

evacuation of coal like Coal Handling Plants (CHPs), Crushers, Mobile Crushers, Pre-weigh-bins etc.

Measures taken by the Government to reduce coal import dependency in the country are as under:

i. The Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) has been increased upto 100% of the normative requirement, in the cases where the ACQ was either reduced to 90% of normative requirement (non-coastal power plants) or where the ACQ was reduced to 70% of normative requirement (coastal power plants). Increase in the ACQ would result in more domestic coal supplies, thereby, reducing the import dependency.

ii. Vide amendment to the Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) linkage auction policy introduced in 2020, the tenure of coking coal linkages in the NRS linkage auction has been revised for a period upto 30 years. Increase in tenure of coking coal linkages in the NRS linkage auction for a period upto 30 years shall have a positive impact towards coal imports substitution.

iii. Government has decided in 2022 that coal to meet the full Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) requirement of all the existing linkage holders of Power Sector shall be made available by the coal companies irrespective of the trigger level and ACQ levels. This decision of the Government of meeting the full PPA requirement of the linkage holders of the Power Sector shall reduce dependence on imports.

iv. A new sub-sector ‘Steel using Coking coal through WDO route’ has been created in March, 2024 under the NRS linkage auctions which will lead to increase in the domestic coking coal consumption and also increase availability of washed coking coal in the country, thereby, reducing coking coal imports.

v. Coking Coal Mission has been launched to enhance coking coal supply to the Steel Sector to reduce imports of coking coal. Initiatives have been taken to enhance coking coal production.

vi. Imported Coal Based (ICB) Plants have been allowed to secure coal under the Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025. The coal availability for ICB Plants under this Policy shall reduce dependence of these ICB plants on imported coal.

vii. Existing Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) holders have been allowed to secure coal under the Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025 after procuring 100% of the ACQ coal under existing FSA. Coal availability beyond the ACQ to existing FSA holders will benefit the power producers to meet the full requirement of the power plants.

viii. Coal linkages under the recently created CoalSETU window under the Non-Regulated Sector linkage auctions shall increase the availability of washed coal in the country and consequently lead to reduction in coal imports.

(d) The initiatives for infrastructure development will enhance mechanized coal handling, reduce loading time, improve evacuation efficiency and ensure timely

coal supplies to all the consuming sectors in the country. The increase in domestic coal production and reduction in coal imports will result in forex savings and contribute in promoting economic growth of the country while aligning with India's vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat. These initiatives will further strengthen energy security of the country and will also generate considerable direct and indirect employment.

52 सप्ताह में 52 सुधार पहल

1817. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने रेल में व्यापक प्रणालीगत सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से "52 सप्ताह में 52 सुधार" पहल लागू/कार्यान्वित की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र एवं मध्य प्रदेश में परिचालन दक्षता, प्रशासन, पारदर्शिता तथा सेवा प्रदायगी में सुधार पर ध्यान केंन्द्रित करने सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन सुधारों के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने हेतु कोई स्वतंत्र आकलन/निष्पादन संपरीक्षा कराई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त सुधारों को दीर्घकालिक आधार पर संस्थागत स्वरूप प्रदान करने तथा उक्त राज्यों में दक्षता, प्रशासन एवं यात्री संतुष्टि में निरंतर सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) भारतीय रेल ने 2026 के दौरान ग्राहक सेवा, परिसंपत्ति अनुरक्षण, गाड़ी परिचालन, यात्री सुविधाएँ, चल स्टॉक उत्पादन और गुणवत्ता, निर्माण गुणवत्ता, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ, नई तकनीक को अपनाने आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से संबंधित 52 सुधार कार्यों को लागू करने की योजना बनाई है, जिसका उद्देश्य दक्षता, शासन और सेवा वितरण में प्रणालीबद्ध सुधार लाना है।

इन सुधारों से बेहतर प्रशिक्षण, अनुशासित परिचालन, प्रौद्योगिकी परिनियोजन और निरंतर निगरानी के माध्यम से संरक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा। इस पहल में दीर्घकालिक संरक्षा और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुरक्षण मानकों के मूलभूत उन्नयन के साथ-साथ कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, आधुनिक सिगनल व्यवस्था, नई पीढ़ी के चल स्टॉक और बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियों सहित उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों को तेजी से अपनाने की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

निरंतर कौशल उन्नयन, सिमुलेटर और डिजिटल प्लेटफ़ॉर्म का उपयोग और प्रशिक्षण को कैरियर की प्रगति से जोड़कर प्रशिक्षण और प्रतिभा प्रबंधन में सुधार लाने की योजना बनाई गई है। बेहतर ग्राहक संतुष्टि के लिए भोजन की गुणवत्ता, खानपान और ऑनबोर्ड यात्री सेवाओं में बड़े सुधार की योजना बनाई गई है। इन सुधारों का प्रभाव महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित पूरे भारतीय रेल पर पड़ेगा।

E-JAGRITI PORTAL

1818. SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the details of the objectives of E-Jagriti Portal and the manner in which it helped the consumers, Consumer Commissions, Legal representatives/Advocates of the consumers;

(b) whether it has been adopted by all the Consumer Commissions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been made mandatory to file consumer complaints through E-Jagriti portal and if so, since when; and

(d) the number of consumer complaints that have been lodged with the help of E-Jagriti portal, State wise?

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 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.

(b) and (c) 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 since 1st January, 2025.

(d) 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 given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Year and State-wise details of the consumer cases filed and disposed by the consumer commissions since the launch of e-jagriti portal

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**

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMMES

1819. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) the details of research and innovation programmes supported during the last three years;

(b) whether any new science and technology institutions have been sanctioned for Bihar, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken to promote industry-academia collaboration;

(d) the initiatives undertaken to encourage start-up innovation; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to increase public investment in scientific research 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 been actively supporting Research, Development and Innovation through various schemes and initiatives that align with national priorities. The major Research & Development (R&D) initiatives taken by the Ministry of Science & Technology during last three years to promote research and scientific innovation, are as given below:

In order to strengthen the Research & Development ecosystem in the country, the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) has been established under the Department of Science and Technology with a mandate to enhance participation from the private sector and promote interdisciplinary research aligned with national priorities. ANRF has launched several research funding programmes including Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant (PM-ECRG), Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research (PAIR), J.C. Bose Grant (JBG), Advanced Research Grant (ARG), ARGMATRICS, National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF), Inclusivity Research Grant (IRG), Mission for Advancement in High-impact Areas (MAHA)-EV Mission, ANRF Translational Research and Innovation (ATRI), AI for Science & Engineering, Critical Raw Materials Research Programme, ANRF Catalytic Partnership Programme, MAHA MedTech Mission, 2D Innovation Hub, Convergence Research Centres of Excellence, Prime Minister Professorship and National Science Chair, among others, to promote frontier research, translational research, capacity building and innovation.

The government has launched and operationalized the Research Development and Innovation (RDI) Scheme to incentivize private sector participation in research and development. The RDI scheme has a total outlay of ₹1 lakh crore over 6 years, with ₹20,000 crore allocated for FY 2026–27. Several technology sectors of strategic importance have been identified under the RDI scheme such as energy security, climate action, deep-tech, quantum

technologies, artificial intelligence, biotechnology, digital agriculture, digital economy, etc.

'Vigyan Dhara' scheme of the Department of Science and Technology has been operationalised to strengthen the Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) ecosystem in the country, and to enhance the S&T infrastructure by fostering well-equipped R&D labs in academic institutions and promote research in critical sectors. The National Quantum Mission (NQM) with total outlay of Rs. 6003.65 for a period of 8 years is another major strategic initiative aiming to seed, nurture and scale up scientific and industrial R&D and create a vibrant & innovative ecosystem in quantum technologies. The Mission has established four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs) in the field of quantum computing, quantum communication, quantum sensing, and quantum materials & devices.

Under the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS), DST has launched BharatGen initiative for IoT & IoE, focusing on Large Language Modelling (LLM) and Generative AI for developing advanced Gen-AI models tailored to India's linguistic, cultural, and socioeconomic diversity.

The government has launched the 'Biotechnology Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development (Bio-RIDE)' scheme of the Department of Biotechnology with new components namely Biomanufacturing and Biofoundry. Bio-RIDE scheme is designed to foster innovation, promote bio-entrepreneurship, and strengthen India's position as a global leader in

biomanufacturing and biotechnology. Moreover, 'Biotechnology for Economy, Environment and Employment (BioE3) Policy has been rolled out for fostering high performance biomanufacturing.

In order to empower various sections of society through its Aroma Mission and Floriculture Mission, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is fuelling the growth of agri-based industry and rural employment. Additionally, CSIR has established a world-class Innovation Complex (CSIR-IC) at Mumbai to bridge the translational gaps (*lab to regulator and to the market*) of the technologies and products.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken several steps to enhance industry–academia collaborations. The DST has established Technology Enabling Centres (TECs) to promote technology development, intellectual property generation, industry collaboration and commercialization of research outcomes. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) through BIRAC supports industry–academia collaboration through programmes such as SBIRI (Small Business Innovation Research Initiative), PACE (Promoting Academic Research Conversion to Enterprise) and National Biopharma Mission (NBM).

The ANRF has supported mission-oriented programmes such as Electric Vehicle Mission, 2D Materials Innovation Hub, MedTech Mission and Artificial Intelligence for Science and Engineering programmes which mandate industry participation and promote industry– academia collaboration. The Biomedical Device and Technology Development (BDTD) Programme of DST encourages active participation of industry. The programme envisages transfer of

developed biomedical technologies to industry for commercialization, with clearly defined technical and financial participation of industrial partners.

The Climate, Energy and Sustainable Technology (CEST) Wing of DST promotes industry– academia collaboration through collaborative programmes in Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), hydrogen technologies, energy storage, water technologies and smart grids.

The CSIR labs have promoted industry-oriented research through development of innovative technologies and science-led interventions across diverse sectors.

(d) The Department of Science & Technology has been supporting several activities for nurturing innovative and technology led startups under the National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) program. The National Quantum Mission of DST has actively engaged with startups to foster innovation and accelerate the development of quantum technologies in India. Under the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS), the Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) support innovation and entrepreneurship by providing funding and resources to startups in cutting-edge domains such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) & Machine Learning (ML), Robotics, Internet of Things (IoT), Cybersecurity, FinTech etc.

The Department of Biotechnology through Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) is supporting startups through schemes such as Biotechnology Ignition Grant (BIG); BioNEST (Bio-incubators Nurturing Entrepreneurship for Scaling Technologies), SEED (Sustained

Enterprise and Enterprise Development Fund) and LEAP (Fund for Scaling up Start-ups), Fund of funds-AcE initiative, E-YUVA (Empowering Youth for Undertaking Value Added Innovative Translational Research) etc.

The Technology Development Board (TDB), a statutory body under the Department of Science and Technology, promotes the development and commercialization of indigenous technologies for wider domestic application. TDB supports technology commercialization in various sectors such as semiconductors, telecommunications, medical devices, agriculture, chemicals, advanced manufacturing, etc.

(e) Establishment of Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), launch of Research Development and Innovation (RDI) Scheme, Vigyan Dhara scheme, National Quantum Mission (NQM), Bio-RIDE, Bio-manufacturing, Bio-foundries etc has substantially increased public investment in scientific research and development.

AVERAGE MANDI PRICE OF WHEAT

1820. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that as of May 2026, the average mandi price of wheat in Punjab was Rs. 2479 per quintal below notified Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rs. 2585 per quintal and that paddy

prices were recorded 4.81% below MSP leaving thousands of farmers in distress and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that wheat procurement in Punjab for the 2026-27 Rabi Marketing Season had fallen by 69% in the first fortnight of April 2026 due to quality issues arising from unseasonal rain;

(c) the details of the breakup of the gap between MSP notified prices and average mandi realisation prices for key crops grown in Punjab wheat, paddy, moong, arhar, maize and mustard during the last five years; year-wise;

(d) whether any mechanism exists to legally guarantee farmers the MSP as a floor price across all mandis including through penal provisions against below-MSP transactions by private traders; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a)The procurement of wheat and paddy in Punjab by Government procurement agencies is undertaken at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the Government of India. During the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2026-27, the Government agencies procured wheat at the MSP of Rs. 2,585/quintal. The average mandi price of wheat in Punjab during May, 2026 was Rs, 2,597 per quintal which was above the notified MSP.

The average mandi price of paddy recorded during the year 2025 in Punjab was Rs, 2,389 per quintal which was also higher than the MSP of paddy.

(b)During the first fortnight of April 2026, 2.47 LMT of wheat was procured, which was 23% lower than the procurement of 3.23 LMT during the corresponding period of the previous year. Thereafter, in the interest of the farmers of Punjab, Government of India granted relaxation in specifications of wheat for RMS 2026-27 on 17th April, 2026 to ensure timely procurement of rain affected wheat.

(c)The details of the year wise breakup of the gap between MSP notified prices and average mandi realization prices for key crops grown in Punjab during the last five years, year-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) and (e) Every year, Government of India fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The 22 mandated crops include 14 Kharif crops viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur (arhar), moong, urad, groundnut, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton and 6 Rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed & mustard, safflower and two commercial crops viz jute and copra.

While recommending MSPs, CACP considers important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international

prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of land, water and other production resources.

Government, in its Union Budget for 2018-19, had made an announcement to keep MSP at a level of minimum one and half times of the cost of production as a pre-determined principle. Accordingly, MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops have been fixed with a margin of at least 50 percent over weighted average cost of production.

Government's price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers by offering to procure their produce at MSP. However, farmers are free to sell their produce to the Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market, whichever is advantageous to them.

STATEMENT

Details of the year wise breakup of the gap between MSP notified prices and average mandi realization prices for key crops grown in Punjab during the last five years

Wheat:

Punjab-Wheat_Year wise Report for 01-Jan-2021 to 20-Jul-2026								
State/UT	**Commodity Group**	**Commodity**	**Year**	**MSP**	**Arrival Quantity (in MT)**	**Min Price (in Rs/Qtl)**	**Modal Price (in Rs/Qtl)**	**Max Price (in RS/Qtl)**
Punjab	Cereals	Wheat	2021	1,975	7,670,099.25	1,974	1,975	1,976
Punjab	Cereals	Wheat	2022	2,015	4,499,525.72	2,015	2,015	2,019
Punjab	Cereals	Wheat	2023	2,125	5,087,793.80	2,125	2,126	2,125

Punjab	Cereals	Wheat	2024	2,275	5,891,119.48	2,276	2,276	2,275
Punjab	Cereals	Wheat	2025	2,425	4,555,525.17	2,424	2,425	2,419
Punjab	Cereals	Wheat	2026	2,585	5,296,617.18	2,624	2,628	2,632

Source: As per the APMC market nodes reported data on the Agmarknet portal

Paddy(Common):

Punjab-Paddy(Common)_Year wise Report for 01-Jan-2021 to 20-Jul-2026								
State/UT	**Commodity Group**	**Commodity**	**Year**	**MSP(rs/Qtl)**	**Arrival Quantity (in MT)**	**Min Price (in Rs/Qtl)**	**Modal Price (in Rs/Qtl)**	**Max Price (in Rs/Qtl)**
Punjab	Cereals	Paddy(Common)	2021	1,940	7,335,772.34	1,960	1,960	1,961
Punjab	Cereals	Paddy(Common)	2022	2,040	6,345,807.17	2,061	2,062	2,063
Punjab	Cereals	Paddy(Common)	2023	2,183	6,290,092.97	2,204	2,204	2,205
Punjab	Cereals	Paddy(Common)	2024	2,300	7,094,721.57	2,322	2,328	2,332
Punjab	Cereals	Paddy(Common)	2025	2,369	6,645,814.55	2,388	2,389	2,387

Source: As per the APMC market nodes reported data on the Agmarknet portal

Greengram(Moong):

Punjab-Moong(whole)_Year wise Report from 01-Jan-2021 to 20-Jul-2026								
State/UT	**Commodity Group**	**Commodity**	**Year**	**MSP**	**Yearly Mandi Arrival Quantity (in MT)**	**Min Price (in RS/Qtl)**	**Modal Price (in Rs/Qtl)**	**Max Price (in Rs/Qtl)**
Punjab	Pulses	Green Gram(Moong)(Whole)	2022	7,755	4,426.00	4,328	5,522	7,275
Punjab	Pulses	Green Gram(Moong)(Whole)	2023	8,558	8,548.40	4,358	6,607	7,136
Punjab	Pulses	Green Gram(Moong)(Whole)	2024	8,682	5,381.56	5,341	6,789	7,366
Punjab	Pulses	Green Gram(Moong)(Whole)	2025	8,768	4,614.32	5,500	6,236	6,736
Punjab	Pulses	Green Gram(Moong)(Whole)	2026	8,768	2,314.50	4,912	7,336	7,601

Source: As per the APMC market nodes reported data on the Agmarknet portal

Redgram Arhar Whole:

Punjab-Arhar(whole)_Year wise Report from 01-Jan-2021 to 20-Jul-2026								
State/UT	Commodity Group	Commodity	Year	MSP	Arrival Quantity (in MT)	Min Price (in MT)	Modal Price (in MT)	Max Price (in MT)
Punjab	Pulses	Red gram/Arhar/Tur(whole)	2021	6,300	23.70	1,960	1,960	1,960
Punjab	Pulses	Red gram/Arhar/Tur(whole)	2022	6,600	7.70	2,060	2,060	2,060

Source: As per the APMC market nodes reported data on the Agmarknet portal

Maize:

Punjab-Maize_Year wise Report from 01-Jan-2021 to 20-Jul-2026								
State/UT	Commodity Group	Commodity	Year	MSP	Arrival Quantity (in MT)	Min Price (in Rs/Qtl)	Modal Price (in Rs/Qtl)	Max Price (in Rs/Qtl)
Punjab	Cereals	Maize	2021	1,870	35,397.18	1,349	1,497	1,530
Punjab	Cereals	Maize	2022	1,962	80,639.28	1,482	1,706	1,891
Punjab	Cereals	Maize	2023	2,090	131,462.28	1,181	1,432	1,637
Punjab	Cereals	Maize	2024	2,225	245,872.05	1,859	2,115	2,267
Punjab	Cereals	Maize	2025	2,400	150,762.50	1,626	1,987	2,144
Punjab	Cereals	Maize	2026	2,400	183,076.69	1,600	1,867	2,120

Source: As per the APMC market nodes reported data on the Agmarknet portal

Mustard:

Punjab-Mustard_Year wise Report										
State/UT	Commodity Group	Commodity	Year	MSP	Arrival Quantity 01-01-2021 to 20-07-2026	Arrival Unit	Min Price 01-01-2021 to 20-07-2026	Modal Price 01-01-2021 to 20-07-2026	Max Price 01-01-2021 to 20-07-2026	Price Unit
Punjab	Oil Seeds	Mustard	2022	5,050	179.75	Metric Tonnes	5,746	5,959	6,122	Rs./Quintal
Punjab	Oil Seeds	Mustard	2023	5,450	236.40	Metric Tonnes	4,790	4,956	5,135	Rs./Quintal
Punjab	Oil Seeds	Mustard	2024	5,650	1,628.01	Metric Tonnes	4,600	5,186	5,461	Rs./Quintal
Punjab	Oil Seeds	Mustard	2025	5,950	3,568.27	Metric Tonnes	5,509	5,704	5,864	Rs./Quintal
Punjab	Oil Seeds	Mustard	2026	6,200	1,188.19	Metric Tonnes	6,454	6,586	6,745	Rs./Quintal

Source: As per the APMC market nodes reported data on the Agmarknet portal

COAL EXCHANGE RULES

1821. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) the salient features of the Coal Exchange Rules, 2026 and the proposed timeline for operationalising regulated coal exchanges in the country;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the extent to which coal exchanges are expected to improve transparent price discovery, reduce dependence on opaque bilateral contracts and provide better access to coal for small and medium consumers in the non-regulated sector; and

(c) the measures proposed to ensure adequate participation by major coal producers, including Coal India Limited and to enable surplus coal inventories in one region to meet shortages in other parts of 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)The Coal Exchange Rules, 2026, notified under Section 18B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 by the Ministry of Coal on 04.06.2026, establish a comprehensive regulatory framework to promote transparent and efficient trading of coal or lignite and its processed forms.

The salient features of the Coal Exchange Rules, 2026 are as follows:

i. The Coal Controller Organisation (CCO) is the Authority to register and regulate Coal Exchange(s) in accordance with the eligibility criteria, procedure for registration, fees and charges, net worth, ownership

structure and governance structure prescribed *inter-alia* in the Coal Exchange Rules, 2026. The Authority may specify operating procedures and issue guidelines, in consultation with the Central Government.

ii. Coal Exchange has been defined as an online platform, where buyers and sellers of coal and its processed forms, transact, trade and enter into contracts on such platform.

iii. The Authority shall evaluate, grant, renew and revoke exchange registrations, as well as approve exit schemes at the time of registration.

iv. The Authority shall exercise administrative control by approving the bidding and price discovery mechanisms, contract specifications regarding scheduling and delivery of transactions, quality of delivered coal, bid types, transaction fee ceilings, bye-laws and operating procedures.

v. The Authority shall maintain market oversight to detect and prevent market manipulation, cartelization, insider trading, and abuse of dominant position. The Authority has been given power of intervention, power to issue interim orders and power of inspection in the event of any violation or non-compliance of any provisions of the rules.

vi. The Coal Exchange shall be established and operated with the objectives of formulating coal supply contracts, facilitating transactions of such contracts, ensuring fair, transparent, neutral, efficient, robust price discovery and dissemination, securing the efficient and timely supply of coal, in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Coal Exchange

shall operate an electronic trading system and utlilise network communication for its operations.

vii. The Coal Exchange would operate a Settlement Guarantee Fund (SGF) managed by an independent committee, with at least 50% invested in safe/liquid instruments fixed deposits with the Scheduled public sector banks, treasury bills and Government securities.

viii. Coal Exchanges will have a market surveillance committee and a surveillance department to carry out day-to-day monitoring and surveillance of transactions, maintain an automated audit trail for bids, execute security audit of Information Technology Systems, maintenance of a disaster recovery site and alternate trading facility to ensure business continuity in the event of an emergency.

ix. The Coal Exchange will have a grievance redressal forum. The Authority may call for information from the Coal Exchange regarding the redressal of any specific grievance.

The estimated timeline for operationalisation of regulated coal exchange is 12 months from the date of receipt of an application, for registration of Coal exchange, on dedicated online application platform opened on 15.07.2026.

(b) and (c) Any entity, including captive and commercial miners, consumers including small and medium consumers in the non-regulated sector can transact, trade and enter into delivery-based contracts on the Coal Exchange(s). The price discovery of the coal traded or transacted on the Coal Exchange shall be undertaken by the Coal Exchange through a mechanism

that ensures fair, neutral, competitive and efficient prices. The bidding and price discovery mechanisms shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure approved by the Authority. The final price of the traded coal shall be adjusted in accordance with the quality of the coal traded, based on the price-adjustment mechanism of the contract executed and the quality certification issued by the coal sampling agency. The market oversight mechanism and market surveillance as envisioned in the 'Coal Exchange Rules, 2026' will prevent any market manipulation/abuse to bring transparency in the Coal Exchange ecosystem. Public Sector coal companies and small and medium consumers in the non-regulated sector may also leverage this platform to enhance market participation.

पीएम-कुसुम के अंतर्गत सौर पंपों पर सब्सिडी

1822. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाहः

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) योजना कब शुरू की गयी तथा मध्य प्रदेश,विशेषकर ग्वालियर जिले में अब तक इसके विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत घटक-वार स्वीकृत, स्थापित तथा संचालित सौर पंपों एवं अन्य परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत 5 एचपी एवं 10 एचपी क्षमता के सौर कृषि पंपों के लिए अनुदान/सब्सिडी का प्रावधान किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार 5 एचपी एवं 10 एचपी क्षमता के सौर पंपों के संबंध में प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा PM-KUSUM योजना का शुभारंभ 8 मार्च, 2019 को किया गया था। मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश में PM-KUSUM के अंतर्गत घटक-वार प्रगति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, ग्वालियर जिले में घटक-वार प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

घटक	**स्थापना (30.06.2026 तक)**
घटक-A (मेगावाट)	2
घटक-B (पंपों की संख्या)	67
घटक-C (पंपों की संख्या)	शून्य

(ग) और (घ) PM-KUSUM योजना के घटक-'B' के अंतर्गत 7.5 HP तक की क्षमता वाले सौर पंपों के लिए बेंचमार्क लागत अथवा निविदा दर, जो भी कम हो, का 30 प्रतिशत (या पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र/पर्वतीय क्षेत्र/द्वीपों के लिए 50 प्रतिशत) केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (CFA) प्रदान की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों तथा द्वीपों के किसानों के लिए 7.5 HP से अधिक तथा 15 HP तक क्षमता वाले सौर पंपों की स्थापना की अनुमति है। तथापि, 15 HP तक के पंपों के लिए केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (CFA) कुल स्थापनाओं के 10 प्रतिशत तक सीमित है।

विवरण

PM-KUSUM योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार एवं घटक-वार प्रगति

(30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	घटक-A (MW)		घटक-B (MW)		घटक-c (संख्या)				
		स्वीकृत	स्थापित	स्वीकृत	स्थापित	स्वीकृत (IPS)	स्थापित (IPS)	स्वीकृत (FLS)	स्थापित (FLS)	स्थापित (कुल)
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	700	699	0	0	0	0	0
2	असम	2	0	4000	1595	0	0	0	0	0
3	छत्तीसगढ	366	19	0	0	0	0	10523	0	0
4	बिहार	0	0	0	0	0	0	140300	4570	4570
5	गुजरात	175	0	22792	22787	0	0	467114	303256	303256
6	गोवा	24	4	900	200	0	0	11000	700	700
7	हरयाणा	158	60.21	197655	194969	0	0	2899	0	0
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	100	100	1270	1103	0	0	0	0	0
9	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0	0	5000	4871	0	0	0	0	0
10	झारखंड	0	0	86985	68787	0	0	0	0	0
11	कर्नाटक	0	0	41365	26806	0	0	763588	134375	134375
12	केरल	0	0	8	8	9448	4063	22368	11809	15872
13	लद्दाख	0	0	1400	265	0	0	0	0	0
14	**मध्य प्रदेश**	**1401**	**201.66**	**59400**	**24682**	**0**	**0**	**175000**	**62378**	**62378**
15	महाराष्ट्र	260	21	575000	551971	0	0	875000	875000	875000
16	मणिपुर	0	0	450	160	0	0	0	0	0
17	मेघालय	0	0	2735	98	0	0	0	0	0
18	मिजोरम	0	0	1700	592	0	0	0	0	0
19	नगालैंड	0	0	265	265	0	0	0	0	0
20	ओडिशा	90	2	18441	15780	0	0	5223	0	0
21	पुदुचेरी	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	पंजाब	0	0	18048	17928	186	25	0	0	25
23	राजस्थान	5618	1236.05	134752	127639	2138	2138	400000	222853	224991
24	तमिलनाडु	3	3	5187	5186	0	0	0	0	0
25	तेलंगाना	1797	79	7000	0	28000	0	0	0	0
26	त्रिपुरा	5	0	11114	9190	3600	1311	0	0	1311
27	उतार प्रदेश।	1	1	107266	71538	12000	8281	370000	2117	10398

28	उत्तराखंड	0	0	3685	2869	0	0	0	0	0
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	0	20	4	0	0	4
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	293587	0	0
	कुल	**10000**	**1726.92**	**1307190**	**1149988**	**55392**	**15822**	**3536602**	**1617058**	**1632880**

जम्मू और कश्मीर में अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं

1823. श्री जुगल किशोर:

क्या **पृथ्वी विज्ञान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का अध्ययन करने के लिए जम्मू और कश्मीर सहित देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं संचाालित कर रही है;

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

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन परियोजनाओं के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) हाइड्रोलॉजी और क्रायोस्फीयर कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2022 में कश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय और आईआईटी रुड़की को संयुक्त रूप से "पृथ्वी प्रेक्षण डेटा और मॉडलिंग का प्रयोग करके भारतीय हिमालय के विषम स्थलाकृतिक और जलवायु क्षेत्रों पर वर्तमान और भविष्य के जीएलओएफ जोखिम की पहचान किया जाना" नामक परियोजना के लिए संस्वीकृति दी, जिसकी कुल लागत 91.2 लाख रुपये थी।

(ख) प्रस्तावित अध्ययन का उद्देश्य यह है कि विभिन्न समय पैमानों पर हिमनद झीलों की जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिए एक व्यापक पद्धतिगत कार्यप्रणाली विकसित और कार्यान्वित की जाए, और साथ ही भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र (आईएचआर) में विषम जलवायु, भू-आकृति और स्थलाकृतिक क्षेत्रों में भौतिक आधारित मॉडल का उपयोग करके उनकी खतरे की क्षमता का आकलन किया जाए। इससे झील सृजन, और निचले क्षेत्रों में मानव आबादी और अवसंरचना पर उसके जोखिम और संबंधित खतरों की समझ और पूर्वानुमान में सुधार होगा।

(ग) पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय ने पिछले 3 वर्षों में कुल 62.03 लाख रुपये की राशि जारी की है।

VANDE BHARAT SLEEPER TRAINS IN MAHARASHTRA

1824. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce services connecting Maharashtra with major metropolitan, pilgrimage and industrial destinations in view of the emphasis on overnight rail services with reduced travel time and enhanced passenger comfort through such train high speed/Vande Bharat Sleeper trains and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any feasibility study or route assessment has been undertaken for introducing Vande Bharat Sleeper services on high-demand corridors such as Mumbai–Nagpur, Mumbai– Nanded, Mumbai–Kolhapur, Mumbai–Jalna, Pune–Nagpur and Mumbai–Delhi via Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing railway tracks, signaling systems and allied infrastructure on these routes are capable of supporting the planned high-speed operations and if not, the infrastructure upgrades proposed;

(d) the details of the expected reduction in journey time and enhancement in passenger capacity on the proposed routes; and

(e) the timeline fixed for introducing Vande Bharat Sleeper services in Maharashtra?

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

(a) to (e) As the railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are introduced across such boundaries as per network requirement. As on 25.07.2026, 81 Pairs of Vande Bharat trains (Chair Car) are being operated on the Indian Railways network. Of these 81 pairs of Vande Bharat Express Chair Car services, 12 pairs of Vande Bharat Express (Chair Car) are catering to the needs of various stations located in the State of Maharashtra. These 12 pairs of Vande Bharat Express trains are listed below:

SN	Train no. and Name
1	26101/26102 Pune-Ajni Vande Bharat Express
2	20101/20102 Nagpur-Secunderabad Vande Bharat Express
3	20669/20670 Hubballi-Pune Vande Bharat Express
4	20673/20674 SCSM(T) Kolhapur-Pune Vande Bharat Express
5	22961/22962 Mumbai Central-Ahmedabad Vande Bharat Express

6	20705/20706 H. S. Nanded-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T) Vande Bharat Express
7	22229/22230 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T)-Madgaon Vande Bharat Express
8	20911/20912 Indore-Nagpur 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	20825/20826 Bilaspur-Nagpur Vande Bharat Express
12	20901/20902 Mumbai Central-Gandhinagar Capital Vande Bharat Express

Further, as on 25.07.2026, 36 pairs of Amrit Bharat Express services are being operated on the Indian Railways network, of which the following 08 pairs of Amrit Bharat services are catering to the needs of stations located in the State of Maharashtra. These are listed below:

SN	**Train no. and Name**
1	11015/11016 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Saharsa Amrit Bharat Express
2	11031/11032 Panvel-Alipurduar Amrit Bharat Express
3	11431/11432 Pune-Danapur Amrit Bharat Express
4	15293/15294 Muzaffarpur-Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
5	16601/16602 Erode-Jogbani Amrit Bharat Express
6	19021/19022 Udhna-Brahmapur Amrit Bharat Express
7	22111/22112 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Ayodhya Cantt. Amrit Bharat Express
8	22589/22590 Banaras-Hadapsar Amrit Bharat Express

Trains on the Mumbai - Nagpur, Mumbai - H. S. Nanded, Mumbai - Kolhapur, Mumbai - Jalna, Pune - Nagpur and Mumbai - Delhi sectors:

Presently, Mumbai - Nagpur sector is served by 19 pairs of trains, Mumbai - H. S. Nanded by 8 pairs of trains, Mumbai - Kolhapur by 3 pairs of trains, Mumbai - Jalna by 6 pairs of trains.

Similarly, Pune - Nagpur sector is served by 13 pairs of trains including 26101/26102 Pune-Ajni Vande Bharat Express while the Mumbai - Delhi sector is served by 32 pairs trains. The lists of trains are as under:

Trains **serving Mumbai-Nagpur sector:**

SN	Train No. and Name
1	11203/11204 Nagpur-Madgaon Express
2	12101/12102 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Shalimar Express
3	12105/12106 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Gondia Express
4	12139/12140 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Nagpur Express
5	12145/12146 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Puri Express
6	12151/12152 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Shalimar Express
7	12261/12262 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Howrah Duronto Express
8	12289/12290 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Nagpur Duronto Express
9	12809/12810 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Howrah Express
10	12811/12812 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Hatia Express
11	12859/12860 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Howrah Express
12	12869/12870 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Howrah Express
13	12879/12880 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Bhubaneswar Express

14	18029/18030 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Shalimar Express
15	20821/20822 Pune-Santragachi Express
16	22357/22358 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Gaya Express
17	22511/22512 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Kamakhya Express
18	22847/22848 Visakhapatnam-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
19	22865/22866 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Puri Express

Trains serving Mumbai-H.S. Nanded sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	20705/20706 Nanded-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Vande Bharat Express
2	11001/11002 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Balharshah Express
3	17057/17058 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Lingampalli Express
4	17611/17612 Nanded-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
5	17613/17614 Panvel-Nanded Express
6	17617/17618 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Nanded Express
7	17665/17666 Nanded- Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express
8	17667/17668 Nanded- Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express

Trains serving Mumbai-Kolhapur sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	11049/11050 Ahmedabad-SCSM(T) Kolhapur Express
2	11029/11030 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-SCSM(T) Kolhapur Express
3	17411/17412 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-SCSM(T) Kolhapur Express

Trains serving Mumbai-Jalna sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	20705/20706 Nanded-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Vande Bharat Express
2	11001/11002 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Balharshah Express
3	12071/12072 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Hingoli Deccan Jan Shatabdi Express
4	17057/17058 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Lingampalli Express
5	17611/17612 Nanded-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
6	17617/17618 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Nanded Express

Trains serving Pune-Nagpur sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	26101/26102 Pune-Ajni Vande Bharat Express
2	11039/11040 SCSM(T) Kolhapur-Gondia Express
3	12113/12114 Pune-Nagpur Garib Rath Express
4	12129/12130 Pune-Howrah Express
5	12135/12136 Pune-Nagpur Express
6	12221/12222 Pune-Howrah Duronto Express
7	12849/12850 Bilaspur-Pune Express
8	20151/20152 Hadapsar-Rewa Express

9	20821/20822 Pune-Santragachi Express
10	22123/22124 Pune-Ajni Express
11	22139/22140 Pune-Ajni Express
12	22141/22142 Pune-Nagpur Express
13	22845/22846 Pune-Hatia Express

Trains serving Mumbai-Delhi sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	12431/12432 Thiruvananthapuram Central-Hazrat Nizamuddin Rajdhani Express
2	22221/22222 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Hazrat Nizamuddin Rajdhani Express
3	22413/22414 Madgaon-Hazrat Nizamuddin Rajdhani Express
4	12951/12952 Mumbai Central-New Delhi Tejas Rajdhani Express
5	12953/12954 Mumbai Central-Hazrat Nizamuddin August Kranti Tejas Rajdhani Express
6	11057/11058 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Amritsar Express
7	12137/12138 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Firozpur Cantt. Express
8	12171/12172 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Haridwar Express
9	12215/12216 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Bandra (T) Garib Rath Express
10	12217/12218 Thiruvananthapuram North-Chandigarh Express
11	12247/12248 Bandra (T)-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
12	12263/12264 Pune-Hazrat Nizamuddin Duronto Express
13	12283/12284 Ernakulam-Hazrat Nizamuddin Duronto Express

14	12449/12450 Madgaon-Chandigarh Express
15	12471/12472 Bandra (T)-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Express
16	12483/12484 Thiruvananthapuram North-Amritsar Express
17	12493/12494 Miraj-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
18	12617/12618 Ernakulam-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
19	12903/12904 Bandra (T)-Amritsar Express
20	12907/12908 Bandra (T)-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
21	12909/12910 Bandra (T)-Hazrat Nizamuddin Garib Rath Express
22	12925/12926 Bandra (T)-Amritsar Express
23	19019/19020 Bandra (T)-Haridwar Express
24	22209/22210 Mumbai Central-Hazrat Nizamuddin Duronto Express
25	22451/22452 Bandra (T)-Chandigarh Express
26	22543/22544 Bandra (T)-Lalkua Express
27	22633/22634 Thiruvananthapuram Central-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
28	22653/22654 Thiruvananthapuram Central-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
29	22655/22656 Ernakulam-Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
30	22659/22660 Thiruvananthapuram North-Yog Nagari Rishikesh Express
31	22917/22918 Bandra (T)-Haridwar Express
32	22949/22950 Bandra (T)-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express

Vande Bharat Sleeper Train services:

For long distance travel the Sleeper variant of Vande Bharat Express has been indigenously designed and developed. Two such trains have already been manufactured. After extensive trials, these trains have been introduced on Indian Railways. To improve travel experience of the passengers and set

new benchmarks in terms of safe and comfortable journey, these train sets have been provided with modern coaches having advanced safety features and passenger amenities like:

- Jerk-Free Semi permanent couplers and Anti Climbers.
- Fitted with KAVACH.
- Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH.
- Crashworthy Design of Car body complying with EN standards.
- Fire barrier doors at the end of each coach for compliance of Fire Safety standards.
- 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.

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.

Besides, introduction of train services including Vande Bharat Express and its variants on any route/section, which is an on-going process, depends on various factors which include:

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section

Signalling infrastructure:

Strengthening, upgradation, modernisation and improvement of Signalling infrastructure is a continuous and ongoing process over Indian Railways.

Indian Railways is continuously modernizing current infrastructure of its signalling system as under:

1. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation points and signals in place of old mechanical signalling have been provided at 6671 stations as on 30.06.2026, out of which Electronic Interlocking have been provided at 3954 stations.
2. Interlocking of Level Crossing Gates (LC) has been provided at 10395 Level Crossing Gates upto 30.06.2026 for enhancing safety at LC Gate.
3. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6671 stations up to 30.06.2026.
4. 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.
5. Automatic Block Signalling (ABS) that enhances line capacity within existing track infrastructure has been provided at 7464 Route Km upto 30.06.2026.

Kavach Implementation:

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of trains within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.
3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Version 3.2.
4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July, 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
    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 OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Version 4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.

9. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 2,569 Route Kilometres as on 20.07.26, covering the high density Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes including sections passing through Maharashtra as below:

SN	Section	Progress (Route Km)
(1)	**Delhi-Mumbai route: 1,423 Rkm**	
i	Tilak Bridge - Junction Cabin – Palwal – Mathura – Kota-Nagda –Ratlam-Vadodra-Virar section (passes through Maharashtra also)	1,327
ii	Vadodara – Ahmedabad section	96
(2)	**Delhi – Howrah route: 1,146 Rkm**	
i.	Chipyana - Tundla - Kanpur - Subedarganj	563

	section	
ii.	Kanpur – Lucknow section	71
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

10. In addition, track side Kavach implementation work is being taken up on 21,858 Rkm covering all GQ,GD,HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways including sections passing through Maharashtra.

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	11,253 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1,668 Nos.
iii	Station Data Centre	988 station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	7,726 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	6,153 Nos.

12. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 7,327 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 Indian Railways Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications (IRISET).

Track Infrastructure:

Strengthening, upgradation, modernisation and improvement of track infrastructure is a continuous and ongoing process over Indian Railways. The following measures are being taken by Indian Railways to upgrade railway tracks:

I. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Wider and heavier Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers (PSC) with elastic fastening, fan-shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers and H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges are being used while carrying out primary track renewals.

II. The Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossings are being used in turnout renewal works.

III. Supply of 260m long rail panels have been increased to avoid welding of joints, thereby improving safety 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

धाराशिव में उप-डाकघर

1825. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि जनसंख्या वृद्धि तथा डाक सेवाओं की बढ़ती मांग के बावजूद, महाराष्ट्र के धाराशिव लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कई बड़े गांवों में उप-डाकघर या तो उपलब्ध नहीं हैं या अपर्याप्त हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र के धाराशिव लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विभिन्न बड़े गांवों में नए उप-डाकघरों की स्वीकृति तथा उन्हें शीघ्र संचालित करने के संबंध में स्थानीय जनप्रतिनिधियों, विशेषकर संसद सदस्य द्वारा समय-समय पर मांगें एवं प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए धाराशिव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के पात्र बड़े गांवों में नए उप-डाकघर स्वीकृत करने तथा उन्हें शीघ्र स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो संभावित समय-सीमा सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) जी, नहीं। धाराशिव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में धाराशिव जिला, लातूर जिले के अंतर्गत औसा तहसील और सोलापुर जिले के अंतर्गत बार्शी तहसील शामिल है। वर्तमान में, धाराशिव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 1 प्रधान डाकघर, अर्थात् धाराशिव प्रधान डाकघर, 41 उप-डाकघर और 331 शाखा डाकघर कार्यरत हैं। पिछले वर्ष के दौरान बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या और डाक सेवाओं की बढ़ती मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए जनता एवं माननीय सांसद से प्राप्त मांगों के आधार पर धाराशिव लोक सभा में 2 नए उप-डाकघर अर्थात् इटकुर उप-डाकघर और तेरखेड़ा उप-डाकघर तथा 1 नया शाखा डाकघर अर्थात् झरेगांव शाखा डाकघर खोले गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां। महाराष्ट्र के लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में धाराशिव के विभिन्न गांवों में नए उप-डाकघरों को खोलने के संबंध में स्थानीय जनप्रतिनिधियों, विशेषकर सांसद द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रस्तावों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है :

क्र. सं.	**निम्न स्थानों पर नए उप-डाकघरों की मांग की जा रही है**	**की गई कार्रवाई का विवरण**
1	सारोला बीके	पुनर्स्थापन के माध्यम से सारोला बीके उप-डाकघर और मस्सा केएच उप-डाकघर को खोलने का प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किया गया है तथा ये सितंबर 2026 के अंत तक कार्यरत हो जाएंगे।
2	मस्सा केएच	
3	गोविंदपुर	समीक्षा किए जाने पर पाया गया कि विभागीय मानदंडों के अनुसार मौजूदा शाखा डाकघर का कार्यभार मानदंड से कम है। अतः यह व्यवहार्य नहीं है।
4	वालवड	
5	अंबेजवल्गे	
6	कसबे-तडवले	
7	धानुरी	
8	तुरोरी	
9	नारंगवाडी	
10	तमलवाडी	
11	करजखेडा	
12	मंगरूल (टीजेआर)	
13	तोरांबा	

(घ) पुनर्स्थापन के माध्यम से सारोला बीके उप-डाकघर और मस्सा केएच उप-डाकघर को खोलने का प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किया गया है तथा ये सितंबर 2026 के अंत तक कार्यरत हो जाएंगे।

PDS IN ASSAM

1826. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that rice earmarked for distribution to poor beneficiaries under Public Distribution System (PDS) in Assam and other North Eastern States has been diverted illegally by Food Corporation of India (FCI) officials and sold to private entities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated inquiry into the illegal diversion of rice and has fixed responsibility in this regard; and

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

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

(a) to (d) No instance of diversion of the rice earmarked for distribution to poor beneficiaries under Public Distribution System (PDS) in Assam and other North Eastern States through sale to private entities has been reported.

रेल कर्मचारियों को छुट्टी संबंधी सुविधाएं

1827. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

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

(क) क्या विशेष रूप से रेलवे सुरक्षा मानकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, रेलवे में ट्रेन रनिंग स्टाफ (जैसे लोको पायलट, गार्ड आदि) को दी जाने वाली छुट्टी संबंधी सुविधाएं (जैसे साप्ताहिक विश्राम, वार्षिक छुट्टी आदि) उसी ट्रेन में काम करने वाले संविदा कर्मचारियों को भी दी जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और संविदा कर्मचारियों पर लागू नियमों, शर्तों और किसी विशेष प्रावधान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संविदा कर्मचारियों को छुट्टी संबंधी बेहतर सुविधा प्रदान करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इस मुद्दे पर कोई अध्ययन या समीक्षा की है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (च) भारतीय रेल यांत्रिक, वाणिज्यिक, विदयुत, सिविल इंजीनियरी, सिगनल और दूरसंचार, चिकित्सा आदि जैसे विभिन्न विभागों से संबंधित स्टेशनों, सवारी डिब्बों, माल डिब्बों, कोचिंग डिपो, रेल इंजनों, रेलपथों आदि सहित अपनी विभिन्न परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण, मरम्मत, रखरखाव और अनुरक्षण के लिए व्यापक पैमाने पर कार्यों को निष्पादित करती है।

रेल परियोजनाओं पर कार्य करने वाले सभी कर्मचारी श्रम कानूनों द्वारा शासित होते हैं।

सेवाओं संबंधी संविदा की सामान्य शर्तों (जीसीसी) में एजेंसी को सभी लागू श्रम विधानों का अनुपालन करना भी अपेक्षित होता है। रेल प्रशासन करार के समुचित प्रावधानों और निर्धारित

निगरानी तंत्र के माध्यम से एजेंसी द्वारा लागू सांविधिक दायित्वों का अनुपालन किया जाना सुनिश्चित करता है।

UMEED PORTAL

1828. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

(a) the details of the number of Waqf properties uploaded on the UMEED portal since its launch including the number verified, pending verification and rejected, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the number of Waqf property registrations cancelled/annulled on the UMEED portal till date, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether penalties are being collected for delayed registration of Waqf properties on the UMEED portal and if so, the details of the total amount collected till date, month and State/UT- wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that non-standard land measurements of Waqf properties do not lead to rejection, cancellation or exclusion of Waqf properties from the portal?

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

(a) and (b) As on 27.07.2026, total 7,98,792 waqf properties have been initiated for uploading on the UMEED Central Portal–2025. Out of these, 6,17,376 waqf properties have been validated and approved by the approver, 91,081 number of waqf properties are at various stages of uploading while

90,335 properties have been rejected or returned for correction during verification.

(c) As per Section 3-B (1) of the UMEED Act, 1995, every waqf registered under this Act, prior to the commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 has to file the details of the waqf and the property dedicated to the waqf on the portal, within a period of six months, with a provision of further extension of up to six months by the Waqf Tribunal based on sufficient cause being shown by the mutawalli.

Thus, as per statutory remedy available under the Act, further extensions have been granted to those State/UT Waqf Boards that have been sought such extension by the concerned Hon'ble Waqf Tribunals/ High Courts after expiry of initial six months period for uploading details of waqf properties data on the portal.

(d) The UMEED Central Portal-2025 works on three-tier mechanism of Maker–Checker–Approver protocol. The details entered by the Maker (a mutawalli or the person who manages the waqf) is checked by the Checker (a person nominated by the Waqf Board) and further approved by the Approver (the CEO of the concerned Waqf Board) with mandatory declaration at each stage certifying the correctness of the information and particulars of the waqf as per Rules 6 of the Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development Rules, 2025. Thus, there are enough provisions in place for uploading the details of bonafide waqf properties on the portal.

EARLY COMPLETION OF SANCTIONED ROB WORKS IN PEDDAPALLI LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY

1829. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

(a) whether any Road Over Bridge works have been sanctioned in Peddapalli Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the present status thereof;

(b) the status of ROBs at LC Nos. 31 and 32 Odela, LC No. 34 Kolanur, LC No. 38 Cheekurai, LC No. 39 Konaram, LC Nos. 40 and 46 Gaureddypeta, LC No. 46E/A Kannala, LC No. 49 Kundhanapalli and LC No. 52 Pedampeta;

(c) whether there has been any delay in each ROB work and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether funds have been sanctioned and expenditure incurred for above said ROBs and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to prepare a time-bound completion plan for above said ROBs and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the expected date of completion of each ROB has been fixed and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f) Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridge (ROB)/Road under Bridge (RUB) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of

Indian Railway. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of 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 13 ROBs, 26 RUBs and 20 LCs in Peddapalli Constituency. 16 works are sanctioned in Peddapalli Constituency for construction of ROB and the work of preparation of Technical Feasibility Report/ Detailed Project Report (TFR/DPR) has been taken up for 04 LCs. The details are as under:

S. No.	LC Details	ROB/ RUB	Cost of work (₹ in Cr approx.)	Remarks
1	LC No. 27 at km 317/5-7 on Bisugir Sharif- Potkapalli	ROB	48	GAD has been approved. Tender has been awarded.
2	LC No. 28 at km 315/10-12 on Bisugir Sharif- Potkapalli	ROB	31	The work of GAD and estimate have been taken up.
3	LC No. 29 at km 314/44-46 on Potkapalli- Bisugir Sharif	ROB	31	The work of GAD and estimate have been taken up.

4	LC No. 31 at km 310/34-36 on Potkapalli- Kolanoor	ROB	26	The work of GAD and estimate have been taken up.
5	LC No. 32 at km 309/40-310/4 on Potkapalli- Kolanoor	ROB	26	The work of GAD and estimate have been taken up.
6	LC No. 34 at km 304/46-48 on Kolanoor- Peddapalli	ROB	61	The work of GAD and estimate have been taken up.
7	LC No. 38 at km 295/20-24 on Kolanoor- Peddapalli	ROB	44	The work of GAD and estimate have been taken up.
8	LC No. 39 at km 292/28-32 on Kolanoor- Peddapalli	ROB	137	Railway portion has been completed. Approach work has been taken up.
9	LC No.40 at km 291/14-16 on Peddapalli-Raghavapuram	ROB	96	GAD has been approved. Tender has been awarded.
10	LC No.42 at km 289/14-16 on Peddapalli – Raghavapuram	ROB	46	The work of GAD and estimate have been taken up.
11	LC No. 44 at km 285/24-26 on Peddapalli - Raghavapuram	ROB	46	The work of GAD and estimate have been taken up.
12	LC No. 45 at km 284/40-44 on Peddapalli - Raghavapuram	ROB	50	The work of GAD and estimate have been taken up.
13	LC No. 46 at km 282/10-12 on Raghavapuram - Ramagundam	ROB	86	GAD under review. Tender has been awarded.
14	LC No. 49 at km 275/46-48 on Raghavapuram - Ramagundam	ROB	111	GAD under review. Tender has been awarded.
15	LC No. 52 at km 270/41-43 on Ramagundam- Peddampet	ROB	35	The work of GAD and estimate have been taken up.
16	LC No. 68 at km 226/12-14 on Rechni Road- Repalliwada	ROB	52	The work of GAD and estimate have been taken up.
17	LC No. 1 at km 3/2-3 on Peddapalli- Karimnagar	-	-	The work of preparation of Technical Feasibility Report/ Detailed Project Report (TFR/DPR) for the construction of ROB at these LCs has been taken up.
18	LC No. 2 at km 3/13-14 on Peddapalli- Karimnagar	-	-	
19	LC No. 5 at km 7/11-12 on Peddapalli- Karimnagar	-	-	
20	LC No. 6 at km 13/0-1 on Peddapalli- Karimnagar	-	-	

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.

16 Nos. ROBs are delayed/held up on account of the State Govt. The details are as under:

S.No.	Reason	ROBs (in No.)
1.	Delay in Land Acquisition by State Govt.	15
2.	Finalization of Alignment by State Govt.	01

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.

अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाएं

1830. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों विशेष रूप से मुसलमानों, सिखों, ईसाइयों, बौद्धों, जैनों और पारसियों के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही शैक्षिक छात्रवृत्ति, कौशल विकास, स्वरोजगार और सशक्तिकरण करने की अन्य योजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले अल्पसंख्यकों तक इन योजनाओं के लाभ प्रभावी ढंग से किस हद तक पहुंचे हैं और इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजनाओं की पारदर्शिता, निगरानी और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने में आ रही मुख्य चुनौतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय भारत में छह (6) केंद्रीय रूप से अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों अर्थात बौद्ध, ईसाई, जैन, मुस्लिम, पारसी और सिख के सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएं लागू करता है:

1. शैक्षिक छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं (पुरातन मामले):

- मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना;
- मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना; और
- मेरिट-सह-साधन छात्रवृत्ति योजना;

एक व्यापक समीक्षा के बाद इन तीनों छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं को शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2021-22 से आगे जारी रखने की मंजूरी नहीं दी गई थी। परिणामस्वरूप, इसके बाद कोई नई छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी जा रही है। हालांकि, स्वीकृत दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2022-23 के नवीनीकरण लाभार्थियों से जुड़ी प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियां जारी कर दी गई हैं।

इसके अलावा, वर्तमान दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार मौजूदा लाभार्थियों के लिए मौलाना आजाद राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति (MANF) के तहत देनदारी भुगतान अभी भी जारी हैं।

इन योजनाओं के लाभ अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों से संबंधित आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग को प्राथमिकता देते हुए सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों, परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों और कार्यान्वयन संस्थानों के माध्यम से देश भर में, जिसमें ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, पहुंचाए जा रहे हैं।

2. प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK)

PMJVK, जो कि एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है, अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों में से एक है। इसका उद्देश्य देश के अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, शिक्षा, महिला केंद्रित परियोजनाओं, पेयजल आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता, खेल, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और अन्य सामुदायिक बुनियादी ढांचे जैसे क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक अवसंरचना का निर्माण करना है। अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों में 16,251 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय हिस्सा से कुल 5.10 लाख बुनियादी ढांचा इकाइयां तैयार की गई हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम एक सामुदायिक बुनियादी ढांचा विकास योजना है, और इसलिए विकसित किया गया बुनियादी ढांचा संबंधित अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों की पूरी आबादी के लाभ के लिए है।

3. प्रधानमंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (PM VIKAS)

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय पूरे भारत में अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के आर्थिक, शैक्षिक और सामाजिक स्तर में सुधार के लिए पीएम विकास योजनाओं को लागू कर रहा है।

पीएम विकास योजना भारत सरकार के अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय की एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है। मंत्रालय द्वारा चयनित पात्र परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों, सरकारी संस्थानों, केंद्र एवं राज्य के सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों, अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के संस्थानों, राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थानों तथा उत्कृष्टता संस्थानों के माध्यम से योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है।

पीएम विकास योजना के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण एवं शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों के लाभार्थियों, जिनमें कारीगर, पारंपरिक शिल्पकार तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर अल्पसंख्यक परिवार शामिल हैं, को कौशल विकास, उद्यमिता सहायता तथा आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

पीएम विकास योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 59 परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को 31 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 1.56 लाख लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया है। अब तक 32,138 अभ्यर्थियों को मूल्यांकन के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है।

4. जियो पारसी (JIYO PARSI)

जियो पारसी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की एक अनूठी योजना है, जिसे वर्ष 2013-14 में शुरू किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य वैज्ञानिक प्रोटोकॉल और संरचित हस्तक्षेपों को अपनाकर पारसी आबादी की घटती प्रवृत्ति को रोकना, उनकी आबादी को स्थिर करना और भारत में पारसियों की जनसंख्या को बढ़ाना है। इस योजना के दो घटक है:

i) बांझपन संबंधी उपचार हेतु वित्तीय सहायता – यह वित्तीय सहायता पारसी दंपतियों को बांझपन संबंधी के उपचार, गर्भावस्था संबंधी जटिलताओं, प्रसव तथा नवजात शिशु से संबंधित जटिलताओं के उपचार के लिए प्रदान की जाती है। यह सुविधा उन पारसी दंपतियों के लिए उपलब्ध है जिनकी वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय 30 लाख रुपए तक है।

ii) समुदाय का स्वास्थ्य – पारसी दंपतियों को बच्चों तथा आश्रित बुजुर्ग परिवारजनों (60 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु) की देखभाल के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना; यह सुविधा उन पारसी दंपतियों के लिए उपलब्ध है जिनकी वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय 15 लाख रुपए तक है। इस घटक के

अंतर्गत: मौजूदा बच्चों तथा नवजात शिशु/शिशुओं की देखभाल के लिए 18 वर्ष की आयु तक 8,000 रुपए प्रति माह की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। प्रत्येक आश्रित बुजुर्ग (60 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु) की देखभाल के लिए 10,000 रुपए प्रति माह प्रति आश्रित बुजुर्ग की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

5. राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास एवं वित्त निगम (NMDFC) के कार्यक्रम

राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास एवं वित्त निगम अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से कार्यरत है। क्रेडिट लाइन-1 के अंतर्गत 3.00 लाख रुपए तक की वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय वाले व्यक्ति एनएमडीएफसी की योजनाओं के तहत वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं। क्रेडिट लाइन-2 के अंतर्गत वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय की पात्रता 8.00 लाख रुपए तक की हैं। एनएमडीएफसी अपनी योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा नामित राज्य चैनलाइजिंग एजेंसियों के माध्यम से करता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, दिनांक 22.11.2022 से अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय ने मौलाना आज़ाद राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के स्थान पर एनएमडीएफसी को कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी नामित किया था। अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से मौलाना आज़ाद राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति योजना को बंद कर दिया है। तथापि, पहले से चयनित सभी MANF छात्र अपनी स्वीकृत अवधि पूर्ण होने तक मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुपालन के अधीन अध्येतावृत्ति के लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

एनएमडीएफसी की रियायती ऋण योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा नामित राज्य चैनलाइजिंग एजेंसियों के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाती है। ये एजेंसियां ग्रामीण एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों सहित मूलभूत स्तर पर इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन करती हैं।

(ग) और (घ) योजनाओं के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु प्रक्रियागत सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम निम्नलिखित हैं:

1. छात्रवृत्ति: योजनाओं में पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने कई उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें: आवश्यतानुसार संपूर्ण ऑनलाइन प्रोसेसिंग के साथ डिजिटल मंच के माध्यम से कार्यान्वयन, लाभार्थियों के आधार-संबद्ध बैंक खातों में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT) के माध्यम से भुगतान, छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के लिए उनकी संचालन अवधि के दौरान आधार-संबंधित प्रमाणीकरण और राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (NSP) के साथ एकीकरण, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के साथ समय-समय पर निगरानी और समीक्षा बैठकें, वास्तविक निरीक्षण, रिकॉर्ड की लेखा परीक्षा और सत्यापन, जहाँ भी अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं, वहाँ एफआईआर दर्ज करने सहित वसूली संबंधी कार्रवाही और कानूनी कार्रवाई करना, डेटा एनालिटिक्स, सत्यापन प्रक्रियाओं और अंतर-एजेंसी समन्वय के माध्यम से निगरानी तंत्र को मजबूत करना, कार्यान्वयन में सुधार करने, मुद्दों को हल करने और समय पर अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित परामर्श करना शामिल है। सरकार योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन तंत्रों की लगातार समीक्षा एवं सुदृढ़ीकरण कर रही है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लाभ पात्र लाभार्थियों तक पारदर्शी, जवाबदेह एवं प्रभावी ढंग से पहुँचें।

2. प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK): PMJVK दिशानिर्देशों के तहत मामलानुसार स्वीकृत परियोजना इकाइयों का निष्पादन, संचालन और रखरखाव करना पूर्ण रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है। हालांकि, स्वीकृत परियोजना इकाइयों के निष्पादन में देरी होना एक प्रमुख चुनौती के रूप में देखा गया है।

परियोजना कार्यान्वयन में जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने एक विशिष्ट PMJVK पोर्टल विकसित किया है, जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने से लेकर अनुमोदन, धन जारी करने और परियोजना पूरा होने तक के पूरे कालचक्र की निगरानी के लिए एक संपूर्ण

डिजिटल मंच प्रदान करता है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र इस पोर्टल पर वास्तविक समय की प्रगति रिपोर्ट, जियो-टैग्ड तस्वीरें और माइलस्टोन अपडेट अपलोड करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, सीधे परियोजना स्थलों से जियो-टैग्ड तस्वीरों और डेटा अपलोड के माध्यम से फील्ड-स्तरीय रिपोर्टिंग की सुविधा के लिए **NIGRANI मोबाइल ऐप** लॉन्च किया गया है। ये डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म रीयल-टाइम निगरानी को सक्षम बनाते हैं, पारदर्शिता बढ़ाते हैं और जहाँ भी आवश्यकता हो, समय पर सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करने में सहायता करते हैं। ये तंत्र यह सुनिश्चित करने में मदद करते हैं कि अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों को शिक्षा, कौशल विकास और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी सेवाओं से जुड़े बुनियादी ढांचे का वांछित लाभ कुशल और पारदर्शी तरीके से मिले।

3. पीएम विकास (PM VIKAS): पारदर्शिता और निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पीएम विकास योजना को भारत सरकार की सभी कौशल विकास योजनाओं की तरह **'कौशल भारत डिजिटल हब' (SIDH)** पोर्टल के माध्यम से लागू किया जाता है। मंत्रालय ने अलग-अलग ज़ोन के केंद्रों की समवर्ती निगरानी के लिए एक तृतीय पक्ष एजेंसी का चयन किया है।

4. जियो पारसी (Jiyo Parsi): जियो पारसी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में प्रमुख चुनौतियां निम्नलिखित है:

- सूक्ष्म समुदाय की लक्षित आबादी का भौगोलिक रूप से बिखरा होना तथा पात्र लाभार्थियों के बीच योजना के संबंध में सीमित जागरूकता।
- इन चुनौतियों के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनमें आवेदनों के ऑनलाइन प्रस्तुतीकरण, प्रोसेसिंग और निगरानी के लिए विशिष्ट मेडिकल पोर्टल और समुदाय का स्वास्थ्य पोर्टल का विकास शामिल हैं;
- योजना के समुदाय का स्वास्थ्य और मेडिकल घटक के अंतर्गत पात्र लाभार्थियों के बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण के लिए लाभार्थी सत्यापन ऐप का एकीकरण;
- निगरानी को मजबूत करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें; और

- योजना के तहत पहुंच और भागीदारी में सुधार के लिए समुदाय-आधारित समाचार पत्रों और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों के माध्यम से निरंतर जागरूकता तथा आउटरीच प्रयास।

जियो पारसी योजना के संबंध में सुझाव प्राप्त करने और जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए जियो पारसी सलाहकार समिति का भी गठन किया गया है।

5. एनएमडीएफसी (NMDFC): जहाँ तक राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास एवं वित्त निगम (NMDFC) का संबंध है, यह अपनी रियायती ऋण योजनाओं के पारदर्शी और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय करता है:-

(i) योजनाओं की वास्तविक एवं वित्तीय प्रगति की समीक्षा करने, कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए आवधिक क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा बैठकें समय-समय पर एससीए के साथ आयोजित की जाती हैं।

(ii) योजनाओं की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन करने के लिए समय-समय पर स्वतंत्र विशेषज्ञ एजेंसियों के माध्यम से लाभार्थी सत्यापन एवं प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन कराए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनएमडीएफसी के अधिकारियों को भी योजनाओं के मूल्यांकन हेतु प्रतिनियुक्त किया जाता है।

(iii) लाभार्थियों के बैंक खातों में ऋण सहायता के सीधे हस्तांतरण को आसान बनाने के लिए आधार-लिंक्ड/KYC-आधारित बैंक खातों को अपनाया जा रहा है।

(iv) अप्रत्याशित आपदाओं से लाभार्थियों और उनके परिवारों को वित्तीय सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए योजनाओं के तहत लाभार्थियों और वित्तपोषित परिसंपत्तियों का अनिवार्य बीमा शामिल किया गया है।

(v) पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के लिए लाभार्थियों की जानकारी एनएमडीएफसी के प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (MIS) पोर्टल पर डाली गई है और SCAs को सलाह दी गई है कि वे सार्वजनिक डोमेन में अपनी संबंधित वेबसाइटों पर लाभार्थी का विवरण उपलब्ध कराएं।

(vi) "न्यूनतम सरकार, अधिकतम शासन" के सिद्धांत के अनुसार, ऋण स्वीकृत करने की प्रक्रिया को सरल और त्वरित बनाने के लिए SCAs को निवास, धर्म, आय, शैक्षणिक योग्यता आदि से संबंधित स्व-प्रमाणित दस्तावेज स्वीकार करने की सलाह दी गई है।

GAUGE CONVERSION IN VIDHARBHA

1831. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the details of the narrow gauge railway routes in Akola, Buldhana, Amravati, Yavatmal and Wardha districts of Vidarbha that were operational about twenty-five years ago but are not operational as on date including the route and frequency of train operation, dates of commencement and discontinuation, reason for discontinuation and current status of Land/asset and their utilisation;

(b) the details of projects sanctioned for gauge conversion, revival, reconstruction or restoration of these routes including the date of sanction, project cost, scheduled completion, time overrun, cost escalation and reasons therefor;

(c) whether any performance audit or asset utilisation study has been conducted and if so, the details thereof including findings, recommendations, action taken and implementation status thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of delays in commencement of railway service on farmers livelihoods, Obstacles in

farming, regional development and if so, the details thereof including the findings and remedial measures taken or proposed?

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

(a) to (d)The status of Meter/Narrow Gauge sections passing through districts of Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal and Wardha is stated as below:

SN	Name of the section	Status
1.	Ratlam – Mhow – Khandwa – Akola (473 Km) Metre gauge section	This section has been sanctioned for Gauge conversion. Ratlam – Patalpani (144 Km), Omkareshwar Road – Tukaithad (132 Km) and Akola – Akot Section (43 Km) i.e. total 319 Km have been commissioned. Details of work in balance section is as under:- 242 Ha Land has been acquired out of a total scope of 320 Ha. 5 out of 41 Major Bridges (including 1 important bridge) have been completed and work has been taken up in the balance bridges. Work of Earthwork and Formation has been taken up. Station Buildings' work has been taken up in 7 Stations.
2.	Murtizapur – Yavatmal NG Section (112 Km)	The narrow gauge railway line was constructed in 1916-17 and was operational till 2017. At present, trains are not operated on this Section. DPR has been prepared for gauge conversion.
3.	Murtizapur – Achalpur NG Section (77 Km)	The narrow gauge railway line was constructed in 1916-17 and was operational till 2019. At present, trains are not operated on this Section. DPR has

		been prepared for gauge conversion.
4.	Pulgaon – Arvi NG Section (35 Km)	The narrow-gauge railway line was constructed in 1916-17 and was operational till 2008. At present, trains are not operated on this Section. Final Location Survey (FLS) for gauge conversion has been sanctioned for preparation of DPR.

The sections of Murtizapur – Yavatmal, Murtizapur – Achalpur and Pulgaon – Arvi lines are more than 100 years old and condition of assets and infrastructure is badly deteriorated. Operation of these Narrow Gauge lines was closed due to safety considerations and renewal of overaged assets.

These three Narrow gauge lines were constructed by M/s Central Province Railway Company Limited i.e. CPRCL and were under operation through two agreements executed on 27.03.1916 & 03.10.1917 between Indian Railways (represented by the then Secretary of State) and CPRCL.

The land ownership lies with Railways as per clause 5 of the contract and planned to be used for gauge conversion. Central Railway has approved determination of contract in 2022 as CPRCL failed to maintain/provide funds for rehabilitation of the badly deteriorated infrastructure. The determination of the contract has been challenged by CPRCL. Hon’ble High Court has appointed the Arbitrator on 28.03.2024 and Arbitration proceedings are in progress at present.

To further improve connectivity in Akola, Buldhana, Amravati, Yavatmal and Wardha districts of Vidharbha region, following works/survey have been taken up:

SN	Name of the Project	Status
1.	Wardha – Nanded New Line (284 Km)	The Project has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹5,248 crore. Wardha – Deoli – Kalamb Section (38 Km) has been commissioned. Work has been taken up in the balance section. 1338 Ha Land acquisition has been completed out of a total scope of 1974 Ha. 93 Major Bridges (including 2 important Bridge) have been completed out of a total scope of 136 Bridges. 25 ROBs have been completed out of a total scope of 50 ROBs. An expenditure of ₹4,802 crore has been incurred upto March, 2026 with an Outlay of ₹820 crore for the year 2026-27.
2.	Bhusawal – Wardha 3rd & 4th Line (314 Km)	The project has been sanctioned recently at a cost of ₹9,197.
3.	Wardha – Balharshah 4th Line (135 Km)	The project has been sanctioned recently at a cost of₹2,226.
4	Jalna – Khamgaon New Line (162 Km)	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.

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
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

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

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.

DIGITAL COMMUNICATION INNOVATION SQUARE (DCIS)

1832. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Digital Communication Innovation Square (DCIS) initiative in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of start-ups, innovators, incubators and academic institutions in Mumbai and other districts of Maharashtra supported under the Scheme through TCOE India during the last three years and the current year along with the details of financial assistance provided;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the initiative on innovation, entrepreneurship and employment generation in the telecommunications sector in Mumbai and Maharashtra, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any proposals from Mumbai-based start-ups or incubators are for consideration for the Scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to strengthen the DCIS ecosystem and encourage greater participation of start-ups from Mumbai as well as Tier-II and Tier-III cities of Maharashtra?

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

(a) to (e) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) launched the Digital Communication Innovation Square (DCIS) Scheme in FY 2021–22 under the Champion Services Sector Scheme (CSSS) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Under the DCIS Scheme, 126 projects were supported with a total outlay of ₹105.875 crores. The beneficiaries of the scheme were from across the country including the state of Maharashtra. The scheme was implemented in three phases, DCIS (2021-22), DCIS (2022-23) and DCIS (2023-24). The Scheme (CSSS) concluded on 31.07.2024. A total of seven startups/MSMEs from Mumbai and other districts of Maharashtra were supported under the DCIS Scheme.

टाटानगर-इतवारी एक्सप्रेस को छिंदवाड़ा तक बढ़ाना

1833. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

(क) क्या सरकार रेलवे संसाधनों के कुशल उपयोग (रेक का उपयोग) की अपनी नीति के तहत टाटानगर-इतवारी एक्सप्रेस (18109/10), जो नागपुर (इतवारी) में दिन के समय खड़ी रहती है, के मार्ग को छिंदवाड़ा तक बढ़ाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास 'यात्री-केंद्रित' दृष्टिकोण के तहत छिंदवाड़ा और पांढुर्णा क्षेत्रों के नागरिकों को इस विस्तार के माध्यम से रायपुर, बिलासपुर और कोलकाता जैसे पूर्वी महानगरों के लिए सीधे रेल संपर्क प्रदान करने का कोई सकारात्मक प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) वर्तमान में, छिंदवाड़ा और पांढुरना, नागपुर/नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी से क्रमशः 08 एवं 36 गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़े हुए हैं। इन गाड़ियों की सूची नीचे दी गई है:

छिंदवाड़ा-नागपुर/नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:

क्र.सं	रेलगाड़ी संख्या एवं नाम
1	11201 नागपुर - शहडोल एक्सप्रेस
2	11202 शहडोल - नागपुर एक्सप्रेस
3	11755 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी - रीवा एक्सप्रेस
4	11756 रीवा - नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
5	58819 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी - छिंदवाड़ा पैसेंजर
6	58820 छिंदवाड़ा-नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी पैसेंजर
7	58821 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी - छिंदवाड़ा पैसेंजर
8	58822 छिंदवाड़ा-नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी पैसेंजर

पांढुरना-नागपुर/नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:

क्र.सं	रेलगाड़ी संख्या एवं नाम
1	12159 अमरावती-जबलपुर एक्सप्रेस
2	12160 जबलपुर-अमरावती एक्सप्रेस
3	12405 भुसावल - हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
4	12406 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन - भुसावल एक्सप्रेस
5	12409 रायगढ़-हजरत निज़ामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
6	12410 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन - रायगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
7	12511 गोरखपुर-तिरुवनंतपुरम उत्तर एक्सप्रेस
8	12512 तिरुवनंतपुरम उत्तर-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
9	12615 एमजीआर चेन्नै सेंट्रल-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
10	12616 नई दिल्ली-एमजीआर चेन्नै सेंट्रल चेन्नै एक्सप्रेस
11	12721 हैदराबाद- हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
12	12722 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन -हैदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
13	12913 इंदौर-नागपुर एक्सप्रेस
14	12914 नागपुर-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
15	12923 डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर-नागपुर एक्सप्रेस
16	12924 नागपुर-डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर एक्सप्रेस
17	12967 एमजीआर चेन्नै सेंट्रल-जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
18	12968 जयपुर-एमजीआर चेन्नै सेंट्रल चेन्नै एक्सप्रेस
19	12969 कोयम्बत्तूर-जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
20	12970 जयपुर-कोयम्बत्तूर एक्सप्रेस
21	12975 मैसूर-जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
22	12976 जयपुर-मैसूर एक्सप्रेस
23	18237 कोरबा -अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
24	18238 अमृतसर- बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस

25	20813 पुरी -जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस
26	20814 जोधपुर - पुरी एक्सप्रेस
27	20843 बिलासपुर - भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस
28	20844 भगत की कोठी-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
29	22175 नागपुर-जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
30	22176 जयपुर-नागपुर एक्सप्रेस
31	22645 इंदौर-तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ एक्सप्रेस
32	22646 तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
33	61117 नागपुर - आमला मेमू
34	61118 आमला - नागपुर मेमू
35	61119 नागपुर - आमला मेमू
36	61120 आमला -नागपुर मेमू

इसके अलावा, नागपुर रायपुर, बिलासपुर और कोलकाता से क्रमशः 104, 78 एवं 32 गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है। ये नीचे सूचीबद्ध हैं:

नागपुर-रायपुर खंड को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:

क्र.सं	**रेलगाड़ी संख्या एवं नाम**
1	20825 बिलासपुर-नागपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	20826 नागपुर-बिलासपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
3	19021 उधना-ब्रह्मपुर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
4	19022 ब्रह्मपुर-उधना अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
5	12221 पुणे-हावड़ा दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
6	12222 हावड़ा-पुणे दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
7	12261 सीएसएमटी-हावड़ा दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
8	12262 हावड़ा-सीएसएमटी दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
9	12441 बिलासपुर-नई दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
10	12442 नई दिल्ली-बिलासपुर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
11	12101 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
12	12102 शालीमार- लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
13	12129 पुणे-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस

14	12130 हावड़ा-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
15	12145 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)- पुरी एक्सप्रेस
16	12146 पुरी-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
17	12151 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
18	12152 शालीमार- लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
19	12409 रायगढ़-हजरत निज़ामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
20	12410 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन - रायगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
21	12767 नांदेड़-सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
22	12768 सांतरागाछी- नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
23	12771 सिकंदराबाद -रायपुर एक्सप्रेस
24	12772 रायपुर - सिकंदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
25	12807 विशाखापत्तनम- हजरत निज़ामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
26	12808 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन -विशाखापत्तनम एक्सप्रेस
27	12809 सीएसएमटी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
28	12810 हावड़ा-सीएसएमटी एक्सप्रेस
29	12811 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - हटिया एक्सप्रेस
30	12812 हटिया-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
31	12833 अहमदाबाद-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
32	12834 हावड़ा-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
33	12843 पुरी-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
34	12844 अहमदाबाद-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
35	12849 बिलासपुर-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
36	12850 पुणे - बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
37	12855 बिलासपुर - नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
38	12856 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी - बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
39	12859 सीएसएमटी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
40	12860 हावड़ा-सीएसएमटी एक्सप्रेस
41	12869 सीएसएमटी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
42	12870 हावड़ा-सीएसएमटी एक्सप्रेस
43	12879 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-भुवनेश्वर एक्सप्रेस
44	12880 भुवनेश्वर- लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
45	12905 पोरबंदर -शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
46	12906 शालीमार- पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
47	12949 पोरबंदर-सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
48	12950 सांतरागाछी - पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
49	12993 गांधीधाम - पुरी एक्सप्रेस
50	12994 पुरी-गांधीधाम एक्सप्रेस

51	13425 मालदा टाउन- सूरत एक्सप्रेस
52	13426 सूरत-मालदा टाउन एक्सप्रेस
53	18029 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
54	18030 शालीमार- लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
55	18109 टाटानगर - नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
56	18110 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी - टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस
57	18237 कोरबा -अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
58	18238 अमृतसर- बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
59	18239 गेवरा रोड- नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
60	18240 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी - कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
61	20813 पुरी -जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस
62	20814 जोधपुर - पुरी एक्सप्रेस
63	20821 पुणे - सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
64	20822 सांतरागाछी -पुणे एक्सप्रेस
65	20823 पुरी -अजमेर एक्सप्रेस
66	20824 अजमेर - पुरी एक्सप्रेस
67	20843 बिलासपुर - भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस
68	20844 भगत की कोठी-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
69	20845 बिलासपुर -बीकानेर एक्सप्रेस
70	20846 बीकानेर - बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
71	20857 पुरी-साईनगर शिरडी एक्सप्रेस
72	20858 साईनगर शिरडी-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
73	20861 पुरी -अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
74	20862 अहमदाबाद - पुरी एक्सप्रेस
75	20917 इंदौर - पुरी एक्सप्रेस
76	20918 पुरी -इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
77	22357 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) -वगया एक्सप्रेस
78	22358 गया - लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
79	22511 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)- कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
80	22512 कामाख्या-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
81	22619 बिलासपुर - तिरुनेलवेली एक्सप्रेस
82	22620 तिरुनेलवेली - बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
83	22647 कोरबा - तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ एक्सप्रेस
84	22648 तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ - कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
85	22815 बिलासपुर - एरणाकुलम एक्सप्रेस
86	22816 एरणाकुलम - बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
87	22827 पुरी-सूरत एक्सप्रेस

88	22828 सूरत-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
89	22845 पुणे - हटिया एक्सप्रेस
90	22846 हटिया -पुणे एक्सप्रेस
91	22847 विशाखपट्टणम - लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
92	22848 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)- विशाखपट्टणम एक्सप्रेस
93	22865 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)- पुरी एक्सप्रेस
94	22866 पुरी-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
95	22893 साईनगर शिरडी -हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
96	22894 हावड़ा - साईंनगर शिरडी एक्सप्रेस
97	22905 ओखा -शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
98	22906 शालीमार- ओखा एक्सप्रेस
99	22939 ओखा-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
100	22940 बिलासपुर - ओखा एक्सप्रेस
101	22973 गांधीधाम - पुरी एक्सप्रेस
102	22974 पुरी-गांधीधाम एक्सप्रेस
103	58205 रायपुर - नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी पैसेंजर
104	58206 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी -रायपुर पैसेंजर

नागपुर- बिलासपुर खंड को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:

क्र.सं.	रेलगाड़ी संख्या एवं नाम
1	20825 बिलासपुर-नागपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	20826 नागपुर-बिलासपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
3	12101 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
4	12102 शालीमार-लोकमान्य तिलक(टी) एक्सप्रेस
5	12129 पुणे-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
6	12130 हावड़ा-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
7	12151 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
8	12152 शालीमार-लोकमान्य तिलक(टी) एक्सप्रेस
9	12221 पुणे-हावड़ा दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
10	12222 हावड़ा-पुणे दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
11	12261 सीएसएमटी-हावड़ा दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
12	12262 हावड़ा-सीएसएमटी दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
13	12409 रायगढ़-हजरत निजामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
14	12410 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-रायगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
15	12441 बिलासपुर-नई दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस

16	12442 नई दिल्ली-बिलासपुर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
17	12767 नांदेड़-सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
18	12768 सांतरागाछी-नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
19	12809 सीएसएमटी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
20	12810 हावड़ा-सीएसएमटी एक्सप्रेस
21	12811 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - हटिया एक्सप्रेस
22	12812 हटिया-लोकमान्य तिलक(टी) एक्सप्रेस
23	12833 अहमदाबाद-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
24	12834 हावड़ा-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
25	12849 बिलासपुर-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
26	12850 पुणे-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
27	12855 बिलासपुर-नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
28	12856 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
29	12859 सीएसएमटी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
30	12860 हावड़ा-सीएसएमटी एक्सप्रेस
31	12869 सीएसएमटी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
32	12870 हावड़ा-सीएसएमटी एक्सप्रेस
33	12879 लोकमान्य तिलक(टी)-भुवनेश्वर एक्सप्रेस
34	12880 भुवनेश्वर-लोकमान्य तिलक(टी) एक्सप्रेस
35	12905 पोरबंदर-शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
36	12906 शालीमार-पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
37	12949 पोरबंदर-सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
38	12950 सांतरागाछी -पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
39	13425 मालदा टाउन-सूरत एक्सप्रेस
40	13426 सूरत-मालदा टाउन एक्सप्रेस
41	18029 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी)-शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
42	18030 शालीमार-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
43	18109 टाटानगर-नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
44	18110 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी-टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस
45	18237 कोरबा-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
46	18238 अमृतसर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
47	18239 गेवरा रोड-नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
48	18240 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी-कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
49	20813 पुरी-जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस
50	20814 जोधपुर-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
51	20821 पुणे-सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस

52	20822 सांतरागाछी-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
53	20843 बिलासपुर-भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस
54	20844 भगत की कोठी-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
55	20845 बिलासपुर-बीकानेर एक्सप्रेस
56	20846 बीकानेर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
57	20917 इंदौर-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
58	20918 पुरी-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
59	22357 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - गया एक्सप्रेस
60	22358 गया-लोकमान्य तिलक(टी) एक्सप्रेस
61	22511 लोकमान्य तिलक(टी)-कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
62	22512 कामाख्या-लोकमान्य तिलक(टी) एक्सप्रेस
63	22619 बिलासपुर-तिरुनेलवेली एक्सप्रेस
64	22620 तिरुनेलवेली-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
65	22647 कोरबा-तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ एक्सप्रेस
66	22648 तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ-कोरबा एक्सप्रेस
67	22815 बिलासपुर-एरणाकुलम एक्सप्रेस
68	22816 एरणाकुलम-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
69	22845 पुणे-हटिया एक्सप्रेस
70	22846 हटिया-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
71	22865 लोकमान्य तिलक(टी)-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
72	22866 पुरी-लोकमान्य तिलक(टी) एक्सप्रेस
73	22893 साईंनगर शिरडी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
74	22894 हावड़ा-साईंनगर शिरडी एक्सप्रेस
75	22905 ओखा-शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
76	22906 शालीमार-ओखा एक्सप्रेस
77	22939 ओखा-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
78	22940 बिलासपुर-ओखा एक्सप्रेस

नागपुर-कोलकाता खंड को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:

क्र.सं	**रेलगाड़ी संख्या एवं नाम**
1	12101 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
2	12102 शालीमार-लोकमान्य तिलक(टी) एक्सप्रेस
3	12129 पुणे-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
4	12130 हावड़ा-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
5	12151 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - शालीमार एक्सप्रेस

6	12152 शालीमार-लोकमान्य तिलक(टी) एक्सप्रेस
7	12221 पुणे-हावड़ा दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
8	12222 हावड़ा-पुणे दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
9	12261 सीएसएमटी-हावड़ा दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
10	12262 हावड़ा-सीएसएमटी दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
11	12767 नांदेड़- सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
12	12768 सांतरागाछी-नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
13	12809 सीएसएमटी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
14	12810 हावड़ा-सीएसएमटी एक्सप्रेस
15	12833 अहमदाबाद-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
16	12834 हावड़ा-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
17	12859 सीएसएमटी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
18	12860 हावड़ा-सीएसएमटी एक्सप्रेस
19	12869 सीएसएमटी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
20	12870 हावड़ा-सीएसएमटी एक्सप्रेस
21	12905 पोरबंदर-शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
22	12906 शालीमार-पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
23	12949 पोरबंदर-सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
24	12950 सांतरागाछी-पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
25	18029 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
26	18030 शालीमार-लोकमान्य तिलक(टी) एक्सप्रेस
27	20821 पुणे-सांतरागाछी एक्सप्रेस
28	20822 सांतरागाछी-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
29	22893 साईंनगर शिरडी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
30	22894 हावड़ा-साईंनगर शिरडी एक्सप्रेस
31	22905 ओखा-शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
32	22906 शालीमार-ओखा एक्सप्रेस

इसके अतिरिक्त, रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं को विस्तारित/शुरू करना, जो 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 समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता
- खंड की अधिभोगिता और यातायात मांग।

BENEFICIARIES OF FREE FOODGRAINS

1834. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce long-term dependency of over eighty one crore beneficiaries on free foodgrains under various food security schemes and if so, the details of steps being taken by the Government to promote self-sufficiency, employment generation and economic empowerment among such beneficiaries;

(b) whether the Union Government has introduced any schemes or initiatives aimed at linking food security beneficiaries with skill development, livelihood generation and employment opportunities and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of additional support provided by the Union Government to Maharashtra for effective distribution of free foodgrains and addressing challenges related to poverty, malnutrition and food insecurity, district-wise particularly in tribal districts including Nandurbar?

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

(a) and (b) No, there is no proposal for reduction of coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY).

The Central Government has launched several national initiatives aimed at enhancing employability and self-reliance among youth. Government of India through its various programmes and policies has prioritized skill development to create self- and wage-employment opportunities, and has moved from fragmented, low-scale skilling efforts towards creating a larger, more coordinated, digitally enabled, and education-integrated skilling and entrepreneurship ecosystem.

(c) The Central Government provides additional support to all States/UTs by providing foodgrains free of cost to the States/UTs through Food Corporation of India (FCI), for which food subsidy is released to FCI. Only in the case of States participating in the Decentralized Procurement (DCP), under which State Government take responsibility of procurement of foodgrains and its distribution to the eligible households, that food subsidy is released directly to DCP States including Maharashtra.

The Central Government also provides assistance to States/UTs including Maharashtra in the prescribed funding pattern for meeting the expenditure towards last mile delivery of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margin for distribution of foodgrains to entitled beneficiaries.

उत्तराखंड में नई रेल लाइनें

1835. श्री अजय भट्ट:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को प्रमुख शहरों और कस्बों को जोड़ने वाली नई रेल लाइन बिछाने की मंजूरी के लिए उत्तराखंड सहित विभिन्न राज्यों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

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

(ग) अब तक स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) स्वीकृति हेतु लंबित प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति न देने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ):

उत्तराखंड:

रेल बजट:

उत्तराखंड में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	**परिव्यय**
2009-14	187 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष
2026-27	4,769 करोड़ रुपए (25 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

01.04.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तराखंड में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 188 किमी कुल लंबाई वाली 02 नई लाइनें, जिनकी लागत 39,686 करोड़ रुपए है, स्वीकृत की गई हैं। सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2026 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइनें	02	188	06	22,014

हाल ही में पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाएं:

उत्तराखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली तथा हाल ही में पूर्ण की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	देवबंद-रुड़की नई लाइन (28 कि.मी.)	1,289
2	हरिद्वार-लक्सर दोहरीकरण (27 कि.मी.)	347
3	बरेली-टनकपुर आमान परिवर्तन (102 कि.मी.)	313

उत्तराखंड को रेल संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए, ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग नई रेल लाइन परियोजना (125 कि.मी.) स्वीकृत की गई है।

इस परियोजना का संरेखण उत्तराखंड के देहरादून, टिहरी गढ़वाल, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, रुद्रप्रयाग और चमोली जिलों से होकर गुजरता है तथा यह देवप्रयाग एवं कर्णप्रयाग जैसे धार्मिक व पर्यटन स्थलों को ऋषिकेश और भारत की राष्ट्रीय राजधानी से रेल संपर्क प्रदान करेगा।

इस परियोजना का संरेखण मुख्यतः सुरंगों से होकर गुजरता है। इस परियोजना में 104 कि.मी. लंबाई की 16 मुख्य लाइन सुरंगों और लगभग 98 कि.मी. लंबाई की 12 निकास सुरंगों के

निर्माण का कार्य शामिल है। अब तक, 101 कि.मी. लंबाई की मुख्य लाइन सुरंगें और 95 किमी से अधिक लंबाई की निकास सुरंगों का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है।

कार्यों की गति बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न सुरंगों में 08 सहायक सुरंगें भी चिह्नित की गई थीं। इन सहायक सुरंगों से सुरंग उत्खनन के लिए अतिरिक्त मुहाने बने, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप, लंबी सुरंगों का कार्य शीघ्र पूर्ण किया जा सका। सभी 8 सहायक सुरंगों (5 कि.मी.) के कार्य भी पूर्ण किए जा चुके हैं।

इस परियोजना में 19 महत्वपूर्ण/बड़े पुलों के निर्माण का कार्य भी शामिल है। 19 में से 11 महत्वपूर्ण/बड़े पुलों के कार्य भी पूर्ण किए जा चुके हैं। शेष पुलों में भी कार्य आरंभ कर दिया गया है।

विगत तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 तथा चालू वित्त वर्ष अर्थात् 2026-27 के दौरान, उत्तराखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 446 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाले 08 सर्वेक्षण (03 नई लाइन, 05 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

शुरू किए गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सर्वेक्षण निम्नानुसार हैं:-

क्र. सं.	**परियोजना**	**कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)**
1	धामपुर-काशीपुर नई लाइन	58
2	शाकुंभरी देवी के रास्ते देहरादून-सहारनपुर नई लाइन	81
3	लालकुआं-काठगोदाम दोहरीकरण	22
4	लालकुआं-रामपुर दोहरीकरण	66
5	हरिद्वार-मोतीचूर-रायवाला दोहरीकरण	12

देशभर में रेल परियोजनाओं/निर्माण कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों, संसद सदस्यों, केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रियों, निर्वाचित जनप्रतिनिधियों, रेलवे की अपनी आवश्यकताओं, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि से रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलों, मंडल कार्यालयों आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक, दोनों प्रकार से प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं।

चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्तावों/शिकायतों/सुझावों का प्राप्त होना एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए ऐसे अनुरोधों का केन्द्रीकृत सार-संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है। बहरहाल, इनकी जांच की जाती है और समय-समय पर यथा व्यवहार्य और औचित्यपूर्ण पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

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

- अनुमानित यातायात पूर्वानुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की गई 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
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

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

- राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी स्वीकृति
- अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियाँ
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियाँ

- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि।

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

रावघाट-जगदलपुर रेल परियोजना

1836. श्री महेश कश्यप:

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

(क) रावघाट-जगदलपुर रेल परियोजना की वर्तमान प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके पूरा होने की संभावित तिथि क्या है;

(ख) बस्तर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से नई ट्रेन सेवाएं शुरू करने के लिए सरकार के विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) किरंदुल-विशाखापत्तनम रेल खंड पर यात्री सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए क्या कार्य किए गए हैं; और

(घ) जगदलपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर विश्वस्तरीय सुविधाएं विकसित करने की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) रावघाट का कार्य - जगदलपुर नई लाइन (140 कि.मी.) परियोजना का कार्य ₹3,513 करोड़ की लागत पर स्वीकृत किया गया है। परियोजना के लिए कुल 818 हेक्टेयर भूमि में से 249 हेक्टेयर भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है। स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

खंड	स्थिति
जगदलपुर - पल्ली - कुरकानार (12 किमी)	• भूमि अधिग्रहण पूरा कर लिया गया है। • महत्वपूर्ण बड़े पुलों, ऊपरी सड़क पुलों, खुदाई कार्य, छोटे पुलों आदि से संबंधित कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

रावघाट - कुरकानार (128 कि.मी.)	भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

<u>छत्तीसगढ़</u>

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

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

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

चालू परियोजनाएं:

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 किलोमीटर)	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

बस्तर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में संपर्कता को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, निम्नलिखित सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं:

क्र. सं.	**सर्वेक्षण का नाम**
1	कोठागुडेम – किरंडुल नई लाइन (180 कि.मी.)
2	बीजापुर के रास्ते गढ़चिरौली - बचेली नई लाइन (490 कि.मी.)
3	बांसकोट और अमरावती के रास्ते धमतरी - कोंडागांव नई लाइन (183 कि.मी.)

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।

चूंकि रेल नेटवर्क राज्य की सीमाओं/संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैला होता है, इसलिए नेटवर्क की आवश्यकता के अनुसार, ऐसी सीमाओं के आर-पार रेलगाड़ियां शुरू की जाती हैं। बहरहाल, बस्तर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को सेवित करने वाले महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन जगदलपुर, दंतेवाड़ा और किरंडुल हैं। जगदलपुर को 10 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया गया है जबकि दंतेवाड़ा और किरंडुल में से प्रत्येक को 04 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया गया है। ये नीचे सूचीबद्ध हैं:-

जगदलपुर को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां:

क्र. सं.	**रेलगाड़ी सं. और नाम**
1	18005 हावड़ा-जगदलपुर एक्सप्रेस
2	18006 जगदलपुर-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
3	18107 राउरकेला-जगदलपुर एक्सप्रेस
4	18108 जगदलपुर-राउरकेला एक्सप्रेस
5	18447 भुवनेश्वर-जगदलपुर एक्सप्रेस
6	18448 जगदलपुर-भुवनेश्वर एक्सप्रेस
7	18515 विशाखपट्टणम-किरंडुल एक्सप्रेस
8	18516 किरंडुल-विशाखपट्टणम एक्सप्रेस
9	58501 विशाखपट्टणम-किरंडुल पैसेंजर
10	58502 किरंडुल-विशाखपट्टणम पैसेंजर

दंतेवाड़ा और किरंडुल को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां:

क्र. सं.	**रेलगाड़ी सं. और नाम**
1	18515 विशाखपट्टणम-किरंडुल एक्सप्रेस
2	18516 किरंडुल-विशाखपट्टणम एक्सप्रेस
3	58501 विशाखपट्टणम-किरंडुल पैसेंजर
4	58502 किरंडुल-विशाखपट्टणम पैसेंजर

इसके अलावा, 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
- चल स्टॉक के लिए समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता
- खंड की अधिभोगिता और यातायात मांग

स्टेशन पुनर्विकास:

रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ रेलवे स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास हेतु अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में भारतीय रेल के रेलवे स्टेशनों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध रूप से कार्यान्वयन करना शामिल हैं। प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, मास्टर प्लान 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 इमारत में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, वाटर-बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल/सबवे की व्यवस्था
- लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर/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 दीर्घावधि में आवश्यकता, चरणबद्धता एवं व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार संवहनीय और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधानों तथा रेलवे स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों 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 आंध्र प्रदेश के अरकु, कोत्तवलसा जंक्शन, सिम्हाचलम और विशाखपट्टणम स्टेशन, छत्तीसगढ़ का जगदलपुर स्टेशन और ओडिशा के जयपुर और कोरापुट जंक्शन स्टेशन सहित 7 स्टेशन किरंदुल-विशाखपट्टणम रेल खंड में स्थित हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं:

राज्य	**स्टेशनों की संख्या**	**स्टेशनों के नाम**
आंध्र प्रदेश	74	आदोनि, अनकापल्ली, अनंतपुर, अनपर्ति, अरकु, बापट्ला, भीमवरम टाउन, बोब्बिली जंक्शन, चीपुरुपल्ली, चीराला, चित्तूर, कडपा, कुंबुम, धर्मवरम, धोने, दोनाकोंडा, दुव्वाड़ा, एलमंचिली, एलूरु, गिद्दलूर, गूटी, गुडिवाडा, गूडुर, गुनदला, गुंटूर, हिंदूपुर, इच्छापुरम, कदिरी, काकीनाडा

		टाउन जंक्शन, कोत्तवलसा जंक्शन, कुप्पम, कर्नूल सिटी, माचेर्ला, मछलीपट्टणम, मदनपल्ली रोड, मंगलागिरी, मंत्रालयम रोड, मारकापुर रोड, नडिकुडि जंक्शन, नंद्याल जंक्शन, नरसापुर, नरसरावपेट, नौपाड़ा जंक्शन, नेल्लोर, निडदवोलु जंक्शन, ओंगोल, पकाला जंक्शन, पलासा, पार्वतीपुरम, पिडुगुराल्ला, पिलर, पिठापुरम, राजमंड्री, राजमपेट, रायनपाडु, रेणिगुंटा, रेपल्ले, सामलकोट, सत्तेनापल्ले, सत्य साई प्रशांति निलयन, सिंहाचलम, सिंगरायकोंडा, श्री कालहस्ती, श्रीकाकुलम रोड, सूल्लूरपेटा, ताडेपल्लीगुडेम, ताडिपत्री, तेनाली, तिरुपति, तुनि, विजयवाडा, विनुकोंडा, विशाखपट्टणम, विजयनगरम जंक्शन
छत्तीसगढ़	32	अकलतारा, अंबिकापुर, बैकुंठपुर रोड, बालोद, बाराद्वार, बेल्हा, भानुप्रतापपुर, भाटापारा, भिलाई, भिलाई नगर, भिलाई पावर हाउस, बिलासपुर, चांपा, दल्लीराजहरा, डोंगरगढ़, दुर्ग, हथबंध, जगदलपुर, जांजगीरनैला, कोरबा, महासमुंद, मंदिर हसौद, मारौदा, निपानिया, पेंड्रा रोड, रायगढ़, रायपुर जंक्शन, राजनंदगांव, सारोना, तिल्दा-नेओरा, उरकुरा, उसलापुर
ओडिशा	59	अंगुल, बादामपहाड़, बलांगीर, बालासोर, बालूगांव, बड़बिल, बरगढ़ रोड, बारिपदा, बरपाली, बेलपहाड़, बेतनोटी, भद्रक, भवानीपटना, भुवनेश्वर, भुवनेश्वर न्यू, बिमलागढ़, ब्रह्मपुर, ब्रजराजनगर, छत्रपुर, कटक, दमनजोड़ी, ढेंकानाल, गुनुपुर, हरिशंकर रोड, हिमगीर, हीराकुड, जाजपुर-क्योंझर रोड, जलेश्वर, जारोली, जेपोर, झारसुगुड़ा, झारसुगुड़ा रोड, कांटाबांजी, केंदुझारगढ़, केसिंगा, खारियार रोड, खोरदा रोड, कोरापुट, लिंगराज मंदिर रोड, मंचेश्वर, मेरामंडली, मुनिगुड़ा, पांपोष, पारादीप, परलाखेमुंडी, पुरी, रघुनाथपुर, रायराखोल, रायरंगपुर, राजगंगपुर, रायगड़ा, राउरकेला, सखी गोपाल, संबलपुर, संबलपुर सिटी, सोरो, तालचेर, तालचेर रोड, टिटलागढ़ जंक्शन।

<u>वे स्टेशन जहां कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है:</u>

आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से किए जा रहे हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा में उन स्टेशनों जहां कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है, का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
आंध्र प्रदेश	08	कंबम, एलूरु, काकिनाडा टाउन जंक्शन, मंगलगिरि, निडदवोलु जंक्शन, रायनपाडु, सूल्लूरपेटा, तुनि
छत्तीसगढ़	10	अंबिकापुर, बालोद, भानुप्रतापपुर, भिलाई, चाँपा, दल्लीराझरा, डोंगरगढ़, राजनांदगांव, सरोना, उरकुरा
ओडिशा	09	बलांगीर, बारिपदा, बरपाली, बिमलगढ़, कटक, केसिंगा, खरियार रोड, पारलाखेमुंडी, तालचेर

अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं तथा कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

<u>आंध्र प्रदेश</u>

- **अरकु स्टेशन:** प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टरों, 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल और पार्किंग का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, परिचलन क्षेत्र और लिफ्टों के सुधार का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- **कोत्तवलसा जंक्शन स्टेशन:** नए स्टेशन भवन और प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टरों के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल के कार्य और प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- **सिम्हाचलम स्टेशन:** प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टरों और 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- **विशाखपट्टणम स्टेशन:** स्टेशन की पूर्व दिशा में पार्किंग के सुधार का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 14 का निर्माण,

पश्चिम छोर पर पार्किंग और पश्चिम दिशा में नए स्टेशन भवन का नींव का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- **हिंदूपुर स्टेशन:** प्रतीक्षालय और रेलवे की मुख्य सर्विस बिल्डिंग के सुधार का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर स्टेशन भवन के सुधार, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार मंडप, दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर नए स्टेशन भवन, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, पार्किंग, शौचालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, लिफ्ट और 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

<u>छत्तीसगढ</u>

- **जगदलपुर स्टेशन:** नए स्टेशन भवन का कार्य, 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह के सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र के सुधार, शौचालय, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर और प्रतीक्षालय का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। लिफ्ट, संकेतक और कोच इंडिकेशन बोर्ड की स्थापना का कार्य किया गया है।
- **अकलतरा स्टेशन:** स्टेशन भवन के सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र के सुधार, पार्किंग, प्रतीक्षालय, बुकिंग काउंटर, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, नए शौचालय, भूसुदर्शनीकरण, सीसीटीवी और संकेतक की संस्थापना का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- **बिलासपुर स्टेशन:** पूर्वोत्तर दिशा में नए स्टेशन भवन और दक्षिण-पश्चिम दिशा में नए स्टेशन भवन की नींव का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। पूर्वोत्तर दिशा में नए स्टेशन भवन की अधिरचना, दक्षिण-पश्चिम दिशा में नए स्टेशन भवन, आवासीय क्वार्टर, सबस्टेशन भवन और सेवा भवनों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- **कोरबा स्टेशन:** स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय, बुकिंग काउंटर के सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र के सुधार, पार्किंग, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, भूसुदर्शनीकरण, सीसीटीवी और संकेतकों की संस्थापना

का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- **महासमुंद स्टेशन:** नए स्टेशन भवन के संरचनात्मक कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह और प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टरों के सुधार का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। नए स्टेशन भवन के फिनिशिंग कार्य, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार और 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

<u>ओडिशा</u>

- **जयपुर स्टेशन:** प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय और 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल के सुधार का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। स्टेशन भवन, परिचलन क्षेत्र के सुधार, संकेतक और लिफ्ट की संस्थापना का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- **कोरापुट जंक्शन स्टेशन**: नए स्टेशन भवन, 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल और पार्किंग के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। नए स्टेशन भवन, प्लेटफ़ॉर्म शेल्टरों, 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल और परिचलन क्षेत्र के सुधार का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- **कटक स्टेशन:** द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार पर नए स्टेशन भवन का कार्य, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर नए स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य और प्लेटफॉर्म सतह के सुधार का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। एयर कॉनकोर्स, परिचलन क्षेत्र, ऊपरी पैदल पुल, प्लेटफ़ॉर्म शेल्टरों में सुधार, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार पर नए स्टेशन भवन की फिनिशिंग, लिफ्ट और एस्केलेटर का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- **मंचेश्वर स्टेशन:** स्टेशन भवन के विस्तार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पहुंच मार्ग, बुकिंग कार्यालय, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर और शौचालय के सुधार का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। स्टेशन भवन के सुधार, विस्तारित स्टेशन भवन को जोड़ने वाले स्काईवॉक और लिफ्ट के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

- **पुरी स्टेशन:** नए स्टेशन भवन और प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टरों के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, नए स्टेशन भवन, लिफ्ट और एस्केलेटर के फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

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

सामान्यत:, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण का वित्तपोषण योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएँ' के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत निधियों के आबंटन और व्यय के ब्यौरे क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखे जाते हैं, न कि रेलवे स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार।

आंध्र प्रदेश पांच क्षेत्रीय रेलों नामतः पूर्व तट रेलवे, दक्षिण रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण पश्चिम रेलवे और दक्षिण तट रेलवे के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए, चालू वित्त वर्ष में ₹3,134 करोड़ का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक (जून, 2026 तक) ₹1,361 करोड़ का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

छत्तीसगढ़ दो क्षेत्रीय रेलों नामतः दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और पूर्व तट रेलवे के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए, चालू वित्त वर्ष में ₹1,132 करोड़ का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक (जून, 2026 तक) ₹486 करोड़ का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

ओडिशा तीन क्षेत्रीय रेलों नामतः दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्व तट रेलवे और दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए, चालू वित्त वर्ष में ₹1,517 करोड़ का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक (जून, 2026 तक) ₹670 करोड़ का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

FUND DISBURSED/UTILIZED IN ANRF

1837. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated, disbursed and utilized by the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) since its official operationalization, State and year-wise;

(b) the details of total private sector contributions mobilized so far for collaborative R&D projects under this foundation year and State-wise;

(c) the details of the specific amount of financial capital disbursed from the ANRF to universities and research institutions in the State of Bihar, break down by category of institutions (Central Universities/IITs, State Public Universities and private/autonomous colleges); and

(d) the details number of research proposals, institutional hub-and-spoke networks and projects approved for funding in Bihar under ANRF initiatives 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 state and year-wise details of funds allocated to and utilised by the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) since its operationalisation are given below and extensive detail is given in the enclosed **Statement- I.**

Financial Year	**Scheme wise Budget Allocation (₹ in Cr)**	**Fund Utilization (₹ in Cr)**
2023-24	SERB: 1004.5	SERB: 1004.5
2024-25	SERB: 721	SERB: 721
2025-26	SERB: 538.25 ANRF: 1506.00	SERB: 415.43 ANRF: 603.40
2026-27 (up to 21/07/2026)	SERB: 543.25 ANRF: 2000.00	SERB: 26.01 ANRF: 76.58

(b) ANRF implements national, competitive, merit-based research and innovation programmes. Accordingly, private sector contributions are mobilized at the national level and are not attributable to individual States.

The details of private sector contributions mobilized by ANRF since its operationalisation are given below:

Partner Organization	**Contribution by the Partner Organization (estimated)**	**Status**
Gates Foundation	• ₹450 crore (approximately USD 50 million, i.e., USD 10 million per year for five years) in the first phase. • An additional contribution of USD 25 million in the second phase.	LoI signed for the first phase.
Wadhwani Foundation	100 Crore	LoI signed

Assorted Industries	45 Crore	Committed in Mission for Advancement in High-impact- Electric Vehicle Mission Program; example of bottom-up approach.
Qualcomm Technologies Inc.	₹90 crore (approximately USD 10 million, i.e., USD 2 million per year for five years).	LoI signed
NVIDIA Corporation	In-kind contributions valued at approximately USD 22.5 million, including access to licences and other research resources.	LoI signed
Google	Approximately ₹54 crore (Letter of Intent (LoI) for USD 6 million), including USD 2 million for Year 1 of the first phase.	LoI signed

(c)The category-wise details of funds released by the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) under various R&D projects to universities and research institutions in the State of Bihar during the last three years and the current year are given below:

Institute Type	**Funds released (₹ in Cr.)**
Central University (Public)	2.07
College (Public)	0.10
Deemed University (Private)	0.76
Institution under central government (IIT's, NIT's, IISER etc.)	16.86
Institution under state government	0.16
Private University	0.10
State University (Public)	3.48

(d)The programme-wise details of research proposals/projects approved for funding under various ANRF initiatives in the State of Bihar during the last three years and the current year are given below. No institutional hub-and-spoke network has been approved in the State of Bihar under ANRF initiatives during the said period. The details of projects approved for funding in the State of Bihar under various ANRF initiatives are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

Program	**Number of projects approved**
Advanced Research Grant	20
ARG-MATRICS	6
Core Research Grant	16
Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science	6
Inclusivity Research Grant	12
MATRICS	5
National Post Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	9
Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant	22
Prime Minister Professorship	1
Ramanujan Fellowship	1
SERB-POWER Grant	1
Start-up Research Grant	11
State University Research Excellence (SERB SURE)	6
Teachers Associateship for Research Excellence (TARE)	1

STATEMENT -I

The year-wise and State-wise details of funds allocated and assigned under various ANRF programmes are given below:

State/UT	Year					
	2024		2025		2026	
	Budget Allocation (₹ in Crore)	Fund Assigned (₹ in Crore)	Budget Allocation (₹ in Crore)	Fund Assigned (₹ in Crore)	Budget Allocation (₹ in Crore)	Fund Assigned (₹ in Crore)
Andhra Pradesh	1.76	0.54	17.12	8.31	47.10	19.25
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.91	1.03	1.85	0.80
Assam	3.53	1.19	22.69	10.99	55.23	23.16
Bihar	0.00	0.00	8.56	4.32	30.81	12.30
Chandigarh	2.45	0.68	3.06	0.98	8.34	2.41
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	5.73	2.93	20.95	8.15
Delhi	9.94	3.27	163.38	71.84	178.74	61.42
Goa	0.76	0.20	7.92	3.40	30.09	10.10
Gujarat	2.02	0.69	19.46	9.62	60.47	19.18
Haryana	1.95	0.39	10.09	3.97	23.56	6.68
Himachal Pradesh	0.50	0.13	12.89	6.84	33.70	12.28
Jammu And Kashmir	6.09	1.62	17.91	7.05	41.35	15.51
Jharkhand	0.50	0.13	15.36	8.97	43.14	21.88
Karnataka	15.41	4.45	194.37	84.96	235.26	83.34
Kerala	2.70	0.68	27.64	12.00	83.52	32.94
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.32	0.07	0.07
Madhya Pradesh	3.21	0.62	134.65	66.36	78.93	31.22
Maharashtra	7.85	2.26	210.81	94.17	195.77	67.67
Manipur	0.25	0.06	2.91	0.91	6.34	1.73
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.22	5.88	2.53
Mizoram	0.25	0.13	3.49	1.47	4.20	1.87

Nagaland	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.58	5.20	2.14
Odisha	8.97	2.18	119.71	33.97	82.85	29.29
Puducherry	0.25	0.07	3.56	1.18	8.86	1.86
Punjab	6.27	1.42	128.01	63.41	66.85	25.35
Rajasthan	0.25	0.06	35.02	16.72	56.10	25.87
Sikkim	0.25	0.07	1.18	0.63	3.51	1.28
Tamil Nadu	5.98	1.88	64.84	29.23	168.23	67.12
Telangana	5.04	1.63	221.13	109.73	150.85	51.39
Tripura	0.25	0.07	3.80	1.87	4.04	2.39
Uttar Pradesh	11.75	2.50	168.61	103.71	220.46	92.81
Uttarakhand	3.21	0.91	30.56	15.74	61.66	26.89
West Bengal	15.67	4.68	89.77	41.25	188.02	65.79

STATEMENT- II

The details of projects approved for funding in the State of Bihar under various ANRF initiatives are as follows:

S. No.	Title of the Project	Institute Name	Year	Amount (₹)
1	Adaptive and Granular DDoS Defense in Microservice-Based Cloud Systems via Container-Aware Traffic Redirection and Resource-Conscious Isolation Mechanisms	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	5977440
2	Design and Development of a Retrofit Silencer for Underwater Air Nozzles: Bubble-Acoustic Noise Mitigation Without Nozzle Modification	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	12927999
3	Many-body interfacial phenomena in ultrathin 2D semiconductor/magnet heterostructures	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	8975998
4	Stirred Tank Leaching System for Selective Recovery of Rare Earth Elements from Spent NdFeB Permanent Magnets using Organic Acid-based Deep Eutectic Solvent	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	6217440

5	Development of Natural and Cost-Effective Biogrout using Indigenous Soil Bacteria through Microbially Induced Carbonate Precipitation (MICP) for Ground Improvement and Surface Erosion Control	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	5383440
6	An Integrated Study on Fluvial Deposits of River Systems in Western Peninsular India: Insights into Provenance, Depositional Processes and Active Tectonics	Central University of South Bihar	2025-26	8604000
7	Cryogenic Deformation of Alloy 718Plus®: Enhancing Cryogenic Tribology for Aircraft Engines	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	8937255
8	Development and Evaluation of Novel Composite Retrofitting Systems for Integrated Seismic Strengthening and Thermal Insulation of Buildings	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	5370090
9	Microrobot-Aided Mechanoporation for In-Vitro Drug Delivery in Cancer Cells: Pioneering Personalized Drug Screening for Improved Patient Outcomes	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	6975189
10	SwarShiksha: Voice-Powered Learning in Indian Languages for Visually Impaired Children	National Institute of Technology	2025-26	8503732
11	SportMitra: Real-Time, Multimodal & Multilingual AI Agents for India's Sports	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	10247494
12	Theranostic PDMS Microparticles for Cancer Cell Capture and Inflammation-Responsive Healing in Vascular Microenvironments	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	6326253
13	Enhancing Rice Durable Resistance through Rhizoctonia solani Effector and Metabolite-Based Vaccination	National Institute of Technology	2025-26	8491200
14	Reconstruction of the Miocene Climatic Shifts and Biotic response from Kutch Basin, India: Biostratigraphic and palaeobiogeographic implications	Central University of South Bihar	2025-26	7024800
15	Explainable AI-based Multimodal Neuroimaging Biomarker Discovery and Computer-Assisted Diagnostic System for Early Autism Spectrum Disorder in Infants and Children	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	6701760

16	AI-powered Breast Cancer Diagnostics: From Segmentation and Density Assessment to Classification and Prognosis with 3D Digital Breast Tomosynthesis	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	2713440
17	Coupled Gas Migration and Fracture Evolution in Na-Montmorillonite-Filled Granite for underground disposal of high level nuclear waste	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	5793672
18	Socially-Interactive Vacuum Cleaning Robot for On-Human Demand and Human-Instructed Cleaning	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	9681313
19	Design and development of an optoelectronic audio cryptosystem	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	9975552
20	Novel Multifunctional Biodegradable Aerogel Based Packaging System for Litchi Fruits	Bihar Agricultural University,	2025-26	7345584
21	Spectral-Hyperbolic Neural Operators with Fractional Optimization and Topological Attention for Interpretable Biomedical Signal Learning	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	3000000
22	Proximal Point Algorithms with Quasi-Distance for Robust Optimization Problems on Riemannian Manifolds via Limiting Subdifferential: Convergence Analysis and Finite Termination	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	3000000
23	Truncation error estimates & deep learning methods for pricing exotic options under regime-switching jump diffusion framework and computation	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	3000000
24	Atomic-Scale Insights into Ion Transport and Interfacial Chemistry at Semiconductor–Ionic Interfaces in Emerging fuel cell technologies Using Density Functional Theory (DFT) and Molecular Dynamics (MD)	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	3000000
25	Intelligent Reflecting Surface Aided Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X) Communication: Applications, Performance Analysis, and Joint Optimization of IRS Beamforming and Power Control.	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	3000000
26	Development of an air-ground data acquisition system to enable virtualized platform for IoT applications	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	2400000

27	Investigation of antigenicity and immunoprophylactic activity of unique C-terminal peptide/epitope of Leishmania donovani 3-mercaptopyruvate sulfur transferase	Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences	2024-25	5215540
28	Development of Secure Mixed Terahertz-Underwater Wireless Optical Communication Systems for Naval Applications	Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences	2024-25	5766480
29	Advanced Rocket Fuels and Oxidizers for Green Hypergolic Hybrid Propulsion System	Indian Institute of Technology	2024-25	7200000
30	Engineering Quantum Confinement in Layered Materials	Indian Institute of Technology	2024-25	5612604
31	Developing Standardized RF Data Frameworks for AI-Powered 6G Networks	Central University of South Bihar	2024-25	6261560
32	Investigating Rice Resilience Through Nocturnal Stomatal Conductance and Architecture Under High Temperature and Drought Stresses	Bihar Agricultural University	2024-25	6756914
33	Developing Secure Maritime Tactical Communication System via Reconfigurable Intelligent Surface-aided Hybrid Satellite-Terrestrial Network	National Institute of Technology	2024-25	4188990
34	Identification and functional validation of gene(s) controlling seed size in makhana (Euryale ferox Salisbury)	Bihar Agricultural University	2024-25	6024732
35	Whole Genome Sequencing and Evolutionary Insights of Endangered Medicinal Plant Species Curcuma caesia (Black Turmeric)	Bihar Agricultural University	2024-25	7155840
36	AI- Driven Automated Satellite Image Analysis for Real-Time Land Subsidence Monitoring, Prediction and Alert Systems	Indian Institute of Technology	2024-25	3145380
37	Transcriptomics intervention and elucidation of transcription factors associated with spine formation in makhana (Euryale ferox Salisb.)	Bihar Agricultural University	2026-27	7199941
38	Noise Unaware Semi-Supervised Approach to Image Super-resolution in Fluorescence Microscopy	Birla Institute of Technology (BIT, Patna)	2026-27	6684480
39	Energy-efficient Optoelectronic Molecular Memristor for In-memory and Neuromorphic Computation	Indian Institute of Technology	2026-27	6454920

40	Predictive Mechanistic Modeling of Resin Fouling in Fibro PrismA Chromatography from Cycling Studies	Indian Institute of Technology	2026-27	6580800
41	Development of a rapid assay for detection of Fusarium graminearum for mitigation of diseases in millets.	Central University of South Bihar	2026-27	6947114
42	Nitrogen-Embedded π-Fused Organic Scaffolds as Next-Generation Delayed Fluorescence Materials for Sustainable Light Emitting Devices	Indian Institute of Technology	2026-27	4573440
43	A Novel Atomized Dielectric Fluid-Based Wire-Electrical Discharge Micromachining Process for Ultra-Thin Slicing and Micro-Texturing of Silicon Wafers for Solar Cell and Electronics Applications	Indian Institute of Technology	2026-27	3993840
44	Development of a Rapid-Assembly Masonry System Using Fresh-Fabricated (Green-State) Ultra-Compressed Earth Blocks for Affordable and Sustainable Housing in India	Indian Institute of Technology	2026-27	3969980
45	Designing a Quantum-Resistant Security Framework for India's Digital Payments: Strengthening UPI, Banking PKI, and Offline CBDC Systems	Indian Institute of Technology	2026-27	2609040
46	Edge-Enabled Digital Twin for Multimodal Human Activity Recognition and Health Anomaly Detection in Smart Homes	Birla Institute of Technology (BIT, Patna)	2026-27	4164480
47	Portable Nanowells based Highly Sensitive Biosensor Array for Early Detection of Cardiac Troponin I	Birla Institute of Technology (BIT, Patna)	2026-27	6220020
48	Regulation of conformational transitions in nucleic acids by chemical modulators: A therapeutic strategy for genetic diseases	Central University of South Bihar	2026-27	6382656
49	Metallacalix[n]arene Supramolecular Complexes with Pyrimidine Nucleobases for Catalytic Applications	National Institute of Technology	2024-25	4875673
50	High-Speed Stochastic Simulation Framework for Nanostructured Materials in Advanced Biomedical Applications	Amity University Patna	2024-25	3072480

51	Innovative High-Yield Multi-Effect Solar Still and Solar-Powered VCR Air-Water Harvesting System for Potable Water Production in Domestic Applications	National Institute of Technology	2024-25	5754480
52	Development of Directed Energy Deposition Gas Metal Arc (DED-GMA) setup for fabricating Aluminium Alloy and Experimental Investigation on the Effect of Process Parameters on Metallurgical and Mechanical Properties of fabricated components	National Institute of Technology	2024-25	6059568
53	Micro-organism Physics Driven Neural Networks (MOPD-NNs) for Thermo-bioconvection in Porous Cavities	Amity University Patna	2024-25	3351952
54	In-situ/ex-situ electric field and temperature-dependent structural and microstructural study in piezoelectric Gd- CeO2 thin films	Indian Institute of Technology	2024-25	6499440
55	Biochemical and molecular characterization of fragrance and aroma in ‘Katarni’ and ‘Marcha’ rice of Bihar under Drought and Salinity stress	Bihar Agricultural University	2024-25	4477440
56	Organometallic Mn6 clusters as dual functional agents against SARS-CoV-2 viral proteins and cancer cells	National Institute of Technology	2025-26	4254480
57	Molecular Basis of Desiccation Sensitivity in Recalcitrant Makhana (Euryale ferox) Seeds Using Transcriptomics	Bihar Agricultural University	2025-26	6877440
58	ExAID: An Explainable AI-Driven Multilingual Deepfake Detection tool with Browser Integration	Bihar Agricultural University	2025-26	4344480
59	Magnetorheological Brake Roughness Noise – Modelling and Experimental Study of the Interior Noise	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	5759856
60	An Off-Grid Solar PV Powered Hybrid AC/DC Distribution System using Compact and Reliable Power Converters	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	6408480
61	Understanding and mitigating climate change impacts on livestock: A mission mode research initiative to improve health and strengthen food security under the vision of Atmanirbhar	Central University of South Bihar	2025-26	27500000

62	Application of Glycosylimidates in the synthesis of glycomimetic molecules under visible light conditions	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	5643283
63	Design and Development of Novel Thermocatalysts for Selective CO2 Hydrogenation to Ethanol	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	2874058
64	Sustainable Data gathering and charging in Rechargeable Wireless Sensor Networks using Mobile Sink	National Institute of Technology	2023-24	2122714
65	Coordination Driven Soft Supramolecular Metallogel Functionalized with Active Metal Ions/Cluster for Efficient Heterogeneous Catalysis	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	3758832
66	Design and Development of Robust and Effective Battery Thermal Management Systems (BTMS) for Electric Vehicles (EVs)	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	6336000
67	Development and demonstration of Nature based hybrid constructed wetlands for faecal sludge treatment: a decentralized and sustainable sanitation alternative	Central University of South Bihar	2023-24	3329120
68	Development of in vitro regeneration protocol for genetic improvement of Makhana (Euryale ferox Salisbury): A Neglected and Underutilized Food Crop	Central University of South Bihar	2023-24	4098350
69	Coalescence dynamics of aqueous droplet at nanoscale: Insight from molecular simulation	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	4359696
70	Nonadiabatic Quantum Reaction Dynamics of Nitrogen Exchange Reaction	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	4253832
71	Development of an optimized and efficient lithium-ion battery thermal management system for electric vehicles utilizing phase change material and metal foam composites	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	4084696
72	Development of data driven robust optimization for process system engineering	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	2688368
73	“Systematic Investigation Of Spectroscopic Factors Using Single Nucleon Transfer Reactions	Amity University	2023-24	2594592

74	Elucidating the genomic regions controlling protein content using genetic and association mapping approaches	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University	2023-24	7315224
75	Systemic probes of hitherto unexplored supersymmetric parameter space.	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	4448592
76	State estimation for control systems governed by DAEs	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	3041295
77	Design and Development of High-strength Wear-resistant Aluminium-based Hybrid Composites for Airframe Wings	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	3820696
78	Exploring of Iron and Zinc Efficient and Tolerant Genotypes of Finger millet (Eleusine coracana L.) and Root Morphological Traits and Genotypic Variability under Diverse Nutrient Management Practices	ICAR- IARI Regional Station Pusa Bihar	2023-24	3597350
79	Design and Development of a Millimeter Wave Circularly Polarized Dielectric Resonator Antenna for Ka - Band (26.5 GHz-40 GHz) Satellite-IoT Applications.	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	2982216
80	Experimental investigation on wear, high temperature oxidation and hot corrosion behaviour of TiB2 reinforced Co-Cr-Mo based medium entropy alloy coating developed on AISI 316L stainless steel for industrial applications	National Institute of Technology	2023-24	5034500
81	Ultrasensitive optofluidic hybrid biosensors for specific detection of single protein molecules in real-time	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	3961804
82	Molecular and Pathological Characteristics of Carcinoma endometrium and their Correlation with Patient Outcomes	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences	2023-24	4603764
83	Design and Development of Neuromorphic Quantum Computing Architectures for High Throughput and Energy Efficient Applications	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	2026332
84	Periodic Vortex Shedding Phenomenon in a Combined Laminar Wall Jet and Offset Jet Flow.	National Institute of Technology	2023-24	660000

85	Predictors and Outcomes of Loneliness in the Workplace: A Time lagged Multi-Study Investigation	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	660000
86	Modelling Maternal Healthcare Seeking Behaviour in response to Conditional Cash Transfers: A Regression Discontinuity Design	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	660000
87	Minimal Surfaces and Associated Euler Ramanujan's Type Identities	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	660000
88	Mathematical modeling on melting/solidification of composite phase change materials in local thermal non-equilibrium using Brinkman extended Darcy-Forchheimer equation under simultaneous charging and discharging conditions	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	660000
89	Analysis and Solution of Fractional Order Nonlinear Dynamical Systems Using Wavelet-Based ANN and Physics-Informed Neural Networks	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	2520000
90	Acousto-AI: A bubble acoustics and physics informed machine learning based soft sensor for boiling	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	2520000
91	Targeted Modulation of Retinal Microglia via NF-κB Signaling Using an In Situ Forming Subconjunctival Polymeric Film in Autoimmune Uveitis.	Central University of South Bihar	2025-26	2520000
92	CRISPR-Cas9-mediated development of arsenic-safe rice targeting OsNIP2;1 for arsenic-contaminated regions of Indo-Gangetic plain	Central University of South Bihar	2025-26	2520000
93	Strategic Molecular Designs of Color-Pure Multi-Resonance Delayed Fluorescence Emitters for Next-Generation Organic Light Emitting Diodes	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	2520000
94	Large Wireless Model for Reconfigurable Intelligent Surface-aided Integrated Sensing and Communication Systems	Indian Institute of Technology	2025-26	2520000
95	Porous Polymeric Material with Dynamic Covalent Chemistry for Efficient Sequestration of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances from Aqueous Systems	Indian Institute of Technology	2026-27	2520000

96	Rational Design of Lanthanide (III)-Based Nanomaterials towards Energy Transfer and Lifetime Modulation for Multiplexed Optical Sensing, Time-gated Imaging, and Advanced Security Applications	Indian Institute of Technology	2026-27	2520000
97	Climate-Resilient Geo-Infrastructure for Sequential Drought and Flash Flood Scenarios: Mechanisms of Mitigating Strength Loss and Stabilization Strategies	Indian Institute of Technology	2026-27	2520000
98	Ramanujan Fellowship Nomination	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research	2026-27	11900000
99	Hilbert coefficients and reduction number of ideals: pathways to characterize some properties of associated graded rings.	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	1833832
100	Advancing Hypersonic Heating Computation with Accurate and Shock-Stable Numerical Approach	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	2684000
101	Colloidal lithography assisted nanostructures fabrication of Metal-oxides to develop gas sensors for CO, NO_2, NH_3, H_2S & CO air pollutants	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	3311000
102	Performance enhancement of Multi-Temporal Synthetic Aperture Radar Interferometry (MT-InSAR) for accurate and fast deformation estimation in mountainous terrain.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research	2023-24	1784990
103	Hygrothermal Fracture Analysis of CFRP Composites for Aerospace Applications	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	2489870
104	Investigation of capillary-fed boiling in porous wick with ionic liquids and surfactants	National Institute of Technology	2023-24	3157530
105	Enantioselective total synthesis and evaluation of anti-cancer activity of Panduratins A-F and its analogues	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research	2023-24	2822600
106	Design and Development of Intelligent Physical Layer Security Techniques for Wireless Health Monitoring Applications	National Institute of Technology	2023-24	3084810

107	Design and Analysis of Hybrid FSO/THz-based Backhaul Networks for 6G Communications	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	1438840
108	Development and Prototype Implementation of Energy-Efficient Cooperative Content Delivery for Beyond 5G Networks	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	1593370
109	Development of Driving Cycle and Vehicle Emission Level for Mid-sized Cities under adverse Traffic and Environment conditions	National Institute of Technology	2023-24	2476000
110	Design of Intelligent Tactile Internet System for Post 5G Era	Indian Institute of Technology	2023-24	2852870
111	Development of new ruthenium-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide model complexes for multi-electron CO_2 reduction and reduction of carbonyl compounds	R.D. & D.J. College	2023-24	2866600
112	Probing Source Region Dynamics of Solar Coronal Transients	Patna University	2023-24	2150760
113	Architecting Green Carbon Dots with Long-Persistent Luminescence for Biomedical Applications.	Jai Prakash University	2023-24	2601280
114	Molecular evaluation of genetic variability and evolutionary pattern in Santhal and Tharu tribes from Bihar.	Bhupendra Narayan Mandal University	2023-24	2766260
115	Precise synthesis of monodisperse metal nanoclusters/ nanostructures and its loading on 2D materials for high-activity water-splitting photocatalysts and electrocatalysts	Veer Kunwar Singh University	2023-24	2380910
116	Development of new bioformulations using Trichoderma, vermicompost and silica-rich waste mushroom substrate for biological control of ‘Fusarium wilt’ disease of banana	Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University	2023-24	2680740
117	Synthesis and in vitro assessment of broad-spectrum antiviral activities of nucleoside analogues	Jai Prakash University	2023-24	1830000

IMPLEMENTATION OF CELL BROADCAST SYSTEM

1838. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the indigenous Cell Broadcast System (CBS) launched for nationwide disaster warning and emergency communication;

(b) the details of the total expenditure incurred for the development, testing and nationwide implementation of the system, along with the details of funding provided to Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) and other implementing agencies;

(c) the present status of integration of the system with all telecom service providers and its implementation in State/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(d) the details of disaster alerts issued through the system since its launch, indicating the number of alerts, the States covered and the estimated number of mobile users reached; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure the reliability, multilingual capability, accessibility for persons with disabilities, data privacy, cybersecurity and periodic testing of the system?

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

(a) (b) and (c) Indigenous Cell Broadcast System (CBS) developed by C-DOT has been launched on 2nd May 2026 by the Honourable Minister of

Communications on a nationwide scale. It has been implemented across all Telecom Service Providers in all 36 States/UTs (including Karnataka) for disaster warning and emergency alerts to mobile phones under MoU between C-DOT & NDMA with outlay of Rs 99.82 Cr.

(d) A total of 132 Cell Broadcast alerts for various disasters have been disseminated by SDMAs as on 19th July 2026 across multiple states. Details are as given below:

S. No.	Name of State / UT	Number of CB Alerts
1	Uttar Pradesh	79
2	Madhya Pradesh	10
3	Rajasthan	9
4	Chhattisgarh	10
5	Bihar	7
6	Odisha	5
7	Maharashtra	3
8	Haryana	3
9	Uttarakhand	2
10	Assam	1
11	Andhra Pradesh	1
12	Kerala	1
13	Tripura	1
Total no. of CB Alerts		132

Since Cell Broadcast is a broadcast based technology, the alert is broadcasted towards all phones latched to the target mobile tower.

(e) Department of Telecommunications has mandated mobile handset manufacturers to support Cell Broadcast in all the 22 languages as mentioned in the 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution with distinctive alert tone and the vibration pattern along with the read out of the alert content ensuring

accessibility of alerts to the persons with disabilities. Cell Broadcast messages do not impact data privacy.

Cell Broadcast solution applications are periodically tested and scanned for any vulnerabilities by the Computer Emergency Response Team India (CERT-In) empanelled agency and has been recognized as a trusted telecom product by National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) confirming its security, sovereignty, and suitability for deployment in critical national infrastructure.

LONG RANGE FORECAST SYSTEM

1839. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

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

(a) the details of accuracy levels achieved by the India Meteorological Department's Long Range Forecast system during each of the last ten years, year-wise;

(b) the details of forecast errors recorded during the said period and the number of years in which forecast errors exceeded ten per cent of the Long Period Average;

(c) the extent of improvement achieved following adoption of the Multi-Model Ensemble forecasting system; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to further improve long-range monsoon forecasting and prediction of extreme weather events in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a) Since 2021, the India Meteorological Department (IMD), under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), has adopted an advanced Multi-Model Ensemble (MME) approach for long-range forecasting. This has significantly improved the accuracy of long-range forecasts, with all forecasts issued since then remaining within the error limits. For example, operational monsoon forecasts since 2021 have been within the forecast error limits, with an average absolute error of 2.2% of the Long Period Average (LPA) over the five years (2021-2025). The year-wise details of the accuracy achieved by the IMD's Long-Range Forecast system during the last ten years are provided in the table below:

All India Monsoon Rainfall			
Year	**Actual Rainfall (% of LPA)**	**First stage Forecast issued in April (Model error ± 5% of LPA)**	**Second stage Forecast issued in May (Model error ± 4% of LPA)**
2015	86	93	88
2016	97	106	106
2017	95	96	98

2018	91	97	97
2019	110	96	96
2020	109	100	102
2021	99	98	101
2022	106	99	103
2023	95	96	96
2024	108	106	106
2025	108	105	106

(b) During the last ten years, the forecast error exceeded 10% of the LPA only once, in 2019, when the absolute forecast error was 14% of the LPA. Since the adoption of the MME strategy in 2021, the India Meteorological Department has significantly improved the accuracy of its long-range forecasts, achieving a mean absolute forecast error of only 2.2% of the LPA.

(c) The India Meteorological Department, under the Ministry, has progressively upgraded its LRF system by adopting an advanced MME forecasting approach based on coupled dynamical climate models. The MME system combines forecasts from multiple climate models, thereby reducing uncertainties associated with individual models and improving the reliability and skill of seasonal forecasts. The adoption of the MME forecasting system has led to a significant improvement in the reliability of seasonal monsoon forecasts. During the period 2021–2025, the average absolute error of the first-stage forecast was 3.1% of the LPA, while the average absolute error of the second-stage forecast further reduced to 2.2% of the LPA. In comparison, the average absolute error during 2016–2020 was 7.8% of the LPA. Thus, the average absolute error has reduced from 7.8% to 2.2% of the LPA, indicating a

substantial enhancement in the reliability and skill of the seasonal prediction system following the adoption and operational refinement of the MME forecasting system. The MME system has also enhanced the consistency of forecasts by improving the representation of large-scale climate drivers such as the El Nino–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), leading to more reliable seasonal monsoon predictions.

(d) Yes. The Government has taken several measures to further improve long-range monsoon forecasting and prediction of extreme weather events in the country. These include:

- Adoption of an advanced Multi-Model Ensemble and coupled dynamical climate models for operational long-range forecasting.
- Continuous upgradation of numerical weather prediction models through improved model physics, higher spatial resolution, advanced data assimilation techniques, and enhanced computational capabilities.
- Capacity enhancement under the Mission Mausam focuses on the modernization of meteorological observation systems through the expansion of the national observation network with additional Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs), Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs), upper-air observing systems, wind profilers, and other observing platforms, along with the use of high-

performance computing infrastructure and artificial intelligence/machine learning-based forecasting tools.

- Expansion of satellite-based observations through indigenous meteorological satellites and the assimilation of satellite, radar, and in-situ observations into numerical models to improve forecast accuracy.
- 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.

The above measures are being implemented uniformly across the country for the benefit of all States and Union Territories. Therefore, no State-wise allocation or distribution of these measures is maintained.

CONTRIBUTION OF TAMIL NADU TO RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY

1840. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of India's emergence as a global leader in renewable energy backed by a strong policy ecosystem and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of contribution of Tamil Nadu to the country's renewable energy capacity particularly in wind and solar power generation;

(c) whether any new projects, incentives or infrastructure initiatives have been sanctioned for Tamil Nadu under various renewable energy schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to promote offshore wind energy, energy storage systems, green hydrogen and grid modernization in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the details of investments attracted, employment generated and renewable energy capacity added in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year?

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 Renewable Capacity Statistics 2026 released by International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), India ranks third globally in installed Renewable Energy capacity. Further, India ranks third in installed solar energy capacity and fourth in installed wind energy capacity. Details of the major policy interventions in this regard is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) As on 30th June, 2026, a cumulative renewable energy capacity of 29,776.52 MW has been installed in the state of Tamil Nadu which includes 14,121.46 MW solar energy capacity and 12,273.69 MW wind energy capacity.

(c) The details of initiatives, projects sanctioned and subsidy/incentives allocated for Tamil Nadu under various renewable energy schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) The details of steps taken by the Government to promote offshore wind energy, energy storage systems, green hydrogen and grid modernization in Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(e) During last three years and current year i.e. from 2023-24 to 2026-27 (up to June, 2026), 9677.97 MW of renewable energy capacity has been added in the State of Tamil Nadu. This includes 7385.03 MW Solar Power, 2256.52 MW Wind Power, 11.42 MW Bio Energy, and 25 MW Hydro Power capacity. This capacity is estimated to have resulted in investment of over Rs. 45,000 crore and over 78,600 employment opportunities.

STATEMENT-I

Major policy interventions introduced by the Government in the renewable energy sector are given below:

- 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 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.

STATEMENT-II

Details of initiatives, projects sanctioned and subsidy/ incentives allocated under various Schemes are as given below:

- Under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, as of 10.07.2026, total 81,744 nos. of rooftop solar systems have been installed in Tamil Nadu and subsidy of Rs. 561.62 crore has been released.
- Under PM-KUSUM Scheme:
  - Under Component A, 3 MW solar capacity allocated and installed.
  - Under Component B, out of allocated 5187 solar pumps, 5186 pumps installed.
- Under GEC Phase-I Scheme, Transmission Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (TANTRANSCO) has implemented commissioning of 1068 ckm transmission lines and 2250 MVA capacity substations, for evacuation of approx. 1300 MW of RE within the State. Total funds of Rs.529.282 crore have been disbursed to TANTRANSCO under the Scheme.
- Under GEC Phase-II Scheme, Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned setting up of 624 ckm of transmission lines and 2200 MVA capacity substations for evacuation of approx. 4000 MW RE in the State. The estimated

project cost for Tamil Nadu is Rs. 719.76 crore and the central grant @33% of the project cost is Rs. 237.52 crore.

- Pilot projects for development of bunkering and refueling facility of 750 m^3 capacity for green methanol at Tuticorin port with Government support of ₹35 crore has been sanctioned under the National Green Hydrogen Mission.

STATEMENT-III

Details of steps taken by the Government to promote offshore wind energy, energy storage systems, green hydrogen and grid modernization in Tamil Nadu are given below:

i. Offshore Wind Energy:

- Notification of 'Offshore Wind Energy Policy' in October 2015 to provide framework for the development of offshore wind energy in the country.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- For initial phase of developments, 08 potential offshore wind zones off the coast Tamil Nadu have been identified through meso-scale study.
- Central Transmission Utility (CTU) has completed the transmission planning.

- Government has launched the 'Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects'.
- Offshore Wind has been included in the list of activities to be considered for trading of Carbon Credits under bilateral/co-operative approaches as per Article 6.2 Mechanism of Paris Agreement.
- Waiver of Inter-State Transmission (ISTS) Charges along with waiver of additional surcharges for open access consumers for offshore wind power projects commissioned on or before 31.12.2032.
- NIWE has carried out Geotechnical study at three bore hole locations off Tamil Nadu coast. In addition, 4 LiDARs off Tamil Nadu coast installed for wind resource measurement. Offshore met-ocean field studies and Geophysical & Geotechnical investigation for a 500 MW capacity site off Tamil Nadu coast has also been completed.

ii. Energy Storage Systems

- The Government is implementing two Viability Gap Funding (VGF) schemes to support development of approximately 43 GWh of Battery Energy Storage Systems, launched in March 2024 and June 2025, to accelerate early-stage deployment.
- The Ministry of Heavy Industries is implementing a Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme with an outlay of ₹18,100 crore for establishing 50 GWh of Advanced Chemistry Cell manufacturing capacity, of which 10 GWh is earmarked for grid-scale storage.

- Waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges has been provided for co-located BESS projects commissioned up to June 2028, to improve project viability.
- Tariff-Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) Guidelines for procurement of BESS by distribution licensees were notified in March 2022, creating a transparent mechanism for large-scale storage procurement.
- In February 2025, CEA issued an advisory on co-location of ESS with solar power projects, recommending storage capacity of at least 10% of installed solar capacity for a minimum duration of two hours, to improve dispatchability of solar power.
- In June 2023, the Government issued Guidelines for Preparation of Resource Adequacy Plans by State utilities, under which energy storage has been incorporated as a key planning resource for meeting peak demand and ensuring system reliability.
- A 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 enhance safety and reliability of BESS installations and standardise design and construction practices, Draft CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2025 and

Draft Technical Standards for Construction of BESS Regulations, 2025 have been issued.

iii. Grid Modernization:

- Under GEC Phase-I Scheme, Transmission Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (TANTRANSCO) has implemented commissioning of 1068 ckm transmission lines and 2250 MVA capacity substations, for evacuation of approx. 1300 MW of RE within the State. Total funds of Rs.529.282 crore have been disbursed to TANTRANSCO under the Scheme.
- Under GEC Phase-II Scheme, Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned setting up of 624 ckm of transmission lines and 2200 MVA capacity substations for evacuation of approx. 4000 MW RE in the State. The estimated project cost for Tamil Nadu is Rs. 719.76 crore and the central grant @33% of the project cost is Rs. 237.52 crore.

iv. Green Hydrogen:

The details of projects being implemented in Tamil Nadu, under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) are as follows:

S. No.	Project	Location	Implementing Agency
1	Pilot Bunkering and refueling facility for Green Methanol at V.O. Chidambaranar Port	V.O. Chidambaranar Port (Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu)	V.O. Chidambaranar Port Authority
2	Development and Demonstration of Hydrogen fueled Internal Combustion Engine for Agricultural tractor	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd

3	Green Hydrogen Generation via Direct seawater electrolysis: A systematic bottom-up approach using selective electrocatalyst and electrochemical cell designs	Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu	CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
4	A Supramolecular Approach to Improve the Stability and Efficiency of Alkaline Electrolyzer Membranes	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai
5	Clean Hydrogen: Enhancing Hydrogen Purity through Advanced Adsorption Purification	Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu	CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
6	Fabrication of 200 kW Alkaline Water Electrolyser	Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu	CSIR- Central ElectroChemical Research Institute
7	Advanced Materials for 700-bar Hydrogen Storage	Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Gudlyf Mobility Pvt. L td.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

… (व्यवधान)

11.03 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

———

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shri N. K. Premachandran *in the Chair*)

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, a few notices of Adjournment Motion have been received on different subjects. The hon. Speaker has disallowed all the notices of Adjournment Motion.

… (*Interruptions*)

12.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Imran Masood and Shri Shafi Parambil came and stood on the floor near the Table.

… (*Interruptions*)

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, papers to be laid.

Item No.2 – Dr. Jitendra Singh.

… (*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 to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O.3371(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd June, 2026, appointing the 30th day of September, 2026 as the date on which the provisions of the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026, in so far as it relates to serial number 76 and the entries relating thereto in the Schedule to the said Act, relating to the Indian Antarctic Act, 2022, 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 7123/18/26]

… (*Interruptions*)

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) आधार (वित्तीय और अन्य सहायिकियों, प्रसुविधाओं और सेवाओं का लक्ष्यित परिदान) अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 55 के अंतर्गत आधार (नामांकन और अद्यतन) पहला संशोधन विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 7 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एचक्यू-16021/2/2021-ईयू-II-एचक्यू (ई-6538) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7194/18/26]

(2) ऑनलाइन खेल संवर्धन और विनियमन अधिनियम, 2025 की धारा 19 की उपधारा (3) के अंतर्गत ऑनलाइन खेल संवर्धन और विनियमन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक के 22 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के

राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 303(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7195/18/26]

… (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Rating of Properties for Digital Connectivity (Amendment) Regulations, 2026 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No.AU-4/2/2(2)/2024-QoS-Part(1) in Gazette of India dated 13th May, 2026 under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7196/18/26]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 56 of the Telecommunications Act, 2023:-

(i) The Telecommunications (Authorisation for Provision of Principal Telecommunications Services) Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R.513(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd June, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7197/18/26]

(ii) The Telecommunications (Radio Equipment Possession Authorisation) Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R.592(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7198/18/26]

(iii) The Telecommunications (Terms and Conditions for Migration) Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R.510(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd June, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7199/18/26]

(iv) The Telecommunications (Authorisation for Captive Telecommunication Services) Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R.511(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd June, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7200/18/26]

(v) The Telecommunications (Authorisation for Provision of Miscellaneous Telecommunication Services) Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R.512(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd June, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7201/18/26]

… (*Interruptions*)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं विधिक मापविज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 52 की उप धारा (4) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित

अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) विधिक मापविज्ञान (पैकेज में रखी वस्तुएं) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.312(अ) प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7202/18/26]

(2) विधिक मापविज्ञान (सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित परीक्षण केन्द्र) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.346(अ) प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7203/18/26]

(3) विधिक मापविज्ञान (पैकेज में रखी वस्तुएं) तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.418(अ) प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7204/18/26]

(4) विधिक मापविज्ञान (सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित परीक्षण केन्द्र) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 17 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.489(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7205/18/26]

(5) विधिक मापविज्ञान (सामान्य) चौथा संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.568(अ) प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7206/18/26]

… (व्यवधान)

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) कोयला खान भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 7क के अंतर्गत कोयला खान पेंशन (संशोधन) योजना, 2026, जो दिनांक 18 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना

संख्या सा.का.नि.370(अ) में प्रकाशित हुई थी, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7207/18/26]

(2) खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 28 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) खनिज (परमाणु और हाइड्रो कार्बन ऊर्जा खनिजों के सिवाय) रियायत (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.222(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा दिनांक 8 अप्रैल, 2026 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.255(अ) में प्रकाशित उसका शुद्धिपत्र।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7208/18/26]

(दो) खनिज (नीलामी) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.223(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7209/18/26]

(तीन) खनिज (परमाणु और हाइड्रो कार्बन ऊर्जा खनिजों के सिवाय) रियायत (तीसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 10 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.271(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7210/18/26]

(चार) का.आ.2334(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा मेसर्स मिडवेस्ट लिमिटेड को “श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण” के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है, जो प्रत्यायित निजी अन्वेषण अभिकरणों की अधिसूचना के लिए दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन में पूर्वेक्षण परिचालन करेगा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7211/18/26]

(पांच) का.आ.2375(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा मेसर्स एचआईटीटीआईटीईएस एक्सप्लोरेशन को "श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण" के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है, जो प्रत्यायित निजी अन्वेषण अभिकरणों की अधिसूचना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन में पूर्वेक्षण परिचालन करेगा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7212/18/26]

(छह) का.आ.2397(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा मेसर्स रेवल कंसल्टिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को "श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण" के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है, जो प्रत्यायित निजी अन्वेषण अभिकरणों की अधिसूचना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन में पूर्वेक्षण परिचालन करेगा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7213/18/26]

(सात) का.आ.2402(अ), जो दिनांक 12 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा मेसर्स वॉटफिन वेंचर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को "श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण" के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है, जो प्रत्यायित निजी अन्वेषण अभिकरणों की अधिसूचना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन में पूर्वेक्षण परिचालन करेगा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7214/18/26]

(आठ) खनिज संरक्षण और विकास (संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 5 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.449(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7215/18/26]

(नौ) का.आ.2955(अ), जो दिनांक 9 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा मेसर्स नोवोमाइन इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को "श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण"

के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है, जो प्रत्यायित निजी अन्वेषण अभिकरणों की अधिसूचना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन में पूर्वेक्षण परिचालन करेगा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7216/18/26]

(दस) खनिज विनिमय नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.539(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7217/18/26]

(ग्यारह) खनिज (खनिज अंतर्वस्तु का साक्ष्य) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.567(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7218/18/26]

(बारह) का.आ.5730(अ), जो दिनांक 10 दिसम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा कोयला नियंत्रक संगठन को खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की पहली अनुसूची के भाग क में विनिर्दिष्ट खनिजों के लिए कोयला एक्सचेंजों को पंजीकृत और विनियमित करने के लिए प्राधिकरण के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7219/18/26]

(तेरह) कोयला विनिमय नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 4 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.442(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(3) उपर्युक्त (2) की मद संख्या (बारह) से (तेरह) 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 7220/18/26]

(4) जन विश्वास (उपबंधों का संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (2) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.3367(अ), जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 1 अगस्त, 2026 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 57 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों से है, जो अपतटीय क्षेत्र खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2002 से संबंधित हैं, प्रवृत्त होंगे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7221/18/26]

(दो) का.आ.3366(अ), जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 1 अगस्त, 2026 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 27 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों से है, जो खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 से संबंधित हैं, प्रवृत्त होंगे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7222/18/26]

(5) जन विश्वास (उपबंधों का संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.3344(अ), जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख 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 69 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों से है, जो कोयला खान (विशेष उपबंध)

अधिनियम, 2015 से संबंधित हैं, प्रवृत्त होंगे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7223/18/26]

(6) कोयला खान (विशेष उपबंध) अधिनियम, 2015 की धारा 31 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2626(अ), जो दिनांक 25 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 2 नवम्बर, 2021 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.4589(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7224/18/26]

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… (व्यवधान)

12.03 hrs

At this stage, Shri Imran Masood and Shri Shafi Parambil went back to their seats.

12.03¼ hrs

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Minutes

SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB (TRIPURA WEST): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to lay on the Table the minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Third sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held on 22.07.2026.

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… (*Interruptions*)

12.03½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL

27th Report

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to present the Twenty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel (2025-26) on the subject 'Infrastructure Development to Augment Washed Coal Production' relating to the Ministry of Coal.

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… (*Interruptions*)

12.04 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i)(a) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 409th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No. 89)' pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology, 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

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7188/18/26.

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 a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 409th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No. 89)' pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology

(b) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 411th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No. 24)' pertaining to the Ministry of Earth Sciences*

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 a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 411th Report of the

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7189/18/26.

Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No. 24)' pertaining to the Ministry of Earth Sciences

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… (*Interruptions*)

12.04½ hrs

(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology on 'Review of mechanism to curb Fake News' pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology on 'Review of mechanism to curb Fake News' pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

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… (*Interruptions*)

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7190/18/26.

12.05 hrs

(iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' pertaining to the Ministry of Mines*

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं खान मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2026-27)' के बारे में कोयला, खान और इस्पात संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 19वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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… (व्यवधान)

12.05½ hrs

(iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 32nd Report of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on 'Sugar Industry in India-A Review' 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 जी, मैं खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'भारत में चीनी उद्योग – एक समीक्षा' के बारे में उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 32वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखती हूं।

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* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7191/18/26 and 7192/18/26 respectively.

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नम्बर - 13, श्री पी. पी. चौधरी जी।

… (व्यवधान)

12.06 hrs (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यों, क्या आप चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं? आप लोग बैठिए। अगर आप चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं, तो मैं सदन स्थगित कर दूंगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। आप सदन में चर्चा कर लीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप अपने सदस्यों को समझाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कृपया, आप लोग बैठिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप उनके वकील मत बनिए, वे खुद समझते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : पहले आप सभी बैठिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : किसको आना है, किसको नहीं आना है, यह आप तय नहीं करेंगे। आप तय करने वाले नहीं हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जिन माननीय सदस्यों का, जिन माननीय मंत्री जी का विधेयक है, वे यहां पर उपस्थित हैं। इस तरह पार्लियामेंट नहीं चलती है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : देखिए, मैंने आपको पर्याप्त समय दिया। रात में 11 बजे तक सदन में चर्चा हुई। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने मत, विचार रखे। इसके बाद नेता प्रतिपक्ष को बोलना है। क्या आप नेता प्रतिपक्ष को नहीं बोलने देना चाहते हैं? आपकी यही योजना है, तो बता दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कृपया, दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को बोलने दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नम्बर - 13, श्री पी. पी. चौधरी जी।

… (व्यवधान)

12.07 hrs

MOTION RE: REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024 AND THE UNION TERRITORIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024 – EXTENSION OF TIME

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I wish to move:

> "That this House do extend time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the 'Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2024 and the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024' upto the first day of last week of the Winter Session, 2026."

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि यह सभा 'संविधान (एक सौ उनतीसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024' संबंधी संयुक्त समिति के प्रतिवेदन को प्रस्तुत किए जाने के लिए समय को शीतकालीन सत्र, 2026 के अंतिम सप्ताह के प्रथम दिवस तक बढ़ाती है।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

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माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नम्बर - 14, श्री नित्यानन्द राय जी।

12.08 hrs

THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026*

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, अपने वरिष्ठ सहयोगी श्री अमित शाह जी की ओर से मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि जन्म और मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम, 1969 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि जन्म और मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम, 1969 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करें।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं।

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 29.07.2026.

12.09 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे 20 मिनट के भीतर मामले के पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

(i) Need to convert State Highway No. 1 from Khurda to Kalahandi in Odisha to a National Highway and integrate the same with NH57

SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI (KANDHAMAL): I would like to draw the urgent attention of the Government and the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways to a critical transportation corridor in Odisha—State Highway-1 (SH-1) and its interconnected route, National Highway-57 (NH-57). Traversing Khurda, Nayagarh, Kandhamal, and Kalahandi, SH-1 and NH-57 form the central economic backbone bridging coastal Odisha with interior tribal regions. However, crucial stretches of SH-1 remain as narrow state roads, while existing two-lane sections of NH-57 face severe congestion from heavy freight, mining, and interstate logistics. This corridor passes through hazardous ghat terrains and dense forest belts. The absence of comprehensive four-lane dual carriageways with central medians creates severe blackspots, resulting in frequent fatal accidents and critically delaying emergency medical transit from tribal pockets to urban hospitals. Modernizing this network is a vital matter of public safety, economic justice, and balanced

* Treated as laid on the Table.

regional growth. I strongly urge the Government to immediately declare all remaining stretches of State Highway-1 as a National Highway, integrate it with NH-57, and sanction a unified 4-lane expansion project on high priority to save lives and boost regional development.

(ii) Need to review the decision to establish a Tiger Reserve in Kumbhalgarh in Rajasthan

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ (राजसमन्द) : विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से ज्ञात हुआ है कि कुम्भलगढ़ में टाइगर रिजर्व को अनुमति दे दी गई है। मेवाड़ में माइग्रेटेड बाघ के शिकार का ही रिकार्ड है इस कारण यहाँ बाघों का प्राकृतिक आवास रहा है इसका भ्रम नहीं होना चाहिए। मेवाड़ राज्य के समय बाघ के प्रतिवर्ष रामगढ़ (बूंदी) की तरफ से माइग्रेशन का और माइग्रेटेड बाघ के शिकार का रिकॉर्ड उपलब्ध है। यहाँ पर जिन बाघों के रिकार्ड की बात कही जाती है वे माइग्रेटेड बाघ होते थे जो कभी-कभार यहाँ चले आते थे और उनका शिकार किया जाता था। क्योंकि यह कोरिडोर संकरा है और बाघों के प्राकृतिक आवासन के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है इसलिए बाघ यहाँ आने के बाद चले जाते थे। इससे कुम्भलगढ़ को बाघों का प्राकृतिक आवास मानने की भूल नहीं करनी चाहिए। 1900 के दशक की शुरुआत में, पुराने राजपूताना में मेवाड़ का वन क्षेत्र सबसे बड़े क्षेत्रों में से एक था, जो लगभग 12,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैला हुआ था और आज के समय में वन क्षेत्र में कमी आई है। 1900 के दशक में घने जंगल रहते बाघ इसको अपना प्राकृतिक आवास नहीं बना पाए तो आज के समय में जब जंगल कम हो गए हैं तो, अब बाघों को कुम्भलगढ़ में बसाने के प्रयास क्यों हो रहे हैं? अत: मैं सरकार से विशेष अनुरोध करती हूँ कि यदि सरकार द्वारा कुम्भलगढ़ में टाइगर रिजर्व पर नीतिगत विचार किया जा रहा है तो स्थानीय जानवरों के संरक्षण सहित स्वयं टाइगर के संरक्षण के लिए इस प्रस्तावित कुम्भलगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

(iii) Need to frame a policy to regulate establishment of restaurants along National Highways

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर (अमरोहा) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र अमरोहा सहित देशभर के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से जुड़ी एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। नेशनल हाईवे-09 सहित अनेक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के किनारे संचालित हो रहे रेस्टोरेंट एवं ढाबों के कारण वाहनों की आवाजाही सीधे मुख्य मार्ग पर होती है, जिससे बार-बार यातायात बाधित होता है, जाम की स्थिति बनती है तथा सड़क दुर्घटनाओं का खतरा बढ़ जाता है। विशेष रूप से भीड़भाड़ वाले शहरों में जाम से राहत के लिए बनाए गए बाईपासों पर भी नए ढाबे एवं रेस्टोरेंट स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं, जिससे उनका मूल उद्देश्य प्रभावित हो रहा है। मेरा माननीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस संबंध में एक स्पष्ट एवं प्रभावी नीति बनाई जाए, जिसके अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के किनारे ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों की स्थापना केवल निर्धारित एग्जिट प्वाइंट्स अथवा मुख्य मार्ग से कम से कम 100 मीटर की दूरी पर ही अनुमन्य हो। इससे यातायात सुचारु रहेगा, सड़क सुरक्षा सुदृढ़ होगी तथा दुर्घटनाओं में कमी आएगी। सरकार इस विषय पर शीघ्र आवश्यक कदम उठाकर आमजन के हित में प्रभावी व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने की कृपा करे।

(iv) Need for a comprehensive National School Fitness Mission to ensure maintenance of fitness standards among school children in the country

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a serious public health concern highlighted in a study reported in The Times of India, covering over 1.4 lakh students across 333 schools in 112 cities. The study reveals that only 34% of schoolchildren meet basic aerobic fitness standards, indicating poor cardiovascular endurance and declining stamina. It also points to weak muscle strength, particularly in the lower body, and an uneven fitness profile despite post-pandemic

recovery. Experts attribute this trend to rising childhood obesity, lack of open spaces and sports facilities, sedentary lifestyles, excessive screen time, and poor nutrition, including inadequate protein intake. Disparities across regions, school systems, and gender further highlight systemic gaps. Notably, children with regular structured physical education perform significantly better, underlining the importance of integrating fitness into daily school routines. Poor childhood fitness is closely linked to long-term risks such as diabetes, heart disease, hypertension, and obesity. I urge the Union Government to introduce a comprehensive National School Fitness Mission, mandate regular physical education, improve sports infrastructure, promote balanced nutrition, regulate screen time, and institute periodic nationwide fitness assessments.

(v) Need to strengthen and expand cancer diagnosis and treatment facilities in Government hospitals in semi-urban and rural areas of the country

श्री अरुण गोविल (मेरठ) : देश में कैंसर के बढ़ते मामलों को देखते हुए समय पर जांच एवं गुणवत्तापूर्ण उपचार की उपलब्धता अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है । केंद्र सरकार द्वारा आयुष्मान भारत, प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि परियोजना, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन तथा विभिन्न कैंसर संस्थानों के माध्यम से कैंसर के उपचार को सुलभ और किफायती बनाने हेतु अनेक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं । इसके बावजूद ग्रामीण एवं अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनेक कैंसर रोगियों को जांच, कीमोथेरेपी, रेडियोथेरेपी तथा आवश्यक दवाओं के लिए बड़े शहरों के अस्पतालों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है, जिससे उन पर अतिरिक्त आर्थिक एवं मानसिक बोझ पड़ता है । अतः मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि देश में कैंसर जांच एवं उपचार सुविधाओं का चरणबद्ध विस्तार करते हुए सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेजों एवं जिला अस्पतालों में आवश्यक जांच, कीमोथेरेपी एवं जहां संभव हो रेडियोथेरेपी

सुविधाओं को और सुदृढ़ किया जाए। साथ ही आवश्यक कैंसर दवाओं की उपलब्धता, नियमित स्क्रीनिंग एवं जन-जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा दिया जाए, ताकि कैंसर की समय पर पहचान हो और अधिक से अधिक रोगियों को उनके निकट ही किफायती एवं गुणवत्तापूर्ण उपचार उपलब्ध हो सके।

(vi) Need to provide central assistance to strengthen school education system and related facilities in Bastar Parliamentary Constituency, Chhattisgarh

श्री महेश कश्यप (बस्तर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर लोकसभा क्षेत्र की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकारों तथा हमारे सुरक्षा बलों के अथक प्रयासों से बस्तर में नक्सलवाद का प्रभाव समाप्त होने के बाद क्षेत्र में शांति और सामान्य जनजीवन स्थापित हुआ है। इसका सबसे सकारात्मक प्रभाव शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में दिखाई दे रहा है। बड़ी संख्या में बच्चे पुनः विद्यालयों में प्रवेश ले रहे हैं तथा आवासीय विद्यालयों एवं छात्रावासों में अध्ययन के प्रति अभूतपूर्व रुचि बढ़ी है। वर्तमान में अनेक एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों, आश्रम छात्रावासों, प्री-मैट्रिक एवं पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रावासों तथा अन्य शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में उपलब्ध सीटें विद्यार्थियों की बढ़ती संख्या की तुलना में अपर्याप्त हैं। इसके कारण अनेक पात्र विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश से वंचित होना पड़ रहा है। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि बस्तर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में विद्यालयों एवं छात्रावासों की सीट क्षमता में तत्काल वृद्धि, नए आवासीय विद्यालय एवं छात्रावासों की स्थापना, अतिरिक्त शिक्षकों एवं कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति तथा आवश्यक शैक्षणिक एवं आवासीय अवसंरचना के विस्तार के लिए विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाए, ताकि नक्सलवाद से विकास की ओर अग्रसर बस्तर के प्रत्येक बच्चे को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा एवं सुरक्षित आवासीय सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके।

(vii) Need to ensure adequate deployment of women employees in consumer services establishments catering primarily to women

डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड (बहराइच) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण उपभोक्ता एवं महिला सुरक्षा संबंधी विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में महिला सुरक्षा, सम्मान और सशक्तिकरण के लिए अनेक प्रभावी कदम उठाए गए हैं। इसी भावना के अनुरूप एक और महत्वपूर्ण पहल की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में वस्त्र, सौंदर्य प्रसाधन, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण तथा अन्य ऐसे अनेक क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ मुख्य उपभोक्ता महिलाएँ होती हैं, वहाँ महिला ग्राहकों की संख्या अधिक होने के बावजूद महिला कर्मचारियों की संख्या अत्यंत कम है। कई बार महिलाओं को अपनी निजी आवश्यकताओं अथवा स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विषयों पर पुरुष कर्मचारियों से संवाद करने में असहजता का सामना करना पड़ता है, जिससे उनकी सुविधा, गोपनीयता और विश्वास प्रभावित होता है। अतः मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि सार्वजनिक एवं निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों, जिनका प्रमुख उपभोक्ता वर्ग महिलाएँ हैं, वहाँ पर्याप्त संख्या में महिला कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति सुनिश्चित करने हेतु आवश्यक नीति एवं दिशा-निर्देश बनाए जाएँ। इससे महिलाओं को अधिक सुरक्षित, सहज एवं सम्मानजनक वातावरण मिलेगा तथा महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर भी सृजित होंगे।

(viii) Need to establish a satellite PM Mitra Textile Park in Barwani district, Madhya Pradesh

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल (खरगौन) : भारत सरकार द्वारा मध्यप्रदेश के धार जिले के भैंसोला (बदनावर) में पी.एम. मित्र मेगा टेक्सटाइल पार्क की स्थापना की जा रही है जो प्रदेश के वस्त्र उद्योग के लिए ऐतिहासिक कदम है। किंतु आवश्यक है परियोजना का लाभ एक जिले तक सीमित न रहकर संपूर्ण कपास उत्पादक क्षेत्र तक पहुँचे। बड़वानी जिला निमाड़ के कपास बेल्ट का प्रमुख हिस्सा है। हजारों किसान प्रतिवर्ष बड़ी मात्रा में कपास का उत्पादन करते हैं, परंतु प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं के अभाव में कच्चा माल बाहर भेजना पड़ता है और मूल्य संवर्धन का समस्त लाभ

अन्य हितधारकों को चला जाता है। बड़वानी एक अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल एवं आकांक्षी जिला है। स्थानीय स्तर पर औद्योगिक रोजगार न होने के कारण हजारों जनजाति युवा प्रतिवर्ष गुजरात एवं महाराष्ट्र पलायन करने को विवश हैं। बड़वानी , धार से सड़क मार्ग द्वारा भली-भाँति जुड़ा है। यहाँ भूमि, जल एवं श्रमशक्ति तीनों सहज उपलब्ध हैं। अतः मेरा वस्त्र मंत्रालय से आग्रह है कि धार के पी.एम. मित्र पार्क की एक नोड/सैटेलाइट इकाई बड़वानी जिले में स्थापित की जाए, जिसमें जिनिंग, स्पिनिंग, परिधान निर्माण इकाइयाँ एवं कौशल विकास केंद्र सम्मिलित हों। किसानों को उपज का उचित मूल्य मिलेगा, युवाओं को रोजगार प्राप्त होगा तथा पलायन पर प्रभावी रोक लगेगी।

(ix) Need to withdraw the proposed town planning scheme in Dadra and Nagar Haveli to protect the rights of local and tribal communities

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर (दादरा और नागर हवेली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान दादरा नगर हवेली के सिलवासा, आमली और बाविसा फलिया क्षेत्रों में 'प्लानिंग एंड डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी' द्वारा प्रस्तावित टाउन प्लानिंग स्कीम के कारण स्थानीय निवासियों और आदिवासी समुदायों में व्याप्त भारी आक्रोश की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। यह प्रस्तावित योजना बिना किसी धरातलीय सर्वे के लाई गई है और दादरा नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव टाउन एंड कंट्री प्लानिंग एक्ट, 1974 के प्रावधानों के विपरीत है। योजना के तहत निवासियों की 40% भूमि का जबरन अधिग्रहण प्रस्तावित है, जो न केवल उनके आजीविका के साधनों और पशुपालन को नष्ट करेगा, बल्कि उनकी पैतृक, भावनात्मक और सांस्कृतिक विरासत को भी अपूरणीय क्षति पहुँचाएगा। क्षेत्र में पहले ही स्मार्ट-सिटी मिशन के अंतर्गत बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास हो चुका है, अतः इस नई योजना की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । इसके अतिरिक्त, भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए अनिवार्य सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन को नजरअंदाज किया गया है और जनप्रतिनिधियों के साथ कोई परामर्श नहीं किया गया है। अतः मेरा गृह मंत्रीजी से निवेदन है कि जनहित में इस अन्यायपूर्ण टाउन प्लानिंग स्कीम को तत्काल प्रभाव से रद्द किया जाए और भविष्य में किसी भी परियोजना

को स्थानीय समुदायों की सहमति और उचित सामाजिक-आर्थिक सुरक्षा के बिना लागू न किया जाए।

(x) Need to repair and strengthen the canal system under Mahan (Gulab Sagar) Major Irrigation Project in Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा (सीधी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश में मेरे सीधी लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सीधी जिले की जीवन रेखा महान (गुलाब सागर) बृहद सिंचाई परियोजना की और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह प्रोजेक्ट केंद्र सरकार के त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ एआईबीपी के तहत वित्तीय सहायता से बनाई गई थी यह नहर अभी भी अपूर्ण है अंतिम छोर तक तो पहुंच पाई नहीं है। खेद का विषय यह है कि नहर का ढांचा जगह जगह जर्जर , अधूरा है, क्षतिग्रस्त है जिससे कही सीपेज तो कहीं पानी नहीं पहुंच पाता। मेरा निवेदन है कि केंद्रीय जल आयोग के माध्यम से टीम भेज कर इसकी तकनीकी जांच कराई जाए। कमांड एरिया डेवलपमेंट के अंतर्गत सुदृढ़ीकरण हेतु विशेष बजट आवंटित किया जाए।

(xi) Need to establish a railway wagon manufacturing unit or mega wagon maintenance (POH/ROH) workshop in Palamu, Jharkhand

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) : पलामू संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत दो जिलें आते हैं पलामू एवं गढ़वा। ये दोनों जिलें औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत पिछड़े है, जिसके कारण स्थानीय युवाओं को रोजगार के लिए अन्य राज्यों में पलायन करना पड़ता है। जबकि झारखंड भारतीय रेल के लिए कोयला परिवहन का प्रमुख राज्य है, फिर भी यहां रेलवे की कोई बड़ी वैगन उत्पादन इकाई या मेगा वैगन अनुरक्षण (POH/ROH) कार्यशाला स्थापित नहीं है। पलामू संसदीय क्षेत्र के गढ़वा रोड़ एवं जपला रेलवे स्टेशन इस उद्देश्य के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान हैं। यहां पर्याप्त रेलवे भूमि उपलब्ध है एवं ये प्रमुख मालवाहक रेल मार्ग पर स्थित हैं, जहां से प्रतिदिन बड़ी संख्या में मालगाड़ियां गुजरती हैं। वर्तमान में भारतीय रेल को वैगनों के अनुरक्षण हेतु पर्याप्त क्षमता के अभाव का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, जिससे परिचालन प्रभावित होता है। अतः पलामू संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत रेलवे वैगन

उत्पादन इकाई अथवा मेगा वैगन अनुरक्षण कार्यशाला की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जाय । इससे रेलवे की परिचालन क्षमता और सुरक्षा में वृद्धि होगी, वैगनों की उपलब्धता बेहतर होगी तथा पलामू सहित पूरे क्षेत्र में रोजगार के नए अवसर सृजित होंगे। साथ ही औद्योगिक विकास को गति मिलेगी और युवाओं के पलायन पर प्रभावी रोक लगेगी।

(xii) Need to take comprehensive measures to ensure the time bound implementation of the land pooling policy in Delhi

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT (WEST DELHI): I seek to raise a matter of urgent public importance regarding the need for the early implementation of the land pooling policy in Delhi to prevent the continued growth of unauthorized colonies and ensure planned urban development. The prolonged delay in implementing the land pooling policy has resulted in unplanned urbanization, illegal plotting, and the rapid expansion of unauthorized colonies, particularly in the rural and urban villages of West Delhi. This has led to inadequate road infrastructure, poor drainage, traffic congestion, and insufficient public amenities, adversely affecting the quality of life of lakhs of residents. Timely implementation of the land pooling policy will facilitate planned development with modern roads, parks, schools, hospitals and other civic infrastructure. It will also promote affordable housing and reduce the burden on existing urban infrastructure. Most importantly, it will discourage illegal colonization by providing a transparent and planned framework for land development. I, therefore, urge the Government to expedite all necessary approvals and ensure the time-bound implementation of the land pooling policy in Delhi. Early execution of the policy will not only check the

growth of unauthorized colonies but also contribute significantly to the vision of a well-planned, sustainable, and world-class National Capital.

(xiii) Regarding problems being faced by the pensioners covered under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 in the country

SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL (VADAKARA): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the continuing hardship faced by lakhs of pensioners covered under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 (EPS-95). This is not merely a question of pension disbursement; it concerns the rule of law, constitutional governance and the dignity of senior citizens. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, followed by several High Courts, has authoritatively interpreted the rights of EPS-95 pensioners. These judgments have attained finality and are binding on all authorities under Articles 141 and 144 of the Constitution. Yet, many pensioners continue to be denied their lawful entitlements through arbitrary interpretations, incorrect pension calculations and prolonged administrative delays, forcing them into repeated litigation. Most of these pensioners are elderly citizens, many above seventy years of age, who depend entirely on their monthly pension for their livelihood and medical expenses. Delay in implementing binding judicial decisions not only inflicts severe financial hardship but also weakens public confidence in the administration of justice. I therefore urge the Government to direct the EPFO to implement the judgments of the Courts uniformly across the country, revise all wrongly calculated pensions, release consequential arrears, and extend the benefit of settled judicial decisions to all similarly placed pensioners.

(xiv) Need to provide uninterrupted LPG supply to consumers in Kerala and other parts of the country

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (PATHANAMTHITTA): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the severe hardship being faced by domestic LPG consumers in Kerala due to the continuing refill booking restrictions. Since the end of February 2026, lakhs of consumers have reportedly been unable to book LPG refills according to their household requirements because several distributors continue to be wrongly classified as rural, despite serving urban areas. As a result, consumers are subjected to a 45-day refill booking restriction applicable to rural distributors, causing unnecessary delays and inconvenience. It is estimated that more than three lakh urban consumers are affected by this administrative anomaly. The failure to update distributor classifications and synchronise system records with the actual urban status has disrupted the supply of an essential household commodity. With the Onam festival fast approaching, the demand for LPG will increase substantially. I urge the Government to immediately rectify the classification errors, remove the unwarranted booking restrictions, and ensure uninterrupted LPG availability to consumers across the country.

(xv) Need to provide Social Security and minimum pension of Rs. 5000 to Divyangjan across the country

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा एवं पेंशन व्यवस्था में व्याप्त असमानताओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश में 2.68 करोड़ दिव्यांगजन थे, जबकि वर्तमान में उनकी संख्या इससे

कहीं अधिक अनुमानित की जाती है। दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के बावजूद बड़ी संख्या में दिव्यांगजन पर्याप्त सामाजिक सुरक्षा से वंचित हैं। वर्तमान में इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांग पेंशन योजना सीमित लाभार्थियों को ही कवर करती है तथा अधिकांश राज्यों में पेंशन राशि अत्यंत कम है। राज्यों के बीच पात्रता, पेंशन राशि और लाभ वितरण में भी व्यापक असमानता है, जिससे दिव्यांगजनों को समान अधिकार और आर्थिक सुरक्षा नहीं मिल पा रही है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि दिव्यांगजनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम पेंशन 5000 मानक निर्धारित किया जाए, एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस एवं पोर्टेबल सामाजिक सुरक्षा व्यवस्था विकसित की जाए तथा राज्यों के बीच व्याप्त असमानताओं को दूर करने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएँ, ताकि दिव्यांगजनों की गरिमा, आर्थिक सुरक्षा और समावेशी विकास सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(xvi) Need to address the issues regarding property ownership rights and land classification system in Chandigarh

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH): I seek to draw the attention of the Government to several long-pending issues affecting thousands of residents of Chandigarh. The Ministry of Home Affairs, through communications dated 22 July 2025 and 4 August 2025 (No. U-14035/3/2025-CPD(CHD)), reportedly sought detailed responses from Chandigarh Administration on five important matters: prohibition on share-wise sale of property, grant of ownership rights to residents of resettlement colonies, extension of Lal Dora to 22 villages under the Municipal Corporation, regularisation of need-based changes in Chandigarh Housing Board dwellings, and unresolved issues concerning Co-operative and Group Housing Societies. These matters have remained unresolved for years, creating uncertainty over property rights, housing security and urban development. Residents continue to face legal, financial

and administrative hardships due to the absence of clear policy decisions. Since the Ministry had specifically sought the Administration's response, it is imperative that these issues are pursued to their logical conclusion without further delay. I, therefore, urge the Government to place the status of Chandigarh Administration's response in the public domain, expeditiously examine the proposals received, and take time-bound steps to resolve these long-pending issues in consultation with all stakeholders, so as to provide certainty, protect citizens' rights and ensure orderly urban governance in Chandigarh.

(xvii) Regarding reported mandatory retirement of government employees in Lakshadweep under various rules

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (LAKSHADWEEP): I would like to draw urgent attention of the Government to the ongoing exercise of compulsory retirement of government employees in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep under Fundamental Rule 56(j), FR 56(l), and Rule 42 of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 2021. It appears the process is being applied in a broad, mechanical manner: several employees are reportedly being targeted for premature retirement solely upon attaining the prescribed age or completing qualifying service, without any objective evaluation of their overall performance. Many affected officers are said to have unblemished records, satisfactory APARs, and no findings of inefficiency or doubtful integrity. This practice seems at odds with the DoPT guidelines dated 28 August 2020, which mandate case-specific, comprehensive assessments and require compulsory retirement only in

genuine public interest, not as routine administrative action. The matter is particularly grave because a significant proportion of those reportedly affected belong to the Scheduled Tribe community. In Lakshadweep, where government employment is the primary livelihood and alternative opportunities are scarce, indiscriminate compulsory retirement would inflict severe socio-economic harm on tribal families and raise questions of fairness, natural justice, and constitutional protection. I urge the Government to immediately review the exercise, ensure strict adherence to DoPT guidelines and constitutional safeguards.

(xviii) Need to ensure availability of urea and DAP to farmers in hassle-free manner in Etah & Kasganj districts in Uttar Pradesh

श्री देवेश शाक्य (एटा) : इन दिनों खरीफ फसलों के सीजन में एटा और कासगंज जिलों सहित पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को यूरिया और डीएपी खाद की सख्त जरूरत है। इसके बावजूद सरकारी समितियों/वितरण केंद्रों पर सर्वर ठप होने और बायोमेट्रिक मशीनें काम न करने के कारण किसानों को घंटों लंबी लाइनों में लगना पड़ता है और कई बार बिना खाद के ही लौटना पड़ता है। यह समस्या एटा और कासगंज जिलों में विशेष रूप से गंभीर है, जिससे स्थानीय किसानों की खरीफ फसल की बुवाई और उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि एटा और कासगंज जिलों सहित समस्त देश में यूरिया एवं डीएपी खाद की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाए तथा वितरण केंद्रों पर तकनीकी समस्याओं (सर्वर डाउन और बायोमेट्रिक मशीन) को तुरंत दूर किया जाए ताकि किसानों को बिना किसी परेशानी के खाद मिल सके।

(xix) Regarding problems being faced by Khadi and village Industries in the country

श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर (सलेमपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान देशभर में कार्यरत खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग संस्थाओं, कतिनों एवं बुनकरों की गंभीर समस्याओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (KVIC) की योजनाएँ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन का महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम हैं, किन्तु एम.एम.डी.ए. भुगतान में विलम्ब, कच्चे माल की अनुपलब्धता, कार्यशील पूंजी पर ब्याज भार तथा कम मजदूरी जैसी समस्याओं के कारण अनेक संस्थाएँ आर्थिक संकट से जूझ रही हैं। साथ ही खादी उत्पादों की बिक्री बढ़ाने हेतु सरकारी एवं अर्धसरकारी संस्थानों में खादी के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता है । खादी संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों, कार्यकर्ताओं, कतिनों एवं बुनकरों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा, सम्मानजनक मानदेय तथा निर्णय प्रक्रिया में प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित किया जाना भी अत्यंत आवश्यक है । अतः मैं माननीय सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इन समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु शीघ्र ठोस नीति एवं आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए जाएँ, जिससे ग्रामीण रोजगार एवं खादी क्षेत्र को नई मजबूती मिल सके।

(xx) Need to exempt the school teachers from mandatory criteria of Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) qualification in West Bengal and other parts of country

SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE (HOOGHLY): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the growing concerns of thousands of primary teachers in West Bengal arising from the implementation of the Supreme Court's verdict relating to the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET). Many teachers who were appointed under the then prevailing rules, including those exempted from formal training before 3 September 2001 and those who completed the

one-year Primary Teachers' Training course approved by NCTE, now face uncertainty regarding their eligibility and job security. I urge the Central Government to examine the need for appropriate amendments to the NCTE framework, the Right to Education provisions and other relevant policies, so that the legitimate interests of these teachers are protected without compromising educational standards. The Government may also consider taking all appropriate legal and policy measures to remove ambiguities arising from the judgment. I request the Government to take urgent steps to safeguard the service security and dignity of thousands of affected primary teachers.

(xxi) Regarding increasing incidents of cloud bursts and other extreme weather events in Himalayan and other hilly regions

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH (MEDINIPUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the increasing incidence of cloudbursts and other extreme weather events, particularly in the Himalayan and hilly regions. These disasters have caused flash floods, landslides, loss of lives, and extensive damage to homes, roads, bridges, agriculture, and public infrastructure. There is an urgent need to strengthen weather forecasting, expand real-time early warning systems, improve disaster preparedness, and develop climate-resilient infrastructure in vulnerable areas. Adequate financial assistance should be provided to States for disaster mitigation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. Scientific watershed management, afforestation, and sustainable land-use planning should also be promoted to reduce disaster risks. I, therefore, urge

the Government to take immediate and comprehensive measures to safeguard lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure from the growing threat of cloudbursts and other climate-induced disasters.

(xxii) Need to introduce regular direct flight services from Salem in Tamil Nadu to New Delhi and Mumbai

SHRI A. MANI (DHARMAPURI): Salem is one of the fastest-growing industrial, textile, steel, educational and healthcare hubs in Tamil Nadu. The city and its surrounding districts contribute significantly to the country's economy through exports, manufacturing and MSMEs. However, the absence of direct flights to the national capital and the financial capital causes considerable inconvenience to businesspersons, students, patients, government officials and tourists. Salem Airport is operational and currently handles scheduled domestic flights. Expanding connectivity to New Delhi and Mumbai would promote trade, investment, tourism and employment, while improving access to Central Government offices and major commercial centres. I, therefore, urge the Ministry of Civil Aviation to direct the concerned authorities and airlines to introduce regular direct flights from Salem to New Delhi and Salem to Mumbai at the earliest in the larger public interest.

(xxiii) Need to operationalize the Vellore Airport in Tamil Nadu under UDAN Scheme

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND (VELLORE): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the prolonged delay in the commercial opening and operationalisation of Vellore Airport in Tamil Nadu under the Regional

Connectivity Scheme – UDAN. Development works at the airport have been completed. The Airports Authority of India submitted the application for Aerodrome Licence on 27 March 2023. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation conducted inspections during 26–28 February 2024 and again on 11 December 2025. However, the final security vetting by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), which is essential for issuance of the Aerodrome Licence, is still pending. This delay is causing serious inconvenience to students, patients, industrial units and the general public of the Vellore region who require air connectivity to Chennai, Bengaluru and other cities. I urge the Ministry of Civil Aviation to direct BCAS to complete the security vetting on priority, grant the Aerodrome Licence without further delay and ensure early commencement of commercial flight operations from Vellore Airport.

(xxiv) Need to allocate funds under PRASHAD Scheme for development of Kanak Durga Temple in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH (VIJAYAWADA): Infrastructure development at the historic Kanaka Durga Temple in my Parliamentary Constituency, Vijayawada. This ancient temple, built in the beautiful Dravidian style along the Krishna River, is the second busiest pilgrimage centre in Andhra Pradesh. It holds immense spiritual and cultural value, especially for its unique devi alankarams during Dussehra, the Teppotsavam boat festival, and the Bhavani Deeksha. The temple welcomes nearly 50,000 devotees daily, a number that explodes to over 2 lakh per day during festivals. Despite such massive footfalls, the temple severely lacks permanent basic facilities. The

administration is forced to rely on temporary arrangements, causing great inconvenience to visiting families and pilgrims. Therefore, I request the Central Government to allocate special funds under the PRASHAD scheme to construct essential permanent infrastructure, such as a multi-level car parking facility, a multi-level waiting hall, and better approach roads. Furthermore, I urge the government to approve a ropeway system under the Parvatmala Scheme to make the hilltop temple easily accessible for senior citizens and differently abled devotees. Following the successful models of Varanasi and Ayodhya, upgrading this iconic temple will greatly boost our local tourism economy. I request the Government to intervene immediately and extend the necessary support to transform the Kanaka Durga Temple.

(xxv) Need for conservation of Gangetic Dolphins and Gharials and protection of their natural habitat in the Gandak river in Bihar

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) : नियम 377 के अंतर्गत सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र गोपालगंज (बिहार) एवं संबंधित नदी तंत्र से जुड़े एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पर्यावरणीय एवं जैव विविधता संरक्षण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। गंडक नदी लुप्तप्राय गंगा डॉल्फिन एवं घड़ियाल का प्राकृतिक आवास है तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इनकी उपस्थिति दर्ज की गई है। यह जैव विविधता संरक्षण की दृष्टि से अत्यंत संवेदनशील पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र है। परंतु वर्तमान में अनियंत्रित नावों की आवाजाही, जल प्रवाह में कमी तथा बढ़ते मानवीय हस्तक्षेप से इनके प्राकृतिक आवास पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है। अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि गंडक नदी में डॉल्फिन एवं घड़ियाल की वर्तमान आबादी तथा आवास स्थिति का वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण कराया जाए; इनके संरक्षण हेतु किए गए उपायों एवं कार्यक्रमों का विवरण उपलब्ध कराया जाए; नदी के संवेदनशील हिस्सों को संरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित करने की संभावनाओं पर विचार किया जाए तथा

डॉल्फिन संरक्षण केंद्र, घड़ियाल संरक्षण कार्यक्रम एवं पर्यावरण-संवेदनशील गलियारे विकसित करने की वर्तमान एवं प्रस्तावित योजनाओं की जानकारी दी जाए । यह विषय जैव विविधता संरक्षण, पर्यावरण संतुलन एवं राष्ट्रीय धरोहर से संबंधित है, अतः इस पर त्वरित ध्यान अपेक्षित है।

(xxvi) Regarding implementation of 33 per cent reservation for women in Legislatures

श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) : वर्ष 2023 में संसद द्वारा महिला आरक्षण बिल जिसमे संसद और राज्यों की विधानसभाओं में 33 प्रतिशत महिलाओं के लिए सीट आरक्षित करने का प्रस्ताव पारित करने के बाद भी सरकार द्वारा जनगणना एवं परिसीमन की शर्त के साथ लागू करने की शर्त क्यों लगाई गई है । देश की जनसंख्या में करीब 50 प्रतिशत आबादी महिलाओं की है जिसका जनगणना से कोई संबंध नहीं है तथा परिसीमन भी बिल पास होने के बाद लागू कर दिया जा सकता है । देश के सभी राजनीतिक दलों और सभी प्रगतिशील महिला संगठन यही मांग कर रहा हैं तथा लोकसभा के सामने जंतर मंतर पर 20 जुलाई से महिला आरक्षण को लागू करने हेतु आंदोलनरत हैं। देश की आधी आबादी के रूप में महिलाएं आज हर क्षेत्र शिक्षा, रोजगार, राजकीय सेवा सभी जगह दे रही हैं जिनकी राजनीति में भागीदारी भी होनी चाहिए जिससे समाज का विकास भी होगा तथा महिला सशक्तिकरण होगा तथा महिला उत्पीड़न पर भी रोक लगेगी । अतः आने वाली विधानसभा में महिला आरक्षण हो तथा 33 प्रतिशत महिलाएं चुनकर जायें, जिससे देश आगे बढ़ सके।

(xxvii) Need to utilise the services of trained healthcare professionals to strengthen rural healthcare services in Uttar Pradesh

डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान देश के ग्रामीण एवं दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की उपलब्धता से जुड़े एक विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। देश के अनेक राज्यों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज भी चिकित्सकों और

स्वास्थ्यकर्मियों की कमी बनी हुई है। इसके कारण लोगों को समय पर प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ नहीं मिल पातीं। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न मान्यता प्राप्त स्वास्थ्य एवं पैरामेडिकल पाठ्यक्रमों से प्रशिक्षित स्वास्थ्यकर्मी वर्षों से स्थानीय स्तर पर महत्वपूर्ण सेवाएँ दे रहे हैं। कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान भी इन प्रशिक्षित स्वास्थ्यकर्मियों ने स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाए रखने में उल्लेखनीय योगदान दिया था। अतः इन प्रशिक्षित स्वास्थ्यकर्मियों की योग्यता, प्रशिक्षण और अनुभव का वैज्ञानिक मूल्यांकन कर उनके लिए स्पष्ट नियामक व्यवस्था विकसित की जाए। और चिकित्सकों की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों, आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिरों तथा अन्य सरकारी स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों में उनकी योग्यता के अनुरूप सेवाएँ देने का अवसर दिया जा सकता है। अतः मेरा सरकार से निवेदन कि इस विषय पर विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित कर शीघ्र व्यापक नीति तैयार की जाए, जिससे ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ सुदृढ़ हों और आम जनता को गुणवत्तापूर्ण, सुरक्षित एवं सुलभ स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ सुनिश्चित हो सकें।

(xxviii) Need to expedite approval to the revised Greenfield National Highway No. 744 project in Kollam, Kerala

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): The development of the Greenfield Highway NH-744 in my Parliamentary Constituency, Kollam has come to a standstill. While the land acquisition process was initiated and 3D notifications were issued for certain villages, acquisition in other villages remains at different stages. Due to prolonged delays in the disbursement of compensation, affected landowners are facing severe hardship, and the issue has become a major public concern. The delay is primarily due to administrative lapses by both the Central and State Governments regarding the sharing of land acquisition costs, royalty, and GST. Consequently, the project was removed from the Bharatmala Programme. Although a proposal for

inclusion under a new project has been submitted, it is still pending and has not been sanctioned. As a result, the development of NH-744, continues to be delayed. I urge the Government to sanction the revised project, ensure disbursement of compensation, complete land acquisition, and execute it promptly.

(xxix) Need to investigate all the cases of paper leaks in the country

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : मई 2026 में आयोजित नीट-यूजी परीक्षा, जिसमें 22 लाख से अधिक अभ्यर्थी शामिल हुए, एक बड़े पेपर लीक कांड के कारण निरस्त करनी पड़ी । जाँच में पाया गया कि परीक्षा से पूर्व प्रसारित एक "गेस पेपर" के लगभग 120 प्रश्न वास्तविक प्रश्नपत्र से मेल खाते थे । इस मामले में एनटीए के अधिकारियों की संलिप्तता भी उजागर हुई, जिससे राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण एजेंसी की विश्वसनीयता पर गंभीर प्रश्न चिह्न खड़ा हो गया है। इससे भी चिंताजनक यह है कि जुलाई 2026 में यूजीसी-नेट (समाजशास्त्र) परीक्षा में भी इसी प्रकार का पेपर लीक सामने आया, जहाँ लगभग 90 प्रश्न पूर्व-प्रसारित दस्तावेज़ से मेल खाते पाए गए। बार-बार होने वाली इन घटनाओं से स्पष्ट है कि परीक्षा एजेंसियों की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पूर्णतः असफल सिद्ध हो रही है। केंद्र सरकार से माँग है कि सभी लंबित पेपर लीक मामलों की सीबीआई जाँच शीघ्र पूर्ण कर दोषियों को कड़ी सजा दी जाए । परीक्षा प्रणाली को पूर्णतः कंप्यूटर-आधारित बनाया जाए। लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) अधिनियम का सख्ती से क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित हो। सीमांचल-कोसी क्षेत्र सहित बिहार के छात्रों को हुए मानसिक व आर्थिक नुकसान की भरपाई की जाए ताकि छात्रों को राहत मिल सके।

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माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर - 14, लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत जी।

12.10 hrs

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS (PREVENTION OF UNFAIR MEANS) AMENDMENT BILL, 2026 – contd.

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे महत्वपूर्ण लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026 पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं, साथ ही इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने विद्यार्थियों एवं युवाओं के उज्ज्वल भविष्य हेतु शिक्षा स्थिति को मजबूत, गुणवत्तापूर्ण एवं पारदर्शी बनाने के साथ तकनीकी शिक्षा क्षेत्रों की अवसंरचना को मजबूत बनाने के लिए सार्थक रूप से इस विधेयक को लाने का काम किया है।

12.11 hrs (Shri N. K. Premachandran *in the Chair*)

प्रधानमंत्री जी के दूरदर्शी एवं राष्ट्रहित के लिए सार्थक नीतियों से प्रेरित शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रों को मजबूत बनाकर विकसित भारत बनाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) अधिनियम, 2024 में संशोधन कर भारत के भविष्य को संवारने का कार्य किया है। इस फैसले से देश के युवाओं को एनडीए सरकार के प्रति उम्मीद और दृढ़ विश्वास जागृत हुआ है।

महोदय, मैं भारत के करोड़ों विद्यार्थियों के हित में उनके बड़े-बड़े सपनों को साकार करने के लिए सदन में अपना पक्ष रख रहा हूँ। यह विधेयक भारत के गरीब, किसान, मजदूर, मध्यमवर्गीय करोड़ों परिवारों की मेहनत का फल तथा युवाओं एवं बच्चों के भविष्य का सपना पूरा करने वाला विधेयक है।

महोदय, पेपर लीक करने वाले पापियों का संहार करने के लिए सुदर्शन चक्र की तरह लोक

परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2026 लाया गया है। नए संशोधन विधेयक में पेपर लीक या नकल गिरोह में शामिल व्यक्तियों को दण्डित करने के लिए मुख्य आवश्यक बदलावों का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है जिसमें तय समय में जांच, तेजी से सुनवाई, कड़ी सजा और मजबूत सिस्टम बनाने का प्रावधान शामिल है। एक अहम प्रावधान के तहत राज्य सरकारों व केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासन को यह अधिकार देने का प्रस्ताव है कि वे इस कानून के तहत अपराधों की सुनवाई के लिए किसी भी सेशन कोर्ट को स्पेशल फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट के तौर पर नामित कर सके। यह प्रस्ताव है कि केंद्र सरकार को जरूरत पड़ने पर इस कानून के तहत अपराधों की जांच के लिए एसटीएफ बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया है। इसके साथ ही सेक्शन 10 के सब सेक्शन 1 में पेपर लीक करने या नकल गिरोह में शामिल व्यक्तियों को 3 से 5 वर्ष कारावास एवं 10 लाख रुपये जुर्माने की जगह 5 से 10 वर्ष कारावास एवं 50 लाख रुपये जुर्माने का प्रावधान है।

सब सेक्शन 2 में परीक्षा आयोजित करने वाली बाहरी कंपनियाँ या सर्विस प्रोवाइडर्स की संलिप्तता होने पर 4 वर्ष कारावास एवं 1 करोड़ रुपये जुर्माने की जगह 8 वर्ष कारावास एवं 5 करोड़ रुपये जुर्माना है। सब सेक्शन 3 में 3 वर्ष कारावास और 1 करोड़ रुपये जुर्माने की जगह 5 वर्ष कारावास और 5 करोड़ रुपये जुर्माने का प्रावधान है। सेक्शन 11 के सब सेक्सन 1 में कोई संगठित गिरोह या कोचिंग संस्थान शामिल पाया जाता है, तो 5 वर्ष कारावास और 1 करोड़ रुपये जुर्माने की जगह 7 वर्ष करावास और 10 करोड़ रुपये जुर्माने का प्रावधान है। नई धारा 12 की उपधारा 1(ए) और बी जोड़ी गयी है, जिसके तहत फास्ट इंवेस्टिगेशन एवं फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट की व्यवस्था है। जिसमें जाँच एजेंसी को 2 माह के भीतर जाँच पूरी करनी है और चार्जशीट दाखिल करना है। फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट में प्रतिदिन सुनवाई कर चार्जशीट दाखिल होने के 3 महीने के भीतर सुनवाई पूरी कर लेनी है।

महोदय, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने पेपर लीक पर श्री नंदन निलेकणी जी की अध्यक्षता में छह सदस्यीय हाई पावर टास्क फोर्स गठित करने का ऐलान किया है, जो प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित परीक्षा प्रणाली और संरचनात्मक सुधारों पर कार्य करेगी।

महोदय, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की दूरदर्शी एवं प्रगतिशील आर्थिक नीतियाँ एवं योजनाएं समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति के साथ सभी वर्गों को समानांतर एवं सार्थक लाभान्वित करती हैं। 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास एवं सबका प्रयास' के मूल मंत्र द्वारा संरचनात्मक एवं योजनाबद्ध तरीके से परिवर्तन की शुरूआत कर शिक्षा हित, युवा हित, विद्यार्थी हित, आर्थिक हित तथा लोक हित में शिक्षा, रोजगार और उद्यमिता के अधिक से अधिक अवसर प्रदान कर भारतीय शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को सुदृढ़ करने का काम किया है।

महोदय, विकसित भारत के निर्माण के लिए देश के युवा, विद्यार्थी, गरीब और मध्यमवर्गीय परिवार, नारी शक्ति और किसान सशक्त होंगे। सरकार इसके प्रति वचनबद्ध है।

मैं इन्हीं शुभकामनाओं के साथ नए संशोधन विधेयक, 2026 का सर्मथन करते हुए बिहार की समस्त जनता एवं जनता दल यूनाइटेड की तरफ से धन्यवाद एवं आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : सभापति महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। किसी भी व्यवस्था के आने के पहले, किसी भी बिल लाने के पहले सरकार ऑडिट और आरटीआई को उससे अलग रखती है। किसी भी पदाधिकारी के काम का या किसी भी व्यवस्था का ऑडिट क्यों नहीं होता है और उसको आरटीआई से क्यों दूर कर दिया जाता है? जब से सरकार बनी, सभी तरह की चोरी वाली व्यवस्था से ऑडिट और आरटीआई को दूर कर दिया गया।

सभापति जी, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने स्पष्ट रूप से अपने संदर्भ में कहा था कि जो दुनिया में एक बेहतर व्यवस्था चला पाएगा, उसकी एकाउंटैबिलिटी तय होगी। इस देश में हमारे नेता, पदाधिकारी और माफिया, सभी लोग मिल कर आपस में काम कर रहे हैं। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2023-24 तक एनटीए ने लगभग 3,554 करोड़ रुपये की आय अर्जित की। वर्ष 2018 में एनटीए को लाया गया। उसके पहले मध्य प्रदेश में एजुकेशन विभाग में इनके अधिकारी बड़े पदों पर थे। उसमें हाई कोर्ट ने इनको 'गिलटी' किया। फिर ये 'गिलटी' हुए। उसके बाद इनको प्रोमोट करके यूपीएससी का चेयरमैन बना दिया गया। फिर ये

यूपीएससी के चेयरमैन के रूप में 'गिलटी' हुए। फिर इनको एनटीए का चेयरमैन बना दिया गया। क्या दुनिया में एक ही पदाधिकारी इतना ईमानदार है कि उसको बार-बार बड़े-बड़े पदों पर रख दिया जाता है और एनटीए के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं होती है? वर्ष 2026 तक केवल 24 पदाधिकारी ही एनटीए के पास हैं। ये मात्र 24 पदाधिकारियों के द्वारा एनटीए चला रहे हैं, एग्ज़ामिनेशंस कंडक्ट करा रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, यह संस्था एक ऐसी संस्था है जिसने 6 करोड़ से लेकर 8 करोड़ बच्चों के फॉर्म्स भरवा दिए। एक लाख सीट्स के लिए 20 लाख बच्चे एग्ज़ाम देते हैं और जे.ई.ई. में एक हजार पदों के लिए 15 लाख बच्चे एग्ज़ाम देते हैं। 'नीट' की परीक्षा में 20 लाख बच्चे एग्ज़ाम देते हैं। हम उनको एक लाख सीट्स नहीं दे पाते हैं। इनमें से कुछ सीट्स बीएमएस में दिए जाते हैं और उसके बाद कुछ सीट्स को नर्सिंग में दिया जाता है। जब बच्चों ने पहली बार इसका एग्ज़ाम दिया तो उनको लगा कि वे 490-500 के लगभग मार्क्स ले आएंगे, लेकिन जब उन्होंने दूसरी बार इसका एग्ज़ाम दिया तो उनको 290 मार्क्स आए। वे डिप्रेशन में चले गए। लगभग 26 बच्चों की शहादत के बाद और जेन-ज़ी की इतनी बड़ी क्रांति के बाद एक लाख से ज्यादा बच्चे डिप्रेशन में चले गए। उसकी चर्चा इस भारत देश में नहीं है कि जो बच्चे पहली बार के एग्ज़ाम में 500 मार्क्स लाते, उसी बच्चे को दूसरी बार के एग्ज़ाम में 296 मार्क्स मिले। पहली बार की परीक्षा में जो क्वैश्चनेयर थे, वे ब्रॉड थे और दूसरी बार की परीक्षा में जो क्वेश्चंस आए, वे सेलेक्टेड कर दिए गए। मैं इस सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि 6 से 8 करोड़ बच्चों से फॉर्म्स क्यों भरवाए जाते हैं? ये पैसे एनटीए को क्यों दिए जाते हैं? इसमें किसकी-किसकी हिस्सेदारी है?

सभापति जी, दूसरी बात है कि ये कहते हैं कि इसका इंवेस्टीगेशन कौन करेगा, उसको तय कौन करेगा? सीबीआई ने 5 बेईमान और चोर लोगों को, जैसे ... * को, जिसने बिहार में क्वेश्चन पेपर लीक-आउट में सबसे बड़ी चोरी की, ऐसे लोगों को बरी कर दिया। अब आप एसआईटी की

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

बात कह रहे हैं। एसआईटी कौन बनाएगा? एसआईटी को सरकार बनाएगी। राज्यों के अधिकार छीन लिए गए।

महोदय, हमारा आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि यह जो पेपर लीक का मामला है, यह केवल पेपर लीक का मामला नहीं है, आप इसको इस रूप में नहीं देखिए, बल्कि इसके टर्न-ओवर को देखिए। वर्ष 2026 में छोटे वेंडरों के लिए पाँच से दस साल की सजा, आपने एनटीए के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। एसटीएफ बनाएँगे सत्ताधारी, जो 25 लाख टार्गेटेड हुए, भारत को अमेरिका की तर्ज पर रियल टाइम के अनुसार सीएटी, जीआरई मॉडल और कंप्यूटर बेस्ड एडैप्टिव टेस्टिंग लागू करनी चाहिए। कोरिया मॉडल अपनाना चाहिए, जहाँ पेपर सैट करने वाले सैकड़ों प्रोफेसर्स को परीक्षा से एक महीने पहले गुप्त स्थान पर कड़ी सुरक्षा में पूरी तरह आइसोलैट और कैद कर दिया जाता है। चीन के गाओकाओ एग्जाम की तरह ही भारत में भी कैंडिडेट्स के लिए आधार लिंक्ड फेशियल रिकॉग्निशन अनिवार्य होना चाहिए। चीन की ही तर्ज पर चीटिंग करने वाले उम्मीदवारों और माफियाओं के नाम डेटाबेस में डालकर उन्हें आजीवन सरकारी नौकरी और सुविधाओं से ब्लैकलिस्ट कर देना चाहिए। फिनलैंड के अबिती सिस्टम से सीख लेनी चाहिए, जिसमें कि क्लोज्ड लोकल ऑफलाइन नेटवर्क पर परीक्षा होती है, जिससे बाहरी हैकिंग या डेटाब्रीच की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रहती है।

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजेश रंजन : महोदय, जापान में वर्ष 2021 में कॉमन टेस्ट रिफॉर्म्स के तहत परीक्षा शुरू हुई थी। हमें भी रूट लर्निंग के साथ करना चाहिए। ब्रिटेन के Ofqual की तर्ज पर भारत का एक स्वतंत्र एग्जामिनेशन रेग्युलेटरी बोर्ड हो, जिसमें सरकार का कोई इंटरफेयरेंस न हो। एनटीए प्राइवेट वेंडर्स का तकनीकी और सुरक्षा ऑडिट करे।

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राजेश रंजन : सभापति महोदय, सिंगापुर की तरह डिजिटल चेन ऑफ कस्टडी हो, ब्लॉक चेन का तकनीकी इस्तेमाल हो। एग्जाम सेंटर तक पूरी तरह एनक्रिप्टेड रहे। यह एक रिक्वेस्ट है।

स्कूल और इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों में परीक्षा करवाना और आउटसोर्सिंग तुरंत बंद कीजिए। थर्ड पार्टी आउटसोर्सिंग गलत है। बिना फुलप्रूफ के जीरो टॉलरेंस सिस्टम बनाएँ। एनटीए एक माफिया कमेटी है। मैं आपसे एक मिनट में रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा।

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राजेश रंजन : जी महोदय, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि बच्चों की सुरक्षा पर कोई चर्चा नहीं है, एनटीए के ऑडिट, आरटीआई और उसे बर्खास्त करने की कोई चर्चा नहीं है। आप ऐसा कानून लाए हैं, जो माफिया और सरकार को बचाता है।

डॉ. भोला सिंह (बुलन्दशहर) : सभापति महोदय, आज गुरु पूर्णिमा के पावन पर्व पर मैं सर्वप्रथम गुरुओं के चरणों में नमन करता हूँ और सभी देशवासियों को गुरु पूर्णिमा की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026 के समर्थन में आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और अपनी पार्टी के शीर्ष नेतृत्व का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं कल से सभी पक्ष और विपक्ष के माननीय साथियों की स्पीच सुन रहा था और बहुत सारे विषय निकलकर आए। लोगों ने इस सरकार पर आरोप भी लगाए और हमारे साथियों ने जवाब भी दिया।

सभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जब वर्ष 2014 में प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में शपथ ली थी, तो उन्होंने एक संकल्प लिया था कि हमारी सरकार देश के युवाओं के लिए समर्पित सरकार रहेगी, हमारी सरकार देश के किसानों के लिए समर्पित सरकार रहेगी, हमारी सरकार देश के मजदूरों के लिए समर्पित सरकार रहेगी और हमारी सरकार देश के गरीबों के लिए समर्पित सरकार रहेगी।

सभापति महोदय, पिछले पाँच वर्षों में और पिछले बारह वर्षों से हमने देखा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारे पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी के अंत्योदय के सपने को और संविधान

निर्माता डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का जो सबका साथ, सबको सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक न्याय मिलना चाहिए, हमने बारह वर्षों से विकास के कार्यों से और जनकल्याणकारी योजनाओं से उसे पूरा होते हुए देखा है । शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी बहुत सारी नई शुरुआत हमारी सरकार के बारह वर्ष के कार्यकाल में हुई है।

सभापति महोदय, यह जो संशोधन विधेयक है, यह विधेयक केवल परीक्षाओं के संचालन में बदलाव के लिए विधेयक नहीं है, बल्कि यह विधेयक देश के उस विद्यार्थी के विश्वास का विधेयक है, जो रात के दो बजे तक गाँव के दूर कोने में अपनी पढ़ाई करता है। यह विधेयक है उस पिता का, जो अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए दिन-रात मेहनत करके, अपनी कमाई में से पैसे बचाकर उनको आगे भेजने के लिए काम करता है। यह विधेयक है उस विद्यार्थी की मां का, उसके विश्वास का, जो अपने बच्चे को परीक्षा में जाने से पहले दही और शक्कर खिलाकर उसके माथे पर चंदन का टीका लगाकर भेजती है।

सभापति महोदय, जब कोई प्रश्न पत्र लीक होता है, तो केवल प्रश्न पत्र ही लीक नहीं होता, उस विद्यार्थी का सपना लीक होता है, उसके मां-बाप का भरोसा लीक होता है। सबसे बड़ा विषय है कि व्यवस्था की निष्पक्षता पर एक पूरी पीढ़ी का भरोसा लीक होता है।

सभापति महोदय, प्रतियोगी परीक्षा किसी भी युवा के लिए सिर्फ तीन घंटे का प्रश्न पत्र नहीं है, उसके पीछे उस विद्यार्थी की सालों की मेहनत है, परिवार का भरोसा है और लोगों का विश्वास है। इस पूरे विश्वास के साथ युवाओं को भरोसा रहता है कि जब वे परीक्षा देने के लिए जाएंगे, तो प्रश्न पत्र सबके लिए एक जैसा होगा, सबको समान अवसर मिलेंगे और उसमें छोटे-बड़े का कोई भेदभाव नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय, लेकिन जब परीक्षा व्यवस्था पर हमला होता है, तो लोग देखते हैं और विद्यार्थी देखते हैं कि उस पर सरकार क्या करती है? क्या सरकार समस्या को छिपाती है, जांच को लटकाती है, जिम्मेदारी से बचती है या उनका सरकार की तरफ देखना होता है कि सरकार कानून बनाती है, अपराधियों पर प्रहार करती है और अपने युवाओं के साथ खड़ी होती है।

सभापति महोदय, हमने यह कार्य देखा है। हमारे साथी कुछ दिन से बोल रहे हैं कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने समस्या के समाधान के लिए मात्र दो महीने के अंदर नीट का रीएग्ज़ामिनेशन कराया और उसका रिज़ल्ट देने का भी काम किया है। ... (व्यवधान) आप साल तो छोड़ दो, हमारी सरकार ने एक महीना भी डिले नहीं किया है। ... (व्यवधान) यह जो समस्या है, यह बहुत पुरानी समस्या है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं यूपी के बारे में भी बोलूंगा, थोड़ी देर रुक जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत पुरानी समस्या है। वर्ष 2014 में इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने कानून बनाया था। जब हमारी सरकार वर्ष 2014 में आई, तो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बदलाव, शिक्षा नीतियों में बदलाव किया, ताकि हमारे युवाओं को नई टैक्नोलॉजी मिले, हमारे युवाओं को नए ऑप्शन्स मिलें। ऐसी व्यवस्था हमारी सरकार ने शिक्षा नीति में की है।

सभापति महोदय, गांव स्तर पर और क्षेत्र स्तर पर जो केंद्रीय विद्यालय चलते हैं, विश्वविद्यालय चलते हैं, यूनिवर्सिटीज़ चलती हैं, उनको भी हमारी सरकार ने आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताता हूं कि वर्ष 2014 में मुझे भी सांसद बनने का मौका मिला था। जब श्री स्मृति ईरानी जी हमारी पहली मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री थीं, उन्होंने मेरे जनपद के केंद्रीय विद्यालय को डबल-शिफ्ट में करने का काम किया। आज उस केंद्रीय विद्यालय में दोगुने छात्र पढ़ते हैं, उसी व्यवस्था में दोगुने छात्र पढ़ते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, जो हमारे कांग्रेस के साथी बात कर रहे थे, वर्ष 2006 में पेपर लीक हुआ, वर्ष 2011 में पेपर लीक हुआ, वर्ष 2012 में हुआ, वर्ष 2013 में हुआ, वर्ष 2014 में हुआ, लगातार पेपर लीक होते रहे। लेकिन मेरा इन साथियों से एक प्रश्न है। आप लंबे समय तक सत्ता में थे। जब आपके पास कानून बनाने के लिए कलम थी, तब आपकी वह कलम इसके लिए कानून बनाने के लिए क्यों नहीं चली? पेपर लीक तब भी होते थे। जब आप सत्ता में होते हैं, तो समस्या को प्रशासनिक घटना बनाकर उसको दबा देते हैं और जब आप विपक्ष में होते हैं, तो उसी मुद्दे को

राष्ट्रीय संकट बताते हैं। यह दोहरापन, यह दोहरा चेहरा ठीक नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं देख रहा था कि जब यह विधेयक आया था, तो हमारे कांग्रेस के साथी, विपक्ष के साथ हाथों में तख्ती लेकर आए थे, जिन पर लिखा हुआ था 'नीट को बंद करो'। उसके पीछे क्या मकसद था?

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2014 से पहले जब यूपीए की, कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, तब अगर किसी विद्यार्थी को एमबीबीएस में एडमिशन लेना होता था, तो जो बड़े-बड़े कॉलेज हैं, वे किन लोगों के हैं, हो सकता है कि उधर के भी कुछ के होंगे, उन कॉलेजों में उस विद्यार्थी से बड़ी डोनेशन ली जाती थी, तब उस विद्यार्थी को एडमिशन मिलता था। लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने आने के बाद जो यह नीट की व्यवस्था शुरू की, इससे आज एक गांव में रहने वाले किसान के बेटे को, एक मजदूर के बेटे को, एक छोटे परिवार के बच्चे का भी डॉक्टर बनने का सपना साकार करने का काम नीट के माध्यम से, इस विधेयक के माध्यम से हमारी सरकार लेकर आई है।

12.30 hrs (Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

हमारी सरकार युवाओं के साथ है। डोनेशन के नाम पर बच्चों से पैसे लिए जाते थे। हमारे युवा साथियों को पढ़ने का मौका मिला। वर्ष 2014 के बाद सोच बदली और युवा को परीक्षा नहीं, अवसर देने का काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है। नकल रोकने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने कदम उठाए हैं। सरकार की सोच व्यापक है। पहले बच्चे को अवसर देने की सोच है, फिर बच्चे को आगे बढ़ाने की सोच है, उसके बाद सुनिश्चित करना है कि उन अवसरों से बच्चे की योग्यता के आधार पर फैसले होने चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक काम हमारी सरकार के समय में हुआ है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं और हमारे साथियों ने भी बताया है कि वर्ष 2014 के बाद चाहे एम्स हो, आईआईटी हो, आईआईएम हो, मेडिकल कॉलेज हो, इन सबकी संख्या दोगुनी करने का काम पिछले 12 सालों में माननीय मोदी जी के सरकार ने किया है।

सभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने गरीबों के हित के बारे में सोचा, किसानों के बच्चों के हित के बारे में सोचा। गरीबों के बच्चों को पढ़ाई में कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जाए? गरीब बच्चों को अगर इसमें पैसे की कमी होती है तो किस प्रकार से उनको आर्थिक सहयोग किया जाए तो इसके लिए नेशनल ओवरसीज़ स्कॉलरशिप के माध्यम से हमारी सरकार युवाओं को आगे बढ़ने का मौका दे रही है। इस स्कॉलरशिप में अनुसूचित जाति, घुमंतु समुदाय एवं भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों और पारम्परिक कारीगरों के परिवारों के बच्चों को आगे बढ़ने के लिए पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन के लिए हमारी सरकार बाहर भेजती है। जब वर्ष 2014 तक इनकी सरकार थी तो इस योजना में केवल 30 छात्रों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलता था। लेकिन वर्ष 2014 के बाद हमारी सरकार ने इसकी संख्या को 30 से बढ़ाकर 125 कर दिया है।

सभापति महोदय, आज इस समुदाय के 769 बच्चे विदेशों में इस योजना के माध्यम से शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे हैं। गरीबों की शिक्षा के लिए अटल आवासीय विद्यालय बनाए गए हैं। हमारी सरकार गरीब विद्यार्थियों के साथ खड़ी है। ईएसआई विभाग ने 17 मेडिकल कॉलेज बनाए। उन 17 मेडिकल कॉलेजों में एमबीबीएस की 2086 सीटें हैं। उन 2086 सीटों में से 794 सीटें ईएसआई के कार्ड धारक मजदूर के बच्चों के लिए रखने का प्रावधान हमारी सरकार ने किया है।

सभापति महोदय, यूपीए की सरकार में प्रधानमंत्री जी का वक्तव्य था कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार इतना है कि हम एक रुपया यहां से भेजते हैं तो 25 पैसे गांव तक पहुंचता है। लेकिन हम आज गर्व के साथ कह सकते हैं कि हमारी सरकार ने इस व्यवस्था को बदला है। गांव के प्राथमिक विद्यालय में हमारे जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, उनके लिए यूनिफॉर्म, किताब और बैग के लिए राशि छात्र के अभिभावकों के खाते में डीबीटी के माध्यम से डायरेक्ट जा रहे हैं। यह काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है। वर्ष 2024 में पहली बार इसके लिए कानून बना और सरकार इसमें संशोधन लेकर आयी है। इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसा होना चाहिए, इस पर हमारी सरकार काम कर रही है। हमारी सरकार का मानना है कि कठोर सजा के साथ ही शीघ्र ही अपराधी को सजा मिले। इसके लिए संशोधन लाए गए हैं। अब जांच दो महीने में होगी। जो गंभीर मामले हैं, सरकार उनके लिए टास्क

फोर्स बनाएगी। राज्यों और केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों में स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स काम करेगी। डे-टू-डे बेसिस पर जांच होगी। स्पेशल फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट इसमें काम करेगा। तीन महीने में चार्जशीट फाइल करने का प्रावधान है। इसके बाद हाई कोर्ट में भी दो जजों के द्वारा इसकी सुनवायी होगी। हमारा एक ही मकसद है कि अपराधी बच नहीं पाएगा, जांच लटकेगी नहीं, मुकदमा वर्षों तक नहीं खिंचेगा।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से हूं और कल हमारे साथी अपना भाषण दे रहे थे। पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री अखिलेश जी का भाषण भी हमने सुना। उसमें युवाओं के लिए चिंता की बात कही। वर्ष 1991 में पहली बार भाजपा की सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में आयी। उस समय मैं छोटा बच्चा था। माननीय कल्याण सिंह जी मुख्यमंत्री बने। वर्ष 1992 में हमारी सरकार नकल रोकने के लिए अध्यादेश लेकर आयी थी। उसको लागू किया गया। वर्ष 1992 में जो बोर्ड की परीक्षा के एग्जाम हुए, उसमें विद्यार्थी बिना नकल के पास हुए। वे आज भी गर्व के साथ कहते हैं कि मैं माननीय कल्याण सिंह जी की सरकार में पास हुआ विद्यार्थी हूं। माननीय राजनाथ सिंह जी जो वर्तमान में रक्षा मंत्री हैं, उस समय शिक्षा मंत्री थे।

सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 1993 में चुनाव हुए। जब चुनाव होते हैं तो जनता अपेक्षा करती है कि पार्टी की क्या घोषणा-पत्र होगी। विद्यार्थी देखते हैं कि उनके लिए यूनिवर्सिटी की घोषणा होगी, कॉलेज की घोषणा होगी, मेडिकल कॉलेज की घोषणा होगी, लेकिन घोषणा यह हुई कि भाजपा की सरकार जो 'नकल रोको' अध्यादेश लेकर आई है, अगर हम सत्ता में आएंगे तो उसको खत्म करेंगे। यह समाजवादी पार्टी का घोषणा-पत्र था। … (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, उन्होंने उसको समाप्त भी किया। हम देखते थे कि सेल्फ सेंटर में ओपनली नकल होती थी। वह किसके लिए होती थी? क्या वह शिक्षा माफिया को बढ़ावा देने का काम नहीं था?… (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जब ये सत्ता में थे तो वर्ष 2015 में भर्ती घोटाले हुए। लोगों से भर्तियों में पैसे लिए जाते थे। किसान और मजदूर अपनी जमीन बेचकर रिश्वत देता था। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जिनको नौकरी नहीं मिली, उसकी जमीन भी गई और

उसके पैसे भी वापस नहीं हुए।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डॉ. भोला सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मुझे दो मिनट दे दीजिए। उस समय पर्ची सिस्टम था। कल माननीय अखिलेश जी पीडीए की बात कर रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

डॉ. भोला सिंह : सभापति महोदय, आप मुझसे बहुत बड़े हैं। मैं बस यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आपकी सरकार थी, आपने उस सरकार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछड़े वर्ग की सूची में 79 जातियां ओबीसी में आती हैं, उनमें से आपने कितने ओबीसी वर्ग के लोगों को नौकरी दी और कितने लोगों को आगे बढ़ाया? आपने कितने एससी वर्ग के लोगों को मौका दिया? यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

माननीय सभापति: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

डॉ. भोला सिंह : सभापति महोदय, अभी मेरे कुछ विषय रह गये हैं।

माननीय सभापति: आप एक मिनट के अंदर अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

डॉ. भोला सिंह : सभापति महोदय, आप मुझे एक मिनट दे दीजिए। जो हमारे साथी इस विधेयक का विरोध कर रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे किस बात को लेकर विरोध कर रहे हैं? 10 लाख रुपये के फाइन को बढ़ाकर, जो 50 लाख रुपये किया गया है, ऑर्गेनाइज्ड क्राइम के लिए जो न्यूनतम 10 करोड़ रुपये का फाइन लगाया गया है, दो महीने में इंवेस्टिगेशन पूरा करने का, तीन महीने ट्रायल होने का या स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स गठित करने का विरोध कर रहे हैं?

माननीय सभापति: आपकी सारी बातें आ गई हैं।

डॉ. भोला सिंह : सभापति महोदय, देश का युवा सुन रहा है। एक तरफ इतिहास नकल विरोधी कानून हटाने वालों की राजनीति देख रहा है तो दूसरी तरफ इतिहास नकल विरोधी कानून बनाने वालों की राजनीति भी देख रहा है।

माननीय सभापति: आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डॉ. भोला सिंह : सभापति महोदय, इसके पीछे हमारी सरकार का जो उद्देश्य है, उसके बारे में मैं

बताना चाहता हूं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: 239 सदस्यों में इस पार्टी के पास समय है।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. भोला सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मेहनत के पक्ष में हमारी सरकार कानून लेकर आई है। यह केवल पेपर लीक के लिए नहीं है। सरकार मेरिट के पक्ष में भी कानून लेकर आई है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में संदेश बिल्कुल साफ है कि युवा की मेहनत के साथ खिलवाड़ करने वाले को भारत का कानून नहीं छोड़ेगा। नकल हारेगी, माफिया हारेंगे, भ्रष्टाचार हारेगा, मेहनत और मेरिट जीतेगी।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री एन.के.प्रेमचन्द्रन जी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आपकी बात आ गई है। अब आप एक लाइन में कन्क्लूड कर दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. भोला सिंह : सभापति महोदय, भारत का युवा जीते, भारत की शक्ति जीते, और विकसित भारत का संकल्प जीते। इसी विश्वास के साथ लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026 का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय श्री राम।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairperson Sir, for giving me this opportunity. … (*Interruptions*)

I rise to oppose this Bill, as it is not sufficient to meet the purposes stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. … (*Interruptions*) I have already moved an amendment to the motion moved by the hon. Minister, seeking to refer this Bill to the public so as to elicit public opinion and for it to be returned by 1st December, 2026. So, I may be given a little bit of time to

speak. I have 16 more amendments that are yet to be moved.

Sir, there are only cosmetic changes in the Amendment Bill.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are quite aware that there is a time constraint.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, at the time of moving the amendments, I may not get sufficient time to speak. That is why, I would like to get some time to speak now. … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, there are only cosmetic changes in the Amendment Bill. It is just an eyewash to overcome the present political crisis arising out of the students' agitation against the Government.

Before coming to the provisions of the Bill, I would like to congratulate the students and the youth who took to the streets and fought against the Government for the genuine cause of students, and this has become a great victory. It is a historic agitation by the students and the youth of this country. … (*Interruptions*) At the same time, I would like to demand before this House that the hon. Home Minister come before the House because, on 20th July, we witnessed a brutal, inhuman and barbaric *lathi*-charge, along with the use of weapons. Such an incident has never been witnessed in the history of India against the students and the youth of this country. … (*Interruptions*) The future of the country is being brutally attacked. AK-47 rifles and many other weapons were used. I would like to know who is responsible for this. So, we demand that the hon. Home Minister come to the House and make a statement. The Education Minister has resigned on the basis of accountability. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Okay, you have made your point.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, the Education Minister has resigned on the basis of accountability. If that is the case, I would like to know from the Government who is responsible for this brutal *lathi*-charge and the atrocities committed against the students and the youth of this country. That has to be stated first. … (*Interruptions*)

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, this Bill lacks *bona fides*. Why do I say so? The aims and objects state that it seeks to strengthen the fairness and credibility of the public examination system. My specific question to the Government is whether the existing statute of 2024 is not sufficient to meet that purpose.

Question paper leaks and malpractices in public examinations are not due to the lack of statutes or rules, but because of the lack of will power on the part of the Government to conduct examinations in a fair and transparent manner. It is not because of the lack of legislation, but because of the lapses of the Government.

Sir, the repeated NEET question paper leaks, as well as the CBSE examination On-Screen Marking system issue, are also very important as far as students are concerned. It reflects the systemic governance failures, attributing direct responsibility to the Union Government. … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I have just started.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have already made your points. Shri Rahul Gandhi has also to speak on this Bill. Please conclude now.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I have just started. If that is the case, I will not speak.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have already taken three minutes. Please conclude now.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: The Government of India is solely responsible for the systemic failures relating to question paper leaks and the conduct of public examinations during the last decade. The NEET-UG question paper leak is the result of corruption, organised cheating, bribery, illegal payments, conspiracy, abuse of public trust and financial exploitation. The Government of India failed to initiate stringent action against those accused in the 2024 question paper leak and also failed to implement the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Committee. The Committee submitted 101 recommendations. Unfortunately, they have not been effectively implemented.

Sir, I would also like to mention the increasing number of student suicides. … (*Interruptions*) Sir, please let me speak. ... *

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have already taken four minutes. Please conclude now.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: The number of student suicides in India has increased over the years. According to the National Crime Records Bureau,

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

there is a 65 per cent rise in student suicides between 2013 and 2023. Why is this happening? Is it not because of the inefficiency, incapability and irresponsibility of the Government in conducting public examinations?

I am not going to elaborate further on that. However, there is one very important point that has not been highlighted in this House, namely the economic impact of NEET. With that point, I will conclude. It is a very important issue. The most under-examined demographic consequence of the current design of NEET is the drop year. Approximately 70 per cent of the NEET qualifiers in any given year are repeaters, students sitting in the examination for the second time, third time and fourth time. That means India has an estimated 30 to 35 lakh people between the age group of 18 and 24, and they are in a state of suspended development animation. They are not in higher education, they are not in employment, they are not acquiring any skill, but waiting for a result that may not arrive.

The economic cost is equally important. Each drop year, a family's living expenses plus coaching fees come to around Rs.3 lakh to Rs.6 lakh per year. For 30 lakh students, the aggregate cost of the drop-year economy exceeds Rs.90,000 crore. This money does not circulate in the productive economy, does not generate skills and does not build any human capital. It evaporates only into the coaching industry.

My suggestion is to kindly end the revamping of the NEET examination. The competitive examination has to be reviewed, and all fair means have to be adopted so as to have a proper examination system in the country. Otherwise,

the future of the country will be ruined. With these points, I would like to conclude. Thank you very much.

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा (सिक्किम) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन में "लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026" के समर्थन में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

सभापति महोदय, भारत की जो शिक्षा प्रणाली है, चाहे किसी भी देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली हो, वह समयानुसार विकसित होती है । भारत जब से गणतंत्र बना है, विगत सात दशकों में शिक्षा प्रणाली में कई परिवर्तन आए हैं और उन परिवर्तनों को लाया गया है । आज परीक्षा प्रणाली में एक परिवर्तन लाया जा रहा है, जिससे हम एडवांस सिस्टम पर जाने की तैयारी और कोशिश कर रहे हैं । हमने विगत दो-तीन महीनों में जो कुछ देखा है कि हमारे युवाओं को जिस तरह की असंतुष्टि महसूस हुई है और इसलिए वे सड़कों पर उतरे थे । हमें इसको नकारात्मक रूप से नहीं देखना चाहिए।

मुझे लगता है कि यह सिस्टम, सभी सांसदों और सरकार के लिए अच्छा है। चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार क्यों न हो, यह एक वेक-अप कॉल है कि हमें और भी ज्यादा प्रयास करने चाहिए, ताकि हम हमारी परीक्षा प्रणाली को और भी सशक्त बना सकें । इसे सशक्त बनाने की ओर "लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026" एक कदम है, जिससे परीक्षा प्रणाली की विश्वसनीयता को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

सभापति महोदय, पहले परीक्षाओं में चीटिंग सिर्फ व्यक्तिगत रूप से होती थी । कोई व्यक्ति चीटिंग करता था तथा कोई व्यक्ति अपनी मेहनत के जरिए अच्छे नंबर्स लाता था और उस परीक्षा को पास करता था । अभी इसमें वित्तीय लेनदेन शामिल हो गया है। इसमें संगठित अपराध शामिल हो गया है । जब ऐसा कोई संगठित अपराध शामिल होता है, तो दुख इस बात का होता है कि नीट या अन्य कोई पब्लिक सर्विस का एग्जाम हो, तो बहुत ही संपन्न परिवारों के लोग ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, ज्यादातर सामान्य परिवारों के छात्र ही ऐसा करते हैं, ताकि वे नीट या कोई भी अन्य पब्लिक

सर्विस एग्जाम को पास कर सकें। उनकी कई पीढ़ियां गरीबी के चक्र में फंसी होती हैं, वे उस गरीबी चक्र को ब्रेक कर सकें और वे अपनी क्षमता को विकसित कर सकें। वे उस सपने के साथ परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहे होते हैं। जब कोई प्रश्न पत्र लीक हो जाता है, जब अनुचित साधनों के इस्तेमाल से कोई एक अभ्यर्थी अच्छा परफॉर्म कर लेता है और मेहनत करने वाले छात्र उस परीक्षा में पीछे हो जाते हैं, तो इसमें केवल सिस्टम ही फेल नहीं होता है, बल्कि हम अपने भविष्य को भी फेल करवा रहे होते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन इसलिए कर रहा हूं, यदि यह विधेयक पूरे सिस्टम को एक ही बार में सुदृढ़ न भी कर पाए, तो इसमें जो अपराधी शामिल हैं, उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा मिल सके। इसलिए आज यहां पर यह विधेयक लाया गया है।

सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक में जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है, जिसमें अपराध की समय-सीमा के भीतर जांच होगी। हमारे देश में जो जांच और सुनवाई होती है, वह निरंतर चलती ही रहती है। न तो अपराधियों को समय पर सजा मिल पाती है और जिसको न्याय मिलना चाहिए, उसको भी न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है। जिनको न्याय मिलना है, वे भी यह भूल जाते हैं कि उनके साथ क्या अन्याय हुआ था तथा अपराध करने वाले भी भूल जाते हैं कि किस तरह का अपराध किया गया था। लेकिन इससे पांच महीने के अंतर्गत इनवेस्टिगेशन किया जा सकता है। जो क्राइम होता है, उसको सज़ा देने के लिए यह एक्ट बहुत ही स्ट्रांग बनेगा, लेकिन पेपर लीक को कम करवाने के लिए और जो एग्जिस्टिंग सिस्टम है, इसको सशक्त करवाने के लिए टैक्नोलॉजिकल इंटरवेंशंस, जो प्रिवेंटिव मैकेनिज्म है, उसको और भी सशक्त बनाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री महोदय जिस हाई पावर्ड टास्क फोर्स का अनाउंसमेंट किया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि यह टास्क फोर्स ऐसा काम करेगा कि प्रिवेंटिव मैकेनिज्म का एआई बेस्ड मॉनिट्रिंग हो, सिक्योर्ड डिजिटल ट्रांस्मिशन हो, इनक्रिप्शन टैक्नोलॉजीज़ का प्रयोग हो। बायोमीट्रिक ऑथेंटिकेशन बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। अभी 35 किलो चावल के लिए बायोमीट्रिक चाहिए, लेकिन हमारे भविष्य के लिए जो एग्ज़ाम्स करते हैं, वहां पर आज भी ऑथेंटिकेशन नहीं होता है, यह होना

चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, जब ऐसे चेंजेस हम लाते हैं तो भारत की डायवर्सिटी को भी देखना चाहिए। सिक्किम की तरह जो हिमालयी राज्य हैं, उनमें अपनी ही डिफिकल्टीज़ रहती हैं, उनको भी कंसीडर किया जाना चाहिए और जब यह टास्क फोर्स अपनी रिपोर्ट बनाएगी, उसमें इन डिफिकल्टीज़ को भी कंसीडर किया जाए।

सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक ईमानदार विद्यार्थियों के हितों की रक्षा करेगा, परीक्षा प्रणाली की क्रेडिबिलिटी को स्ट्रेंथन करेगा और जो सफलता है, वह योग्यता और परिश्रम के आधार पर ही होगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Amendment Bill, 2026 का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल जी।

हनुमान बेनीवाल जी एवं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि तीन-तीन मिनट में अपनी बात को रखें।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सर, हम तीन मिनट नहीं बोलेंगे। आप यह समय कांग्रेस को दे दीजिए, उसमें मान लिया जाएगा। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हनुमान जी, आपसे आग्रह है कि आप बोलिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : सर, हम लोग रात को 11-12 बजे तक बैठ कर आपका कोरम पूरा करते हैं और आप तीन मिनट का समय बोलने के लिए देते हैं। यही नहीं, जो लोग इस आंदोलन से सीधे जुड़े हुए हैं, जो जंतर-मंतर भी गए, खाली रील बनाने के लिए हम इसके अंदर नहीं आए थे। हम जंतर-मंतर पर थे, यहां पर थे, वहां पर थे, हमने तमाम जगहों पर लड़ाई लड़ी है। कम से कम, जो नौजवान नेता सड़क से ले कर सदन तक लड़ता है, उसको टाइम देना चाहिए। आपसे हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि आप एक दिन के मुख्य मंत्री रहे थे, तब आपने उत्तर प्रदेश में अच्छी व्यवस्था कराई

थी। नायक मूवी आपकी कहानी पर बनी थी। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : सर, लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026 पर जो चर्चा हो रही है। पूरा देश स्तब्ध था, जब नीट का पेपर दूसरी साल लगातार लीक हुआ। मैं सबसे पहले उन 20 छोटे भाइयो एवं बहनों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करूंगा, जिन्होंने नीट पेपर लीक की वजह से, इस सिस्टम को ठीक करने के लिए आत्महत्या की। यह हम सबकी जवाबदेही है। लेकिन इन बच्चों ने अपने आप जंतर-मंतर पर, बिना किसी पार्टी के झंडे के, बिना नेताओं के आशीर्वाद के हिन्दुस्तान को बदलने का प्रयास किया। मैं मौके पर गया था। राजस्थान में भी बहुत से प्रदर्शन हुए और पेपर लीक की घटनाएं हुईं। चाहे किसी भी सरकार के समय रही, चाहे किसी राज्य के अंदर रही, हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि पेपर लीक नहीं होने चाहिए। आजाद भारत में जो बच्चा 10वीं और 12वीं पास करने के बाद कॉलेज में जाने वाला होता है, मैं यूनिवर्सिटी का अध्यक्ष रहा हूँ, बच्चे जब पढ़ते हैं, उनको पूछो कि आप क्या बनोगे, तो वह कहता है कि डॉक्टर, इंजिनियर, आईएएस, आरएस या जो भी किसी राज्य की सर्विस होती है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उन बच्चों को पेपर लीक की घटनाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं उस प्रांत से आता हूँ, जहां पेपर लीक की घटनाएं सबसे ज्यादा हो रही हैं, वह राजस्थान है। चाहे कांग्रेस की सरकार रही, उससे पहले चाहे बीजेपी की सरकार रही, चाहे अब जो सरकार है, सबके समय हुआ है। अब तो यह दुर्भाग्य है कि ओएमआर शीट का जो घोटाला वहां पर हुआ है, वह यूपी की एक फर्म है, जिसको उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर ब्लैक लिस्ट किया गया है, वह पिछले दस सालों से लगातार पेपर लीक से भी ज्यादा, ओएमआर शीट के अंदर घोटाले और घपले में लिप्त रही है। पेपर लीक वालों को तो पकड़ लोगे, लेकिन उसको कैसे पकड़ोगे?

राजस्थान के अंदर उस कंपनी को ठेका दिया गया, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर ब्लैक लिस्टेड थी। यह ठेका कौन दे रहा है और यह काम कौन कर रहा है? इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए। नीट के

आयोजन से पहले सीबीएसई यह करता था, फिर नेशनल टेस्टिंग एजेंसी को यह काम दिया गया। इसके अंदर जो काम कर रहे हैं, उनमें अधिकतर संविदाकर्मी हैं। इस पेपर के लीक होने के बाद जब लोगों की नजर पड़ी तो देश के अंदर नीट के अलावा बहुत से ऐसे एग्जाम्स थे, जिनके पेपर्स लीक हुए थे। देश का छात्र यूपीएससी पर बहुत बड़ा भरोसा करता है, लेकिन यही हालात बने रहे तो अगले पेपर लीक का यह इंतजार रहेगा कि यूपीएससी का पेपर कब लीक होगा। आप इस कानून को लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से इस अवधि के अंदर अच्छा यह होता कि आपके मंत्रियों का डेलीगेशन जंतर-मंतर पर जाता और बच्चों से बात करता। आप इस तरीके से देश के अंदर मैसेज देते कि हम बच्चों के साथ हैं। बच्चे चाहे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, लेकिन वे हमारे बच्चे हैं।

आपने उसके अंदर देखा होगा कि जब लाठी चार्ज हुआ, तो पैरामिलिट्री फोर्स और दिल्ली पुलिस के अधिकारियों ने हाथ खड़े कर दिए कि हम इन बच्चों को नहीं मारेंगे, तब आपकी सरकार ने सुधि ली कि अब कुछ करना चाहिए, अन्यथा कहीं ऐसी स्थिति देश के अंदर न हो जाए, जैसी नेपाल के अंदर हुई थी। यह जेन-ज़ी है, जो अपना हक और अधिकार चाहता है। मेरे बच्चे स्कूल के अंदर पढ़ते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि पापा आप वहां क्या कर रहे हो, तो मैंने बच्चों से कहा कि मैं वहां जा रहा हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि पापा, पार्लियामेंट मत चलने दो। जो हमारा इंडिया अलायंस है, उस अलायंस की तमाम पार्टियों को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि इसके अंदर इंडिया अलायंस की सारी पार्टियां एक साथ दिखीं और विरोध किया। उस विरोध का ही परिणाम था कि सरकार तीसरी बार झुकी। आपने किसान आंदोलन में भी जिद की थी और आप लोग 700 किसानों की शहादत के बाद बैक हुए।

12.57 hrs (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

आपने अपने सारे बीजेपी के सांसदों और मंत्रियों से लिखाया कि बिल बहुत अच्छे हैं, फिर अचानक प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बिल वापस ले लिया। हमारे एक सांसद यहीं बैठे हैं। उनको पता है कि बाद में किन स्थितियों से गुजरना पड़ा। अध्यक्ष जी, सीट पर आ गए हैं। इसके अंदर हमारे कुछ

सुझाव हैं, जिन सुझावों को हम देना चाहेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ठीक है। आपकी बात पूरी हो गई है।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : आप जो यह बिल लेकर आए हैं, इसमें अपराध संगठित गिरोह द्वारा अथवा दो या अधिक लोक परीक्षाओं को प्रभावित करने के उद्देश्य से किया गया हो, तो आजीवन कारावास का प्रावधान किया जाए। दोषसिद्ध व्यक्ति आजीवन किसी भी लोक परीक्षा, सरकारी भर्ती, सरकारी सेवा, सार्वजनिक उपक्रम तथा सरकारी संविदा में भाग लेने के लिए अयोग्य हो। अन्वेषण की सम्पूर्ण कार्यवाही की डिजिटल वीडियो रिकॉर्डिंग की जाए तथा उसकी निगरानी संबंधित उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा नामित न्यायाधीश से करवाने का प्रावधान भी रखा जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले भी पेपर लीक के आरोप में लोग पकड़े जाते थे, तो उनके लिए सजा का प्रावधान था। अब आपने उनकी सजा बढ़ाई है और जुर्माना बढ़ाया है, लेकिन जो पेपर लीक करने वाला गिरोह है, उसके लिए एक करोड़ रुपये या दस करोड़ रुपये देना बड़ी बात नहीं है। मेरा आग्रह है कि मुल्जिम के लिए यह रखा जाए कि वह सिद्ध करे कि वह दोषी नहीं है। यह कानून के अंदर होना चाहिए। हमारा यह एक आग्रह है। यहां पर एक डीजीपी साहब भी बैठे हैं। नार्को टैस्ट और पॉलीग्राफ किसी मुल्जिम का कराना होता है, तो कोर्ट तय करता है कि नार्को टैस्ट होगा या नहीं होगा। आप कानून बना दीजिए कि अगर पेपर लीक के अंदर कोई व्यक्ति पकड़ा जाएगा, तो उसका नार्को टैस्ट और पॉलीग्राफ पुलिस जब चाहे, तब करवा सकती है। हमने वह स्थिति खुद देखी है। हम जंतर-मंतर पर भी गए थे। राजस्थान वह प्रांत है, जहां सबसे ज्यादा पेपर लीक हो रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष जी, आप भी वहां से आते हैं। आप राजस्थान और पूरे देश की सुधि लें। मेरा आग्रह है कि हम इसमें पॉलिटिकल माइलेज के लिए नहीं घूम रहे हैं। हमने कई लोगों को देखा है … (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (RAEBARELI): Thank you, Hon. Speaker Sir for letting me speak on the subject of students, their exams, the education system and the proposed Bill. But before I start, I would like to say that I was very excited,

reassured by what the future of this country did on our streets.

13.00 hrs

This was not anger, this was not violence, and this was not hatred. This was a deep expression of the youth of this country, of the future generation of this country, and I feel that all political parties must respect this expression, including my friends in the BJP.

In fact, I am pretty certain and I have seen examples of it. If my friends in the BJP were to go and ask their own children what they felt about what their brothers and sisters were doing, they would find agreement among their own children. There is nothing wrong with what has happened and every Indian should be proud.

Now, I thought, I am going to be giving a speech about the next generation. So, I was thinking, how do I start this speech? What should be the starting point of this speech? I thought that a good starting point would be a conversation that I had with some students, young girls, which gave me a very interesting perspective. It was their perspective, but I think I agree with the perspective.

I would like to lay this framework first on the table. The question I asked the girl was, you said to me that you are a student. What does this mean? Does it mean that you study in a college? Does it mean that you study in a school? Does it mean you read books? What does it mean? She gave me the most beautiful answer. She said, a student is someone who has an open mind and an open heart. A student is someone who right from the beginning accepts

that they do not know everything. A student accepts that whatever he knows will be superseded later by new knowledge. A student understands that the universe is constantly changing, dynamic, and and in movement. So, a student understands that knowledge is also constantly changing.

I said, yes, very good definition. What is the most important value of a student? She said in one second, it is humility. I asked, why? She said, the student knows that they do not know the truth. The student respects the truth of all other living beings, all other human beings. Like Gandhiji said in his autobiography, the Search for my Truth, meaning this is my truth, your truth might be different.

Then, I asked her the next question. I said, you have defined the category of student very well. Who else is there? She says, there is another group of people. They are not students. Who are they? She says, they are absolutely convinced that they know everything. They believe that the universe is static, and they believe that knowledge emerges from inside them. They believe that they are God, that everything that is to be known is known to them. They are arrogant. They do not listen. They do not respect other people's truth. So, I asked what do you call these people. She said, I call them … * … (*Interruptions*) सर, मैंने कुछ नहीं बोला ।… (व्यवधान) So, she said to me, there are two categories in this world of the students. She said, a farmer can be a student, a lawyer can be a student, a doctor can be a student, an unemployed

* Not recorded.

youth can be a student. It is the thirst to learn, the thirst to understand, like a sponge, you want to take everything in, you want to understand. It is beautiful. It is even respecting the rest of the universe. What about these … *… (*Interruptions*) She says to me, these …* do not listen to anything anyone says. … (*Interruptions*) Speaker Sir, what is going on? … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप प्रतिपक्ष के नेता हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: She said to me … (*Interruptions*), that lovely girl,

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक मिनट प्लीज, माननीय सदस्य, आप प्रतिपक्ष के नेता हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, मैं इनके बारे में नहीं बोल रहा हूं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय प्रतिपक्ष के नेता, मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं, आप अब मेरी बात सुनिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, मैंने इनका नाम ही नहीं लिया। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक मिनट, माननीय प्रतिपक्ष के नेता, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि हम विधेयक पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। आप भी विधेयक पर चर्चा करें, तो ठीक रहेगा।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, मैं विधेयक पर ही चर्चा कर रहा हूं। मैं स्टूडेंट्स डिफाइन कर रहा हूं। … (व्यवधान) Let me carry on. … (*Interruptions*) I said, यह जो स्टूडेंट होता है, इसका लक्ष्य क्या होता है? उसने मुझे बोला कि स्टूडेंट का लक्ष्य होता है कि वह सच्चाई के पीछे दौड़ता

* Not recorded.

रहता है। उसके लिए सच्चाई मीठी होती है। The truth is sweet. Like Gandhiji said, “The windows of his house are open to all winds.” Then I asked, what about the … * … (*Interruptions*) what is going on? … (*Interruptions*) so I said, okay, what about this other type of person who is not a student? … (*Interruptions*) so she said, the student wears the truth on his or her chest. Proudly, it is written here. And I said, what about the other type? She says the other type requires an image.

It requires an image, and that image is not true, because the …* is trying to pretend that he is God … (Interruptions) I am not talking about them. As it is not true, and the …* is trying to pretend he is God, he has to create this massive image. Then I asked a question. मैंने सोचा कि यह स्टुडेंट है और फिर यह …* भी है। … (व्यवधान) मैंने उससे पूछा कि एक बात बताओ, यह तीसरी कैटेगिरी कहां जाती है? उसने कहा कि कौन सी तीसरी कैटेगिरी? मैंने कहा - अंधभक्त, इसे कहां डाला जाए?… (व्यवधान) She told me, "An *Aandh Bhakt* is a person who is absolutely convinced that another …* is God." So, these are the three categories: student, … *, and *Aandh Bhakt* who follows the …* … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप प्रतिपक्ष के नेता हैं। सदन की गरिमा रखते हुए विधेयक पर ही चर्चा करें तो उचित रहेगा।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Speaker Sir, I found this to be a very nice framework. This framework came to me from an 18-year-old girl, a lovely student, probably

* Not recorded.

one of the protestors in the *Chhatron Ki Goonj* programme. सुपरफिशियली लगता है कि हमारे स्टुडेंट्स एग्जाम्स के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, एजुकेशन सिस्टम के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, शिक्षा की कॉस्ट के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं और यह सच भी है।... (व्यवधान)

The education system is very expensive. More money is spent on one exam than is spent by the Government on our education budget. आठ-दस घंटे स्टुडेंट्स पढ़ते हैं, सालों पढ़ते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): If they disturb like this, we will not allow them to speak ... (*Interruptions*) What is this? ... (*Interruptions*)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : अगर राहुल गांधी जी अनपॉर्लियामेंट्री वर्ड यूज़ नहीं करते तो यहां से टोकने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं पड़ती। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: You cannot dictate what he will say... (*Interruptions*)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू: मैं मानता हूं कि राहुल गांधी जी बहुत तरीके से ऐसा शब्द यूज़ कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) स्टुडेंट के नाम से शब्द का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं लेकिन इसे राहुल गांधी जी ही इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और स्टुडेंट का नाम ले रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) स्टुडेंट का नाम नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन स्टुडेंट के नाम से इन्होंने जो शब्द यूज़ किया है, वह अनपॉर्लियामेंट्री वर्ड है और जो अनपॉर्लियामेंट्री वर्ड है, उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते। ... (व्यवधान) इसे हटा देना चाहिए। बार-बार एक ही शब्द का एक छात्र के नाम से इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने इसका गलत इस्तेमाल किया। मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि आप अनपॉर्लियामेंट्री शब्द हटा दें। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I am not using it against you.... (Interruptions)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू: रूल बुक है, अनपॉर्लियामेंट्री एक्सप्रेशन्स की किताब है। ... (व्यवधान) आपने

जिस शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया यह अनपॉर्लियामेंट्री वर्ड है।... (व्यवधान) यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, रूल बुक कह रही है। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I did not use it for you ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू: अनपॉर्लियामेंट्री एक्सप्रेशन्स के बारे में तो जानकारी रखनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) आपने एक बार नहीं, बार-बार शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है इसलिए हमारे लोगों ने आपत्ति जताई। गलती तो राहुल गांधी जी की है कि क्यों अनपॉर्लियामेंट्री वर्ड का इस्तेमाल किया।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Speaker, Sir, I am not calling anybody that.... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप ऐसा कोई शब्द न बोलें।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I am not calling anybody that ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : ये लोग चर्चा नहीं चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : स्पीकर सर, अगर इनको यह शब्द अच्छा नहीं लगता है तो मैं दूसरा शब्द दे देता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) मैं दूसरा शब्द दे देता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वह व्यवस्था तो मैंने दे दी है जो असंसदीय शब्द है, उसको निकाल देंगे। आपको व्यवस्था देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, ...* शब्द नहीं यूज़ करूंगा।... (व्यवधान) I will not use it... (*Interruptions*) सर, बोलने तो दीजिए... (व्यवधान) सर, अगर चाहते हैं तो मैं दूसरा शब्द उसका प्रॉक्सी शब्द... (व्यवधान)

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* Not recorded.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आपसे पुन: निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आप विधेयक पर बोलें। आपसे यह मेरी अपेक्षा है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, लेकिन आप हाउस को आर्डर में रखिए।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप विधेयक पर बोलिए। मैं हाउस को आर्डर में रखूंगा।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I define this young lady gave me a beautiful framework, that is, three categories of people. … (*Interruptions*) स्पीकर सर, हाउस आर्डर में लाइए सर।… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर) : सर, ये साइंटिस्ट का अपमान करते हैं और छात्रों पर राजनीति करते हैं। आपने कल साइंटिस्ट का अपमान किया था।… (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : हम राहुल जी को सम्मान देते हैं, इज़्ज़त से हम फिर से कहना चाहते हैं कि आपने अनपार्लियामेंट्री शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया, इसलिए हमारे यहाँ लोग उत्तेजित हुए हैं। अपने आप तो नहीं हुए।… (व्यवधान) आपको मालूम है यह अनपार्लियामेंट्री एक्सप्रेशन हमने तो नहीं बनाया है। यहाँ जितने शब्द लिखे हैं, जो आप पार्लियामेंट में नहीं कह सकते हैं, यह नियम हमने नहीं बनाया है।… (व्यवधान) इसके मुताबिक़ अगर आपको संसदीय मर्यादा को ध्यान में रखते हुए बात करना है, तो हम लोग सब सुन रहे हैं, आपका भाषण सुन रहे हैं। लेकिन आपने बार-बार जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किया, तो हमने क्लेरिफाई किया।… (व्यवधान) हम आपके भाषण को डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहते हैं। … (व्यवधान) लेकिन जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किया, उसको आप कृपया इस्तेमाल न करें, इतना ही है।… (व्यवधान) हम तो सुनना चाहते हैं, मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ, राहुल गांधी जी आप अपना भाषण कंटीन्यू कीजिए, लेकिन वो शब्द इस्तेमाल मत कीजिए, मेरा इतना ही अनुरोध है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, क्या आप नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं? माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री

जी ने आपसे आग्रह किया है कि आप असंसदीय शब्दों का उपयोग न करें। सदन में बोलें, कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, आप बोलें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय राहुल जी, अगर आप नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं, तो मैं अगले वक्ता को बुलाऊँ?

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हाउस ऑर्डर में है, आप बोलिए।

माननीय सदस्य, कई मौके मैंने भी देखे हैं, जब इसी सदन में आप सदन के नेता को बोलने नहीं देते हैं और वेल में आते हैं। अभी तो आप चुप हैं। अभी तो आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं। ऐसा माहौल मैंने पहले भी देखा है।

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: To keep the House in order is your esteemed responsibility. The moment I open my mouth, the entire ruling side starts to shout. … (*Interruptions*)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : माननीय श्री राहुल गांधी जी, मैं फिर से कहता हूँ, हमारा अच्छा डिबेट चल रहा है, आप लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन हैं, आप ऐसी परिस्थिति खड़ी मत कीजिए। जैसा कि स्पीकर साहब ने भी जिक्र किया, शुरू में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के दौरान माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को बोलने से रोककर यहां तक आए। आप लोगों ने कई बार प्रधानमंत्री जी को बोलने नहीं दिया। आप लोगों ने ऐसी परिस्थिति भी बनाई। आज तो आपने असंसदीय भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया। पार्लियामेंट्री सिस्टम को लेकर एक नियम हमने पढ़कर सुनाया, अनपार्लियामेंट्री एक्सप्रेशन्स की किताब का भी मैंने जिक्र किया। बाकी हमारे साथियों ने भी कहा कि आप भाषण दीजिए, लेकिन आपने जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है, उस पर हमारी आपत्ति है। इतनी बात ही तो है। बहुत ही इमोशनल चेहरा दिखाना ठीक नहीं है। इस तरह से आप हाउस को गुमराह नहीं कर सकते हैं।

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, it is unparliamentary. Let us just be precise. It is

unparliamentary for me to use that word against another Member of Parliament. … (*Interruptions*) I have not used that word against anybody. … (*Interruptions*) I have just stated that this category exists. … (*Interruptions*) Sir, again they are going on. … (*Interruptions*) अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस देश में सिर्फ बीजेपी के लोग बोलें, तो मैं चुप होकर यहां बैठ जाता हूँ। कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण और माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष, इस विषय पर...

...(व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी :सर, जब मैं बोलता हूँ, तो रिजिजू जी खड़े हो जाते हैं। वे इंटरप्ट करते हैं। मैंने यील्ड भी नहीं किया और आप उनको बोलने दे रहे हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी :अब ये फिर से आ गए।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन में अच्छी व्यवस्थाएं रही हैं, अच्छी मर्यादाएं रही हैं, हमें और अच्छी मर्यादा बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। सदन में जो मर्यादा और तर्क के साथ बोलते हैं, उनको देश भी सुनता है और उनका सम्मान भी करता है। मेरी अपेक्षा रहती है कि सदन के अन्दर शब्दों का चयन ऐसा हो, जो संसदीय मर्यादाओं के अनुरूप हो और हमारी चर्चा उच्च कोटि की हो।

रक्षा मंत्री माननीय राजनाथ सिंह जी सदन के उपनेता हैं, अगर वे कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, मैंने यील्ड नहीं किया है, मेरा भाषण चल रहा है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक मिनट। किसी के यील्ड करने से नहीं, जो भी हमारी व्यवस्थाएं रहती हैं, उसके अनुसार हम सभी को अलाऊ करते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: You never allow us. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: No.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: You only allow the Ministers. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हम आपको भी अलाऊ करते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि हम आपको अलाऊ नहीं करते हैं। रक्षा मंत्री जी कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं। उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। सदन में अच्छे माहौल के लिए बोलेंगे।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री राज नाथ सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत ही विनम्रतापूर्वक यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जिस असंसदीय शब्द का प्रयोग हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने किया है, उसे कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : निकाल दिया गया है। वह अपने-आप व्यवस्था से निकल जाता है।

श्री राज नाथ सिंह : ओके। उसे निकाल दिया जाए। मैं अपने पक्ष के सभी साथियों से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि इस समय आप शांत रहिए और उनकी बात सुनिए। अब आप बोलिए।

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: So, there are three categories of people. … (*Interruptions*) I am not using the word. There is one category of people called 'student', '*vidyarthi*', जो विद्या का अर्थ ढूंढ़ता है । And then, there are two other categories, which I will not name.

But these categories have natures. So, the student is never scared of the truth. He loves the truth, goes towards the truth. A student never uses force against somebody else because he knows that that person's truth is different from his truth. The other category of people do not like the truth. They need an image. They need force. They need violence. Superficially, it looks that our

students are upset because of exams; they were upset because of the education system, they were upset because they have to study for hours and hours and hours, and then, there are paper leaks. Some rich boy or girl pays Rs. 30-40 lakh; gets the paper; gets the job और जो मिडिल क्लास का गरीब स्टूडेंट है, ईमानदार है, वह बायपास हो जाता है। So, they are upset because of these things. And our system is terrible. It is terrible. It is cruel. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees are taken from the poorest people. Everything has been privatized. There are paper leaks. In one exam, something happens. In another exam, something else happens. Some people are allowed re-exams. Some people are not allowed re-exams. Rampant privatisation means private companies are checking exams. Wrong papers are going. It is a brutal, terrible system. It is an extortion system. I said it in my meetings. And it is a system that has been captured. It is a system that has been captured, the soul of the system has been captured, by the RSS. … (*Interruptions*) The soul, Sir. … (*Interruptions*) Raj Nath Singh *ji* said … (*Interruptions*) Sir, please … (*Interruptions*)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : राजस्थान में 17 पेपर लीक हुए, आपने उनको प्रदेश अध्यक्ष बना दिया।

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Raj Nath Singh *ji* said that we are not the UPA. Our Ministers never resign. He is right. What has happened here? The resignation of Mr. Dharmendra Pradhan is a superficial thing. It is because Dharmendra Pradhan never ran the Education Ministry. Never! The man and the Organization that runs the Education Ministry is called the RSS. And the man who runs it, is an OSD sitting in the Minister's Office. So, what the students are

really irritated about is that they are not allowed to be students in India.

They are not allowed to follow their passion; they are not allowed to say what they want; they are not allowed to ask the questions that they want to. They have to buy this nonsensical history that the RSS fantasises about. They have to buy this structure. The students should know this, I am saying this for them, that today every single university in India has a Vice-Chancellor from the RSS. Mr. Dharmendra Pradhan is a symbol, their enemy is the RSS. Keep it in mind that they are the people who are not letting you be students. They are the people who want you to be *andhbhakts*. This is a reaction from the soul of India that is saying: under no circumstances are we going to become your *andhbhakts*; under no circumstances are you going to define our future; under no circumstances are we going to listen, and this is the beautiful expression.

The amazing and fascinating thing to me is that the parents of these children did not have the courage to face the BJP; the parents of these children did not have the courage to face the RSS. Yet these brave, imaginative, and powerful children stood there and faced whatever you could throw at them.

I have got some experience of facing the RSS, about facing Mr. Narendra Modi and facing this group. The game is not about facing them; there is nothing in them, there is nothing in the RSS. The game is about facing your own fear. That is what students did. The students overcame their fear; the students challenged the idea that you could destroy them. They challenged the idea that you could destroy their careers. They asked the question - why are

you not allowing us to have jobs? They asked the question - why can we not fall in love with somebody we like? They asked the question - why do you attack different religions? They asked all these questions. They asked them in public, but they could do nothing about it.

I am very happy today to see that the so-called Home Minister of this country does not have the courage to come and sit here. He does not have the courage to come and sit here.… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जिनका विधेयक है, वे माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I saw the Home Minister's cavalcade. I saw the cavalcade - 30 cars, with the Home Minister sitting inside the car and ... * …. (*Interruptions*)

Speaker Sir, why is the Home Minister not here today? … (*Interruptions*) The Home Minister is not here today because he is scared. He is the Home Minister.… (*Interruptions*)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय,… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, मैं बैठ जाऊं।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आज होम मिनिस्ट्री से संबंधित विधेयक पर चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। आज जिस विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही है, इससे संबंधित माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, what did I say? What am I doing?

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आज होम मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा नहीं है। जिस विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही है, उससे संबंधित मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। सदन में यही व्यवस्था रहती है।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, the Home Minister ... * on our students. … (*Interruptions*) He put pellets into the blood of our students. He ordered the students of India to be shocked. … (*Interruptions*)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : आप सोचिए कि आप कितनी गलत बात बोल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं। आप बिना सोचे-समझे शब्दों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) किसने आर्डर दिया, यह आप कैसे बोल सकते हैं। इतनी गलत बातें मत बोलिए। राहुल गांधी जी आप नेता, प्रतिपक्ष हैं, आपको गंभीरता से बात बोलनी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) आप बिना तर्क के यहां ऐसी बातें करते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। अभी आपने किस बेसिस पर यह बयान दिया है, बताइए।... (व्यवधान) आपको किसने बताया और आपने किस तर्क के साथ यह बयान दिया है।... (व्यवधान) राहुल गांधी जी, आपने बहुत गलत बात बोली है।... (व्यवधान) मैं इस पर आपत्ति करता हूँ और इसे कार्यवाही से निकालना ही चाहिए। राहुल गांधी जी, आप माफी मांगिए।... (व्यवधान) यह ठीक बात नहीं है, आप ऐसा नहीं बोल सकते हैं। आप गलत बात बोल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) आप गृह मंत्री जी पर इतना बड़ा आरोप कैसे लगा सकते हैं? यह ठीक नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) आपने बहुत गलत बात बोली है। गोली चलवाई है, यह कोई छोटी-मोटी चीज नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, देखिए इन्होंने कितनी गलत बात बोली है। यह ऐसा नहीं बोल सकते हैं। … (व्यवधान) How can he say that somebody ordered firing? You can make a statement outside. In the House, you cannot make that statement. It is a

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

serious allegation. … (*Interruptions*) It is a breach of his own position and privilege. This is not proper. … (*Interruptions*) ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, आप कैसे बोल सकते हैं।… (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर नेता, प्रतिपक्ष ने सरकार पर कोई गंभीर आरोप लगाया है, तो यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि किसके ऑर्डर पर पुलिस ने बच्चों पर, छात्रों पर और युवाओं से इस तरह का व्यवहार किया है।… (व्यवधान) अगर यह ऑर्डर गृह मंत्री जी का नहीं है।… (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : अखिलेश जी, आप जो बता रहे हैं, वह अलग बात है।… (व्यवधान) राहुल जी ने यह नहीं कहा, उन्होंने सीधा नाम लेकर कहा।… (व्यवधान) उन्होंने इंक्वायरी की मांग नहीं की। राहुल गांधी जी ने इंक्वायरी की बात नहीं की। उन्होंने सीधा नाम लेकर के फायरिंग ऑर्डर की बात की।… (व्यवधान) आप यह बात कैसे कर सकते हैं। आप समझते हैं कि यह कितना गंभीर आरोप है।… (व्यवधान) आप अगर इंक्वायरी की मांग करते, तो वह ठीक है।… (व्यवधान) हम इसे मानते हैं। अखिलेश जी, आप जो कह रहे हैं, वह अलग है।… (व्यवधान) राहुल गांधी जी ने जो बात कही, वह बिल्कुल अलग बोली है। राहुल जी देखिए, यह बहुत सीरियस है, आपको माफी मांगनी होगी या तो आप खेद प्रकट कीजिए, अपने शब्दों को वापस लीजिए।… (व्यवधान) आपने बहुत गंभीर झूठा आरोप लगाया है। यह बहुत गंभीर है, ऐसा मत कीजिए। आपके शब्द बहुत गलत हैं।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय प्रतिपक्ष के नेता, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप विधेयक पर बोलें और अगर आप कोई भी तथ्य रखें या कोई भी बात कहें तो आप खुद इंक्वायरी करके खुद ही निर्णय की स्थिति में न आएं। आप ऐसा कह सकते हैं कि लाठीचार्ज की इंक्वायरी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन आप किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के बारे में न कहें। अभी अखिलेश जी ने भी कहा कि आप इंक्वायरी की बात कर सकते हैं, लेकिन नाम लेकर किसी के बारे में कहें, यह उचित नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह उचित नहीं है। यह सदन की गरिमा के अनुकूल नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, जब आतंकवादी को गोली मारी जाती है … (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : हम एक बहुत गंभीर स्थिति में आए हैं। … (व्यवधान) हम शुरू से कह रहे हैं और रक्षा मंत्री जी ने भी अपील की है कि हम सब शांति से आपकी बात सुनना चाहते हैं। … (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, can I speak? … (*Interruptions*)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : आप यह बताइए कि आपने गृह मंत्री जी का नाम लेकर जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है, आपने जो वक्तव्य दिया, वह किस बेसिस पर दिया है? … (व्यवधान) आप उसका प्रूव दिखाइए। आपको माफी मांगनी होगी। … (व्यवधान) हम इसे हल्के में नहीं ले सकते हैं, नहीं तो कल कोई भी मैम्बर खड़ा होकर कुछ भी बोल देगा। अगर अभी मैं बोलू कि राहुल गांधी जी ने किसी का मर्डर किया है तो क्या हम ऐसा बोल सकते हैं? … (व्यवधान) यह ठीक बात नहीं है। आपको यह कैसे पता चला और आप किस बेसिस पर बोल रहे हैं? पहले आपको उसका ब्यौरा देना चाहिए। आपको माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। … (व्यवधान)

यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। इसे हम हल्के में नहीं ले सकते हैं। क्या हम बिना मतलब के ऐसा बोल सकते हैं कि राहुल गांधी जी ने किसी का मर्डर किया है? … (व्यवधान) हम कैसे बोल सकते हैं? ऐसा नहीं होता है। यहां पर जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलना होता है और तर्क देना होता है। … (व्यवधान) आपने स्टेटमेंट दे दिया है, लेकिन आपको बताना पड़ेगा कि किस बेसिस पर आपने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया है। … (व्यवधान) आप पहले माफी मांगिए, तब आगे की बात के लिए सोचा जाएगा। ऐसे सदन नहीं चल सकता है। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। … (व्यवधान) राहुल गांधी जी माफी मांगें या फिर यह बताएं कि ऐसा उन्होंने क्यों बोला है और किस आधार पर बोला है? आप ऐसा कैसे बोल सकते हैं? … (व्यवधान) इस तरह से सदन नहीं चल सकता है। यह नहीं होगा। हम इस सदन को देश के एक जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति के ऊपर ऐसा आरोप लगाने की मंजूरी नहीं दे सकते

हैं। ऐसा नहीं होगा। आपको माफी मांगनी होगी। ऐसे बहस नहीं हो सकती है। यह ठीक नहीं है। … (व्यवधान)

सर, ये माफी मांगे या फिर बताएं कि उन्होंने ऐसा किस आधार पर बोला है? … (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, क्या मैं बोल सकता हूँ? … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मेरा मानना यह है कि आपने जो तथ्य रखे हैं, उन तथ्यों में जब तक आपके पास पुख्ता सबूत न हो, इंक्वायरी या कमीशन की कोई रिपोर्ट न हो तो ऐसे शब्द कार्यवाही में नहीं जाने चाहिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, मुझे बोलने तो दीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बोलिए। आपको कौन मना कर रहा है। अगर आप कोई बात बोल रहे हैं तो ध्यान रखिए कि आप सदन में बोल रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, क्या मैं बोल सकता हूँ। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हाँ, आप बोल सकते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, आप इन्हें बैठाइए। … (व्यवधान) Sir, the use of force can only be authorised by the Home Minister. It cannot be authorised. … (*Interruptions*) Either that the Home Minister or the Prime Minister. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नो, सदन ऐसे नहीं चल सकता है। आप सदन में हमारे द्वारा कई बार कहने के बाद भी, बार-बार आग्रह करने के बाद भी चेयर की अवहेलना कर रहे हैं। यह उचित नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू :आपने कहा कि होम मिनिस्टर ने ऑर्डर दिया। होम मिनिस्टर का कौन-सा ऑर्डर है, उस ऑर्डर की कॉपी आप निकालकर दिखाइए। … (व्यवधान) आपने कहा कि गृह मंत्री

ने फायरिंग के लिए ऑर्डर दिया। आप उस ऑर्डर की कॉपी दिखाइए। ... (व्यवधान) आप बताइए कि आपको किसने आपको बताया? कौन-सा ऑर्डर नंबर उन्होंने किस व्यक्ति, किस अधिकारी को दिया है, इसकी कॉपी निकालकर आप सदन में रखिए। इस तरह से चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है। ... (व्यवधान) आपके मन में कुछ भी चलेगा, उसे बोलकर आप हेडलाइन बताने के लिए भाग जाएं। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) यह भारत की संसद है, यहां जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलना चाहिए। इसे हम बिल्कुल मान्यता नहीं दे सकते। आप नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं, तो मत बोलिए, लेकिन गलत बात आप नहीं बोल सकते। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। हम परमिशन नहीं दे सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप कृपया कनक्लूड कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय नेता, प्रतिपक्ष से मैंने आग्रह किया है कि वह बिना तथ्यों, बिना सबूतों, बिना निष्कर्षों के सदन के अंदर कोई बात न कहें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ऐसा सदन के अंदर नहीं चलता है। सदन के अंदर व बाहर बोलने हेतु सदन की मर्यादाएं, नियम व प्रक्रियाएं होती हैं। यह मेरा आपसे आग्रह है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इसके लिए नियम होता है। अगर आप किसी बात पर आरोप लगाना चाहते हैं, तो आप पहले नोटिस दीजिए। बिना नोटिस दिए आप किसी पर आरोप नहीं लगा सकते हैं। आप बिना इन्क्वायरी, बिना जजमेंट के किसी पर आरोप नहीं लगा सकते हैं। आप किसी सदस्य पर भी आरोप नहीं लगा सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं? मैं नियमों से बात कर रहा हूं, नियमों से परे एक भी बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं नियमों के विपरीत बिल्कुल नहीं जा रहा हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन नियमों-प्रक्रियाओं से चलता है। मैंने नियमों के तहत ही आपसे आग्रह किया है कि सदन में कोई भी आरोप पूरे तथ्य, निष्कर्ष या किसी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ही लगाए जा सकते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: He is not giving me mic. सर, माइक तो दीजिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माइक तो दिया है, लेकिन आप बोलेंगे ही नहीं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, माइक ऑन नहीं है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माइक तो चालू है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, क्या मैं बोलूं? … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हां, लेकिन सदन की गरिमा के तहत आप बोलेंगे। आप सदन के नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं के तहत ही बोल सकते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : आप कृपया पहले उनको बैठाइए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अगर आप नहीं बोलना चाहते, तो मैं अगले वक्ता को बुलाऊंगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने सदन में बार-बार आपसे आग्रह किया है। मैंने आपको कभी नहीं रोका, लेकिन स्पीकर के नाते मेरी जिम्मेदारी होती है कि सदन की गरिमा बनी रहे, सदन की प्रतिष्ठा बनी रहे। सदन में जो-कुछ भी बोला जाता है, वह वर्षों तक हमेशा कार्यवाही में रहता है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इसलिए मेरी आपसे यह अपेक्षा है, क्योंकि आप प्रतिपक्ष के नेता हो, और

माननीय सदस्य नहीं, आप प्रतिपक्ष के नेता हो, इसलिए प्रतिपक्ष के नेता से विशेष रूप से अपेक्षा है कि आप तथ्यों पर बोलें, इस विधेयक पर बोलें।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप विधेयक पर नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं, तथ्यों पर नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं?

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन में ऐसा नहीं चल सकता है। सदन के अंदर आप सबने नियम, प्रक्रिया बनायी है, अच्छी परंपराएं हैं। आप सदन का उपयोग नियम, प्रक्रियाओं के तहत करें, यह मेरी आपसे अपेक्षा है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं?

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज दो बजकर तीस मिनट तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

13.53 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.30 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar *in the Chair*)

… *(Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदया, मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : निशिकान्त जी बोलिए।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदया, यह हाउस नियम कानून से चलता है। रूल 117 और रूल 132, ये यह कहते हैं कि कोई भी एमपी केवल और केवल बिल पर बोलेगा। …(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठिए।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : रूल नंबर 117 और रूल नंबर 132 में यह है। राहुल गांधी जी अपने आपको भी …* नहीं कह सकते हैं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही आज तीन बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

… (व्यवधान)

14.31 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.

———

15.00hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen of the Clock.

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

… (*Interruptions*)

15.0½ hrs

At this stage, Shri Gaurav Gogoi, Shri Rajkumar Roat, Shri Hanuman Beniwal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

… (*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded.

15.01hrs

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS (PREVENTION OF UNFAIR MEANS) AMENDMENT BILL, 2026- Contd.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी।

… (व्यवधान)

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 10 घंटे चलने वाली इस चर्चा के उपरांत मुझे उत्तर देने का अवसर देने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद।… (व्यवधान)

सबसे पहले विपक्ष को देख कर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बहुत निराशाजनक दृश्य है। … (व्यवधान) जब इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर चर्चा हो रही है, जब इतनी संवेदनशीलता के साथ और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी की प्रतिबद्धता के साथ यह विधेयक लाया गया है, बजाय इसके कि संजीदगी के साथ इस पर बहस की जाए, सुझाव दिए जाएं, इस पर राजनीति करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।… (व्यवधान)

मुझे नेता, प्रतिपक्ष (एलओपी) के व्यवहार पर हैरत है कि उन्होंने जिन अपशब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया, वे अन-पार्लियामेंट्री तो हैं ही, बल्कि इतना अन-पार्लियामेंट्री एक्सप्रेशन है कि मैं उसे अपने मुख से नहीं बोलूंगा।… (व्यवधान) यदि कोई व्यक्ति या माननीय सदस्य अपने आपको भी … * समझे, तो वह नहीं कह सकता है।… (व्यवधान) यह सदन के बाहर जाकर कह सकता है, यहां नहीं कह सकता।… (व्यवधान) मुझे हैरत है कि नेता, प्रतिपक्ष, जिनका एक रुतबा रहता है, उनको इस बेसिक पार्लियामेंट्री नॉर्म्स की जानकारी नहीं है, इसलिए जब वे

* Not recorded.

कहते हैं कि मैं किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के बारे में ये शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहा हूं, तो कई बार यह शंका होती है कि क्या वे छात्रों के लिए कर रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान) अगर ये बच्चे, जो हमारे भविष्य भी हैं, हिंदुस्तान का मुस्तक़बिल भी हैं और विकसित भारत के उज्ज्वल नागरिक भी हैं, उनको यदि ...* कहा जाए, तो इससे ज्यादा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण और कुछ नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

मुझे यह भी हैरानगी है कि नेता, प्रतिपक्ष को सार्वजनिक जीवन और प्रशासनिक प्रणाली के जो बिन्दु हैं, उनकी जानकारी का भी अभाव है।... (व्यवधान) सबसे पहली बात यह है कि जब वे कहते हैं कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने गोली चलाने का आदेश दिया और उसे अथेंटिकेट करने में नाकाम हैं।... (व्यवधान) सबसे पहली बुनियादी बात यह है कि कहीं भी गोली चलाने का आदेश कोई मंत्री नहीं देता है, उसे मजिस्ट्रेट देता है, एसडीएम देता है, डीएम देता है। ... (व्यवधान)

हम सभी विधायक रहे हैं, सांसद रहे हैं, यह हमारे अनुभव में है। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि उन्हें सार्वजनिक जीवन के अनुभव का अभाव है।... (व्यवधान) दूसरी बात, बार-बार इसे स्पष्ट किया गया कि गोली चली ही नहीं, अश्रु गैस (टियर गैस) का इस्तेमाल हुआ, तो जब गोली चली ही नहीं, तो आदेश देने का सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता और यह आदेश देने का अधिकार मजिस्ट्रेट के पास होता है, मंत्री के पास नहीं।... (व्यवधान) इसके बाद उन्होंने यह कहा कि गृह मंत्री जी के साथ 30 गाड़ियों का कैवलकेड चलता है, इनको शायद गिनती करने में भी दिक्कत है। ... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने शायद वह कैवलकेड देखा ही नहीं कि 30 गाड़ियां कभी भी गृह मंत्री जी के साथ नहीं चलती हैं।... (व्यवधान) उसके बाद इन्होंने यह भी कहा कि गृह मंत्री जी विदेश गए हुए थे।... (व्यवधान) हम लोगों की या किसी की जानकारी में ऐसा नहीं है, कहीं कोई प्रमाण नहीं है, क्योंकि विदेश जाने का सवाल ही नहीं। गृह मंत्री जी कभी भी विदेश नहीं गए, यानी तथ्यों के बिना, सत्य के बिना गैर-जिम्मेवारी से इस सदन में बात कह देना और फिर कहकर निकल जाना, यह किसी जिम्मेवार नेता और विशेषकर नेता प्रतिपक्ष का व्यवहार हो ही नहीं

* Not recorded.

सकता है।... (व्यवधान)

यह भी कहा गया, इन्होंने एक कहानी सुनाई, तो मैं भी एक कहानी सुनाना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान) यह कहानी 21 जुलाई की है। 21 जुलाई को नेता, प्रतिपक्ष न मालूम क्या सोचकर और किस उम्मीद से 7 एलकेएम, प्रधानमंत्री आवास के फाटक के बाहर जाकर बैठ गए।... (व्यवधान) उनके मन में न मालूम क्या था।

मेरा विभाग ऐसा है जो शोध के साथ ताल्लुक रखता है। जब इस पर थोड़ा सा मंथन किया, तो यह संभावना लगी कि शायद इनको बहुत जमाने से यह हसरत सता रही थी कि देश इनको प्रधानमंत्री चुने और 7 एलकेएम में बिठाए। ... (व्यवधान) जब इनकी वह हसरत पूरी न हुई, तो निराशा और फ्रस्ट्रेशन के कारण प्रधानमंत्री आवास 7 एलकेएम के दरवाजे पर जा बैठे। ... (व्यवधान) जब इनको बड़ी विनम्रता से समझाने का प्रयास किया गया कि यह आपको शोभा नहीं देता, तो इन्होंने कहा कि मुझे उठा लिया जाए। न चाहते हुए भी जब पुलिस को इनसे यह निवेदन करना पड़ा कि आप हट जाइए, तो बड़े बेगैरत होकर के वहां से निकले। ... (व्यवधान)

जैसा कल हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे, शुरू में तो ये उस आंदोलन के साथ जुड़ने से परहेज कर रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान) इन्हें लगा कि आम आदमी पार्टी का आंदोलन है, लेकिन जब इन्हें लगा कि आंदोलन उठने लगा, तो इन्हें जो कल माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे, जेन-जी की जबान में कि एमआईए हो गया। ... (व्यवधान) एमआईए का मतलब 'Missing In Action', जो हमारे जेन-जी की भाषा है।

दूसरा, जैसा कि कल बताया गया, 'FOMO – Fear Of Missing Out' और इसीलिए ये जाकर वहां बैठै। ... (व्यवधान) जब इन्हें उठाया गया, तो इन्होंने वहां पर अपने उठाए जाने का जो दृश्य दर्शाया, तो गालिब का शेर है कि 'बड़े बेगैरत होकर तेरे कूचे से हम निकले, बड़े बेआबरू होकर तेरे कूचे से हम निकले, बहुत निकले मेरे अरमान, लेकिन फिर भी कम निकले'। ... (व्यवधान) यानी जो 7 एलकेएम में जाकर बसने के दबे हुए अरमान हैं और नेता बनने के, वे न मालूम किस-किस प्रकार से पिछले एक सप्ताह में जाहिर हुए। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे 40 से 45

वक्ता रहे, मैंने सभी के सुझाव भी नोट किए और बड़े ध्यान से भी सुना। उसमें कुछेक बातें ऐसी भी आईं, जो मुझे लगता है कि स्पष्ट करने लायक हैं। ... (व्यवधान) यहां पर यह बताया गया, हमारे कांग्रेस के नेता गौरव गोगोई जी ने कहा कि मासूम बच्चों पर जुल्मों सितम ढहाया गया। ... (व्यवधान) शायद उन्हें यह मालूम नहीं कि utmost restraint was exercised, and it was made sure that casualties do not happen. ... (*Interruptions*) लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि जब मैंने शोध किया तो लगा कि अपने अनुभव से बोल रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान) क्योंकि सन् 1969 से लेकर 1984 तक असम में ऑल इंडिया स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन का प्रदर्शन रहा, आंदोलन रहा, वह हमारा रिकॉर्ड बताता है कि 860 innocent people, most of whom were students, were killed. ... (*Interruptions*)

उस समय कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। उन्हें लगा कि जिस तरह से हम अपने जमाने में आंदोलन कर रहे विद्यार्थियों को कुचलने के लिए उन्हें मौत के घाट उतारते थे, शायद इन्होंने भी ऐसा किया हो। ... (व्यवधान) माननीय प्रियंका गांधी जी ने एक बड़ी रोचक बात कही और यह सुनने लायक है। उनका कहना है कि 152 बार पेपर लीक हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) यह आंकड़ा कहां से मिला? इसका कोई प्रमाण नहीं, कोई ऑथेंटिकेशन नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, उससे भी अधिक दिलचस्प बात यह है कि she said that the paper leak happened about 150 times, which affected 750 crore children. I have verified this from the written script that was in Parliament last night, which I wanted to check myself. One hundred and fifty paper leaks affecting 750 crore children means 7.5 billion children. The entire population of the world is just about 8 billion, and you mentioned that it affected about 7.5 billion children in India. न मालूम यह आंकड़ा कहां से आया?... (व्यवधान) यह या तो मनगढ़ंत है या इसमें शरारत है या फिर इसमें इग्नोरेंस है।... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने कहा कि सन् 2024 के बाद जब यह एक्ट आया तो उसके बाद कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई।... (व्यवधान) शायद उन्होंने यह

अध्ययन नहीं किया कि जब से यह एक्ट बना है, तब से पिछले दो वर्षों में 52 एफ.आई.आर. लग चुके हैं, जिसमें से 29 प्रिवेंशन ऑफ अनफेयर मीन्स एक्ट के तहत हैं और 23 भारत संहिता के अन्तर्गत हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

इसी तरह, वेणुगोपाल जी ने कहा कि हमने स्कूल्स बंद कर दिए ।... (व्यवधान) शायद वे यह कहते कि हमारे हायर एजुकेशन विभाग के अफसरों में 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी करने का काम इस सरकार ने किया है ।... (व्यवधान) We have increased the number of Universities from 760 to 1,293. I am not saying anything without evidence. The number of higher education institutions has been increased from 51,534 to 64,896.

इसी सरकार ने ट्राइबल्स के लिए एकलव्य विद्यालय भी बनाए ।... (व्यवधान) इसी सरकार ने नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी, 2020 लायी, which is a game changer, and it should have happened actually. वह आपका एक अधूरा काम था और आपका पाप था। ... (व्यवधान) उसकी नॉमनक्लेचर भी गलत थी ।... (व्यवधान) Human Resource Development is a nomenclature used in the corporate sector and other places to refer to personnel management.

You had made young children prisoners of the subjects chosen for them in class 12 by their parents, by their guardians, by their elders. NEP-2020 has liberated our adolescent children from the subjects that they took up for class 12 and given them an aptitude-based freedom, अर्थात् यदि कोई माता-पिता अपने बच्चे को बारहवीं कक्षा में मेडिकल के सब्जेक्ट्स चुनने की इसलिए हिदायत देते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें यह उम्मीद होती है कि वे आगे चल कर डॉक्टर बनेंगे ।... (व्यवधान) अगर किसी कारण वह नहीं बन पाता है तो पिछली जैसी हालात रही क्योंकि उसने बी.एस.सी. भी उसी सब्जेक्ट में किया, एम.एस.सी. भी उसी सब्जेक्ट में करेगा, पी.एचडी. भी उसी सब्जेक्ट में

करेगा, न चाहते हुए भी he becomes a prisoner of the subjects. Here, we have provided him with an entry-exit facility. अगर वह डॉक्टर नहीं बना और डॉक्टर बने बगैर अगर वह उस सब्जेक्ट पर आगे अध्ययन जारी नहीं रखना चाहता तो वह लिट्रेचर में जा सकता है, मैथमैटिक्स में जा सकता है ।... (व्यवधान) There is a democratisation of higher education across the country.

इतना ही नहीं, यही वह सरकार है, जिसने मेडिकल एजुकेशन में भी काम किया ।... (व्यवधान) चूंकि मेडिकल एजुकेशन के हवाले से बात हो रही है, तो इसी सरकार ने एम्स की संख्या 7 से लेकर 22 तक बढ़ा दी, गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेजों की संख्या 387 से बढ़ाकर 844 कर दी, एमबीबीएस सीट्स की संख्या 51,300 से लेकर 1,39,000 कर दी, पोस्ट-ग्रैजुएशन सीट्स को 31,100 से बढ़ाकर 86,300 कर दी ।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, हम तो यह चाहते थे कि इस बिल के ऊपर गंभीर चर्चा होती क्योंकि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ी संवेदनशीलता के साथ कार्रवाई की है ।... (व्यवधान) अभी हाल ही में जो पेपर लीक्स हुए, उसकी जानकारी 7-8 जुलाई की रात को आई, 12 तारीख को उसको सीबीआई को सौंप दिया गया, तुरन्त 13 व्यक्ति हिरासत में ले लिए गए ।... (व्यवधान) इसके साथ ही साथ, लगभग 92 लोकेशंस पर रेड्स किये गये और 12 तारीख को ही इसे सीबीआई को दे दिया गया । ... (व्यवधान)

मुझे यह कहते हुए तसल्ली है कि कल चार्जशीट फाइल हुई और आज से ट्रायल भी शुरू हो गया । ... (व्यवधान) इस नए कानून के तहत जिसके अनुसार पूरा का पूरा फैसला पाँच महीने में मुकम्मल हो जाएगा । ... (व्यवधान) पहले दो महीने में इन्वेस्टिगेशन, इंटैरोगेशन और अगले तीन महीने में ... (व्यवधान)

अगर आप युवाओं की बात करते हैं, तो इसके अतिरिक्त सरकारी नौकरी की मानसिकता से बाहर निकालने का काम और अन्य विकल्प भी इसी सरकार ने पैदा किए हैं । ... (व्यवधान) जब आपने सरकार छोड़ी, तब इस देश में स्टार्ट अप्स की संख्या केवल 350 थी

और आज बढ़कर दो लाख तीस हजार से ऊपर हो गई है और हम तीसरे दर्जे पर आ गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं बहुत समय न लेते हुए इस विषय में थोड़ी बात करके अपनी बात को समाप्त करूँगा क्योंकि इस समय आपका भी ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, इस पब्लिक एग्जामिनेशन प्रिवेंशन ऑफ अनफेयर मीन्स, अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2026 की यह खासियत है, इसकी कुछ धाराओं की कल मैंने व्याख्या की थी। ... (व्यवधान) अगर आज कुछ और तफ्सील में जाने का मौका है, तो मैं कुछ ही क्षण लेकर इस बात को कन्क्लूड करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Bill, 2024 was enacted in January 2024. हाल ही के घटनाक्रम के बाद यह इस सरकार की संवेदनशीलता है and openness to accept the inputs, to learn from the experience, and also to learn from the advice of the experts. ऐसा लगा कि इसे और स्ट्रिजेंट बनाया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) इस एक्ट के तहत जो अन्य मेंडेट था, उसमें भी the offence is cognisable, non-bailable, and non-compoundable with stringent punishment. जब महसूस हुआ कि इसे और ज्यादा सख्त बनाने की आवश्यकता है, तो इसकी कुछ धाराओं में संशोधन करने का काम किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) Sub-section (1) of Section 10 – person or persons involved in malpractice. सरकार की अवधि तीन से पाँच साल तक थी और फाइन दस लाख तक था। ... (व्यवधान) उसे बढ़ाकर पाँच साल से दस साल किया गया और 50 लाख रुपये तक का जुर्माना किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) सर्विस प्रोवाइडर, जिसकी परिभाषा मैं कल अपने इंट्रोडक्ट्री रिमार्क्स में दे चुका हूँ, उनका फाइन पहले एक करोड़ रुपये तक था, जिसे बढ़ाकर पाँच करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया और उन्हें चार साल के बजाय आठ साल तक कोई और एग्जाम कंडक्ट करने से बाधित कर दिया गया। ... (व्यवधान) डायरेक्टर ऑन मैनेजमेंट की सजा तीन साल से लेकर दस साल तक की सीमा से बढ़ाकर पाँच साल से लेकर दस साल तक कर दी गई। ... (व्यवधान) फाइन एक करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर पाँच करोड़ रुपये तक कर दिया गया। ... (व्यवधान)

इसी तरह से जो ऑर्गेनाइज्ड क्राइम है, कुछ सदस्यों ने बार-बार उसका उल्लेख किया है।... (व्यवधान) मैं उस पर भी इवाज़े कर दूँ कि उसके लिए इम्प्रिज़नमेंट को पाँच साल से दस साल से बढ़ाकर सात साल से दस साल कर दिया गया। Fine which was not less than Rs. 1 crore has been increased up to Rs. 10 crore.

यहाँ बहुत सारी बातें कही गईं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि यदि कोई भी बच्चा सुसाइड करता है, तो आपको जितना खेद है, उससे ज्यादा हमें है, लेकिन हमें आँकड़ों में न उलझाइए। ... (व्यवधान) हालाँकि, किसी मृतक बच्चे के आँकड़े की व्याख्या करना शोभा नहीं देता, लेकिन the rate of suicides related to paper leaks has also reduced over the last few years. यही कुछ बातें कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 1 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) अधिनियम, 2024 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इस विधेयक के विभिन्न खंडों में निम्नलिखित माननीय सदस्यों के संशोधन आए हैं – श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन, श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील, प्रो. सौगत राय, एडवोकेट डीन कुरियाकोस, श्री नीरज मौर्य, श्री आनंद भदौरिया, श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे, श्री के.

राधाकृष्णन, श्री हैबी ईडन, श्री लालजी वर्मा, श्री राजेश रंजन, श्री बैन्नी बेहनन, श्री शफी परम्बिल, श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा, श्री मनोज कुमार, श्री ससिकांत सेंथिल एवं श्री डी. एम. कथीर आनंद।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरा अनुरोध है कि अगर आप सब अपने-अपने संशोधन प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं, तो अपने-अपने स्थानों पर वापस चले जाएं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप सभी माननीय सदस्यगण अपने-अपने स्थानों पर वापस जा रहे हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं सभी खंडों को सभा के निर्णय के लिए एक साथ लेता हूं।

प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 2 से 5 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 से 5 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप यह प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं:

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।"

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही कल गुरुवार, दिनांक 30 जुलाई, 2026 को प्रात: ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

15.22 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 30, 2026/ Sravana 08,1948 (Saka).

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ANNEXURE-I

(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

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7	Com. Selvaraj V	1645, 1780
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9	Dr. Amar Singh	1770
10	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	1621
11	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	1701
12	Dr. Bhola Singh	1711, 1612
13	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	1767, 1614
14	Dr. D. Purandeswari	1617
15	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	1780
16	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	1676, 1735, 1629
17	Dr. K Sudhakar	1611, 1674, 1664
18	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	1625
19	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	1803
20	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	1790
21	Dr. Lata Wankhede	1763
22	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	1744

23	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	1786, 1624
24	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	1673
25	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	1816
26	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	1698, 1686
27	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	1738
28	Dr. Raj Kumar Chabbewal	1736
29	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	1694, 1612
30	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	1750
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38	Mr Pathan Yusuf	1769
39	Ms Kangna Ranaut	1764, 1646
40	Ms Sayani Ghosh	1781
41	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	1688
42	Ms. S Jothimani	1642
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56	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	1719
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58	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	1831, 1816
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70	Shri Atul Garg	1789
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89	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	1756
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102	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	1787
103	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	1748, 1699
104	Shri Dilip Saikia	1624, 1726
105	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	1624
106	Shri Dulu Mahato	1716, 1629
107	Shri Durai Vaiko	1758
108	Shri Dushyant Singh	1777
109	Shri E T Mohammed Basheer	1821
110	Shri E Tukaram	1707
111	Shri Eswarasamy K	1702
112	Shri G Lakshminarayana	1800
113	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	1729
114	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	1667
115	Shri Giridhari Yadav	1827
116	Shri Godam Nagesh	1816, 1657

117	Shri Gopal Jee Thakur	1657
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119	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	1795
120	Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	1751
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122	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	1810, 1804
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130	Shri Janardan Mishra	1676, 1816, 1624
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132	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	1657, 1612
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134	Shri Jugal Kishore	1823
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137	Shri Kali Charan Singh	1714, 1816
138	Shri Karan Bhushan Singh	1666
139	Shri Karti P Chidambaram	1623

140	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	1634
141	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	1648
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144	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	1765, 1744
145	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	1737, 1629
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152	Shri Lumbaram Choudhary	1624
153	Shri M K Raghavan	1782
154	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	1677
155	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	1697
156	Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky	1612
157	Shri Mahesh Kashyap	1836
158	Shri Malaiyarasan D	1713
159	Shri Mani A	1678
160	Shri Manickam Tagore B	1640
161	Shri Manish Jaiswal	1682
162	Shri Manish Tewari	1647
163	Shri Manoj Kumar	1732

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